



HOUSE OF LORDS

European Union Committee

4th Report of Session 2019–21

Scrutiny of international agreements

Treaties considered on 4 February 2020

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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 related 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 to the EU, and more generally represents the House of Lords in its dealings with the institutions and Member States of the EU.

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The Members of the European Union Select Committee are:

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<u>Lord Cavendish of Furness</u>	<u>Earl of Kinnoull (Chair)</u>	<u>Lord Sharkey</u>
<u>Baroness Coultie</u>	<u>Lord Lamont of Lerwick</u>	<u>Lord Teverson</u>
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General information about the House of Lords and its Committees are available at <http://www.parliament.uk/business/lords>.

Committee Staff

The current staff of the Committee are Christopher Johnson (Principal Clerk), Stuart Stoner (Clerk), George Webber (Second Clerk), Tim Mitchell (Legal Adviser), Alex Horne (Legal Adviser) and Samuel Lomas (Committee Assistant).

Contact Details

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SUMMARY

This is the European Union Committee's twentieth 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).

The report addresses two agreements, considered at our meeting on the 4 February 2020, one of which we draw to the special attention of the House:

- Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Morocco (CP 202)

We have also reported the following treaty for information:

- Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (CP 204)

Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 4 February 2020

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

Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Morocco (CP 202, 2019)¹

1. The UK-Morocco Association Agreement was laid on 20 December 2019, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 11 February 2020. It was considered by the EU External Affairs Committee at its meeting on 30 January.
2. The precursor agreement to the UK-Morocco Agreement is the EU-Morocco Agreement,² which entered into force in 2000. It incorporates a trade agreement and outlines a framework for political, economic, social and cultural cooperation. EU-Morocco trade amounted to €37.4bn in 2017. This represented 60% of Morocco's total trade, but only 1% of the EU's trade with third countries.³
3. The UK-Morocco Agreement seeks to ensure continuity of effect with the EU Agreement by incorporating it *mutatis mutandis*⁴ with only a small number of modifications. Consequently, the UK Agreement has been published in short form. The UK-Morocco Agreement also incorporates the EU-Morocco Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol, which was signed in 2012.⁵

Entry into force

4. For the Agreement to enter into force it must be ratified by both the UK and Morocco. It will only come into force once the precursor EU Agreement ceases to apply to the UK and on the first day of the second month after both Parties have confirmed that their domestic ratification procedures have been completed.

1 Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Morocco, CP 202, 2019: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854581/CS_Morocco_2.2019_UK_Morocco_Agreement_establishing_an_Association.pdf [accessed 27 January 2020]

2 Association Agreement between the European Community and its Member States of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part, [OJ L 070](#) (18 March 2000)

3 European Commission, 'Countries and regions: Morocco': https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/morocco/index_en.htm [accessed 4 February 2020]

4 The Latin term *mutatis mutandis* is used when comparing two or more things to say that, although changes will be necessary in order to take account of different situations, the basic point remains the same. For more detail, see our report [Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 26 February 2019](#) (31st Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 300)

5 Council Decision on the Conclusion of an Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco establishing a dispute settlement mechanism, [OJ L176/1](#), (13 May 2011)

5. To ensure continuity, should the UK cease to be a Party to the EU Agreement before ratification processes can be completed, the Agreement allows for provisional application.

The UK's trade relationship with Morocco

6. Trade with Morocco accounts for less than 0.2% of UK trade. In 2018, total trade in goods and services was £2.5 billion. Main UK goods exports include those in the 'vehicles other than railway or tramway stock' and 'minerals, fuels and oils' categories of the Harmonised System—the international nomenclature for the classification of products. Main UK goods imports from Morocco include goods in the 'electrical machinery and equipment' and 'vehicles other than railway or tramway stock' categories.

Rules of origin and cumulation

7. Like other trade agreements previously considered by the Committee, the Agreement introduces an extended cumulation of origin. This allows both parties to recognise content and processing from the EU as originating in the UK or Morocco in exports to one another. The Government notes that, without these provisions, products from the UK or Morocco incorporating EU materials or processing would no longer meet the origin requirements for preferential treatment by the other party.⁶
8. In addition, wider cumulation provisions apply to the UK and Morocco, subject to a trade agreement being in place between the relevant parties. Products incorporating materials originating in the EFTA states (Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway), Turkey and those countries that signed the Barcelona Declaration in 1995⁷ can also be considered as originating in Morocco or the UK, provided they have undergone subsequent processing in the UK or Morocco beyond a minimum level.
9. In certain circumstances, working or processing carried out in Algeria or Tunisia can be considered as originating in Morocco; while working or processing carried out in Iceland, Norway, Algeria or Tunisia can be considered as originating in the UK. In both cases, this only applies provided the goods have undergone subsequent working or processing in Morocco or the UK, respectively.

Tariff rate quotas

10. While tariff levels in the UK Agreement will remain the same as in the precursor EU Agreement, tariff rate quotas (TRQs) have been resized to reflect trade flows between the UK and Morocco. To maintain market access, both sides agreed to provide a minimum level of access by basing TRQs on a proxy measure where data showed historic trade as being very low or non-existent. The UK-Morocco Agreement contains an additional clause explaining that the complex "monthly sub-allocation administration

6 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Continuing the United Kingdom's trade relationship with the Kingdom of Morocco (December 2019) para 91: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854324/UK_Morocco_agreement_parliamentary_report.pdf [accessed 27 January 2020]

7 The Barcelona Process or Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Euromed) started in 1995 and set the foundations for the EU's relationship with its Mediterranean neighbours. In addition to the EU and Morocco, signatories to the Barcelona Declaration were: North Macedonia, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia and the Palestinian Authority: https://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/policy/barcelona_declaration.pdf [accessed 29 January 2020]

system” for the inward TRQ on tomatoes has been removed. FCO officials explained that this was an operational simplification, which maintains the effect of the EU Agreement, while simplifying the process and guaranteeing that the TRQ relating to tomatoes can be brought into force as soon as possible.

Geographical indications

11. The EU has only sought to incorporate extensive geographical indication (GI) provisions in its trade agreements since 2009, and as a result, the UK-Morocco Agreement also does not include substantive commitments on the protection of GIs. Instead, the UK-Morocco Agreement (like the EU Agreement) refers to broader international standards and commitments on intellectual property rights.

Social security

12. Under the EU-Morocco Agreement, Moroccan nationals legally employed in the EU for a certain period of time qualify for certain benefits and provisions on pensions and medical care. The time spent in any EU country currently counts towards this, and an amendment has been made to the UK-Morocco Agreement to allow this to continue. However, there is no agreement yet between the EU and UK on sharing the data that would underpin such an arrangement. FCO officials have told us that the Government “is confident” that an agreement, which would be in the interests of both parties, will be reached. Nevertheless, if an arrangement is not reached, Moroccan nationals resident in the UK who would otherwise qualify for certain benefits by virtue of having previously been resident in an EU Member State may be unable to prove their eligibility and be disadvantaged as a result.⁸

Institutional arrangements and future amendments to the Agreement

13. The institutional and governance provisions of the Agreement allow for significant amendments. Under Article 10 of the UK-Morocco Agreement, the Parties may mutually agree to amend the text of the Agreement once they have completed their “internal procedures”. According to the Parliamentary Report, in the UK “amendments to the Agreement that are expressly subject to a formal exchange of notes to confirm completion of internal procedures would engage the process of Parliamentary scrutiny set out in the CRAG Act”.⁹ However, this risks leaving a scrutiny gap in those circumstances where amendments would not require a formal exchange of notes. Accordingly, we reiterate our previous recommendation that to support appropriate scrutiny in future, the Government should report regularly to Parliament on changes to international agreements.¹⁰
14. The Association Council and Association Committee—the main governance bodies established under the Agreement—may also make modifications in

8 The operation of the social security provisions is without prejudice to any immigration rules that would determine Moroccan citizens’ eligibility to work or reside in the UK.

9 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Continuing the United Kingdom’s trade relationship with the Kingdom of Morocco* (October 2019) para 49: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854324/UK_Morocco_agreement_parliamentary_report.pdf [accessed 27 January 2020]

10 European Union Committee, *Scrutiny of international agreements: lessons learned* (42nd Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 387), para 68

specified technical areas.¹¹ These amendments would be unlikely to engage the parliamentary scrutiny process under the CRAG Act.

Human rights

15. Like the precursor EU Agreement, the UK Agreement includes a human rights clause, setting out “respect for democratic principles and fundamental rights” as an essential element of the Agreement. In the event of material breach, appropriate measures may be taken, including suspension of the Agreement.

Application of the Agreement to Gibraltar and the Crown Dependencies

16. We welcome the fact that the Government has provided detailed information on the geographical extent of agreements, clarifying which elements would apply to Gibraltar and to the Crown Dependencies. We also welcome the Minister’s explicit confirmation in the EM that “HMG has shared the stable text of the Agreement with the DAs, the Crown Dependencies and Gibraltar”. This reflects the recommendations in the Committee’s report on scrutiny of international agreements.¹²

Application of the Agreement to specified goods from Western Sahara

17. The UK has replicated in its agreement with Morocco the trade preferences for specified goods from Western Sahara that are found in the EU-Morocco Agreement. The Committee has received representations from the Trade Justice Movement about this issue, and an open letter was published on 24 January, signed by that organisation and other civil society groups, as well as trade unions.¹³
18. Western Sahara’s status is disputed. It was annexed by Morocco after Spain withdrew from its former colony in 1975, but the Polisario Front¹⁴ has been seeking full independence for Western Sahara since that time, and the conflict remains unresolved. The UK’s official policy position is that it considers the status of Western Sahara as “undetermined” and that it supports “UN-led efforts to achieve a lasting and mutually acceptable political solution that provides for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara”.¹⁵
19. In 2012 the EU and Morocco agreed to bring agricultural and fishery products from Western Sahara within the scope of the EU-Morocco Agreement. This was challenged by the Polisario Front at the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). In December 2018 the CJEU ruled that there was no legal basis for amending the EU-Morocco Agreement in 2012 to include

11 Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Morocco, CP 202, 2019, Article 10, para 2: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854581/CS_Morocco_2.2019_UK_Morocco_Agreement_establishing_an_Association.pdf [accessed 27 January 2020]

12 European Union Committee, *Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 9 July 2019* (44th Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 402) para 13

13 Trade Justice Movement, ‘Civil Society organisations raise concerns about Morocco Association Agreement’: <https://www.tjm.org.uk/blog/2020/civil-society-organisations-raise-concerns-about-uk-morocco-association-agreement> [accessed 28 January 2020]

14 Officially the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro. It is considered by the UN as the legitimate representative of the Saharawi people. It declared the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in 1976.

15 HM Government, ‘Western Sahara and the UK’: <https://www.gov.uk/world/western-sahara/news> [accessed 28 January 2020]

agricultural and fishery products from Western Sahara within the scope of the Agreement.¹⁶ Following that judgment, the Commission conducted a consultation exercise in Western Sahara and agreed compromise wording in 2019, so that preferences under the EU-Morocco Agreement would apply only to those goods from Western Sahara “subject to controls by customs authorities of Morocco”. The Polisario Front object to this wording and do not consider the consultation exercise to have been sufficiently exhaustive. They have therefore lodged a new challenge at the CJEU, which has yet to be heard.¹⁷

20. FCO officials told us that they are confident the UK Agreement is consistent with EU law and the Government’s position on the status of Western Sahara, and that the Government will consider carefully the implications of any future ruling from the CJEU. They also explained that conducting any further consultation on the 2019 EU amendment was deemed inconsistent with the UK’s mandate to ensure only technical replication of EU agreements while still an EU Member State. Nevertheless, the inclusion of Western Sahara in the UK Agreement raises an important question of policy about how the UK should balance its commitment to Western Sahara’s “undetermined” status with its pursuit of a trade agreement with Morocco.
21. **We therefore report the UK-Morocco Association Agreement for the special attention of the House, 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.**

16 CJEU, Judgement of the Court, [Case C-104/16 P](#), 21 December 2016 [accessed 28 January 2020]

17 Western Sahara Resource Watch, ‘Polisario condemns new EU-Morocco trade deal’: <https://wsrw.org/a105x4415> [accessed 28 January 2020]

CHAPTER 2: AGREEMENT REPORTED FOR INFORMATION

Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (CP204, 2019)¹⁸

22. The UK-Jordan Association Agreement was laid on 20 December 2019, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 11 February 2020. It was considered by the EU External Affairs Committee at its meeting on 30 January.
23. The precursor agreement to the UK-Jordan Agreement is the EU-Jordan Agreement,¹⁹ which entered into force in 2002. It incorporates a trade agreement and outlines a framework for political, economic, social and cultural cooperation. The UK-Jordan Agreement seeks to ensure continuity of effect with the EU Agreement by incorporating it *mutatis mutandis*²⁰ with only a small number of modifications. Consequently, the UK Agreement has been published in short form. The UK-Jordan Agreement also incorporates the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol.²¹
24. For the Agreement to enter into force, it must be ratified by both the UK and Jordan. The Agreement will come into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the later of the notifications from either Party confirming the completion of the ratification procedure, provided this is after the EU-Jordan Agreements cease to apply to the UK. There is no provisional application clause, as the Jordanian Constitution does not allow for provisional application.
25. Trade with Jordan accounts for less than 0.1% of UK trade. In 2018, total trade in goods and services was £448 million. Main UK goods exports include those in the ‘machinery and mechanical appliances’ and ‘vehicles other than railway or tramway stock’ categories of the Harmonised System. Main UK goods imports from Jordan include goods in the ‘edible vegetables’, ‘aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof’ and ‘edible fruit or nuts’, categories.
26. The Agreement—like other trade agreements previously considered by the Committee—introduces an extended cumulation of origin. This allows both parties to recognise content from the EU as originating in the UK or Jordan in exports to one another. The Government notes that, without these provisions, products from the UK or Jordan incorporating EU materials would no longer meet the origin requirements for preferential treatment by

18 Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, CP 204, 2019: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854391/CS_Jordan_1.2019_UK_Jordan_Agreement_establishing_an_Association.pdf [accessed 24 January 2020]

19 Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, [OJ L129](#) (15 May 2002)

20 The Latin term *mutatis mutandis* is used when comparing two or more things to say that, although changes will be necessary in order to take account of different situations, the basic point remains the same. For more detail, see our report *Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 26 February 2019* (31st Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 300)

21 Protocol between the European Community and its Member States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan establishing a dispute settlement mechanism applicable to disputes under the trade provisions of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, [OJ L177](#) (6 July 2011)

the other party.²² EU processing can also be recognised in UK exports to Jordan (though not vice versa).²³

27. Wider cumulation provisions also apply to both parties. Subject to free trade agreements between the UK, Jordan and the following countries, products and materials originating in the EFTA states (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), Turkey and other parties to the PEM Convention²⁴ can also be counted as originating in the UK or Jordan, subject to minimum working or processing requirements. For the UK (though not for Jordan), wider cumulation provisions also apply to ‘working and processing’, as working and processing carried out in Iceland or Norway can also count as having been conducted in the UK.
28. While tariff levels in the UK Agreement will remain the same as in the precursor EU Agreement, tariff rate quotas (TRQs) have been resized to reflect trade flows between the UK and Jordan. The UK Government based the resized TRQs on historic trade flow data. To maintain market access, both sides agreed to provide a minimum level of access by basing TRQs on a proxy measure where data showed historic trade as being very low or non-existent.
29. The UK-Jordan Agreement, like its predecessor EU Agreement, does not include substantive commitments on the protection of geographical indicators (GIs). The Agreement instead builds on intellectual property commitments under TRIPS.²⁵
30. The EU-Jordan Agreement contains an Entry Price System (EPS), which applies to 15 types of fruit and vegetables. It ensures that during the European growing seasons an additional duty is charged if incoming fruits and vegetables are below a pre-determined entry price. The UK-Jordan Agreement does not automatically re-establish such an EPS, but the UK reserves the right to establish and implement one in the future.
31. The institutional and governance provisions of the Agreement allow for significant amendments. Under Article 10 of the UK-Jordan Agreement, the Parties may mutually agree to amend the text of the Agreement, subject to each party’s “internal legal procedures”. According to the Parliamentary Report, in the UK “amendments to the Agreement that are expressly subject to a formal exchange of notes to confirm completion of internal procedures

22 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Continuing the United Kingdom’s trade relationship with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (December 2019) para 85: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854325/UK_Jordan_agreement_parliamentary_report.pdf [accessed 24 January 2020]

23 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)

24 The signatories to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (the ‘PEM Convention’) are: the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, the Faroe Islands, Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine.

25 The Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, is a 1990 legal agreement between all members of the WTO setting minimum standards for the regulation of intellectual property.

would engage the process of Parliamentary scrutiny set out in the CRaG Act”.²⁶ The concerns expressed in paragraph 12 above apply.

32. The Association Council and Association Committee—the main governance bodies established under the Agreement—may also make modifications in specified technical areas.²⁷ These amendments would be unlikely to engage the parliamentary scrutiny process under the CRAG Act. To avoid a scrutiny gap, we recommend that when the Government reports on changes to international agreements, it should include changes made by bodies such as the Association Council or the Association Committee of the UK-Jordan Agreement.
33. We welcome the fact that the Government has provided detailed information on the geographical extent of agreements, clarifying which elements would apply to Gibraltar and to the Crown Dependencies. We also welcome the Minister’s explicit confirmation in the EM that “HMG has shared the stable text of the Agreement with the DAs, the Crown Dependencies and Gibraltar”.
34. **We report the UK-Jordan Association Agreement to the House for information.**

26 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Continuing the United Kingdom’s trade relationship with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (October 2019) para 50: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854325/UK_Jordan_agreement_parliamentary_report.pdf [accessed 24 January 2020]

27 Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, CP 204, 2019, Article 10(2): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854391/CS_Jordan_1.2019_UK_Jordan_Agreement_establishing_an_Association.pdf [accessed 24 January 2020]

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

Members of the European Union Select Committee

The Earl of Kinnoull (Chair)
 Baroness Brown of Cambridge
 Lord Cavendish of Furness
 Baroness Couttie
 Baroness Donaghy
 Lord Faulkner of Worcester
 Baroness Hamwee
 Lord Jay of Ewelme
 Lord Kerr of Kinlochard
 Lord Lamont of Lerwick
 Lord Morris of Aberavon
 Baroness Neville-Rolfe
 Lord Oates
 Baroness Primarolo
 Lord Ricketts
 Lord Sharkey
 Lord Teverson
 Baroness Verma
 Lord Wood of Anfield

Declarations of interest

The Earl of Kinnoull (Chair)
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
Shareholdings as set out in the register

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 Cavendish of Furness
Director, Burlington Slate Limited
Shareholder, Holker Holdings Limited
Shareholder, Cartmel Steeplechases (Holker) Limited
Shareholder, Holker Estates Co Limited
Shareholder, Holker Homes Limited
Shareholder, Burlington Slate Limited
Roose and Walney Sand and Gravel Company Limited (The) (Dormant)
Holker Estates Co Limited

Holker Holdings Limited

Cartmel Steeplechases (Holker) Limited

Corrie and Co Limited

Guides over the Kent and Levens Sands Limited

*Beneficiary of a Family Trust which owns land in South Cumbria,
including residential and business property*

Owner of a flat in London SW1 from which rental income is received

Owner of woodlands based in South Cumbria

Baroness Couttie

Non-Executive Director, Mitie

Commissioner, Guernsey Financial Services Commission

Baroness Donaghy

Former President of the Trades Union Congress

Former member of the European Trades Union Congress

Lord Faulkner of Worcester

Chairman, Great Western Railway Advisory Board

Chairman, Alderney Gambling Control Commission

Her Majesty's Government's Trade Envoy to Taiwan

Baroness Hamwee

Liberal Democrat Lords Spokesperson on Immigration

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

Lord Kerr of Kinlochard

Chairman, Centre for European Reform

Deputy Chairman, Scottish Power PLC

Member, Scottish Government's advisory Standing Council on Europe

Lord Lamont of Lerwick

Director, Jupiter European Opportunities Trust

*Director, Compagnie Internationale de Participations Bancaires et
Financieres (CIPAF)*

Director, Chelverton UK Dividend Trust

Adviser, Halkin Investments

Adviser, Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum (OMFIF)

Adviser, Meinhardt Engineering Group, Singapore

Adviser, Stanhope Capital LLP

Lord Morris of Aberavon

No relevant interests declared

Baroness Neville-Rolfe

Former Commercial Secretary, HM Treasury

Former Minister of State for Energy and Intellectual Property

Chair, UK ASEAN Business Council

Non-Executive Director, Capita Plc

Non-Executive Director, Secure Trust Bank Plc

Non-Executive Director, Health Data Research UK

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

Shareholdings as set out in the register

Lord Oates

Director, Centre for Countering Digital Hate
Chairman, Advisory Board, Weber Shandwick UK
Non-Executive Director, NHSBT

Baroness Primarolo

Non-executive director and chair, Thompson's Solicitors
Chair, Remuneration Board, National Assembly for Wales

Lord Ricketts

Non-Executive Director, Group Engie, France
Strategic Adviser, Lockheed Martin UK
Charitable activities as set out in the Register of Interests

Lord Sharkey

No relevant interests declared

Lord Teverson

Trustee, Regen SW
In receipt of a pension from the European Parliament

Baroness Verma

No relevant interests declared

Lord Wood of Anfield

Chair of the United Nations Association (UNA-UK)
Director, Good Law Project

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 Addington
 Lord Arbuthnot of Edrom
 Baroness Bryan of Partick
 Baroness Byford
 Lord Cameron of Dillington
 Lord Kerr of Kinlochard
 Baroness McIntosh of Pickering
 Lord Maxton
 The Duke of Montrose
 The Earl of Stair
 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

The Sub-Committee staff are Jennifer Mills (Clerk) Oliver Rix (Policy Analyst) and Jodie Evans (Committee Assistant).

EU External Affairs Sub-Committee

Baroness Verma (Chair)
Lord Alderdice
Baroness Brown of Cambridge
Baroness Chalker of Wallasey
Lord Davies of Stamford
Lord Faulkner of Worcester
Baroness Finn
Lord Fraser of Corriegarth
Lord Oates
The Earl of Sandwich
Baroness Symons of Vernham Dean
Lord Wood of Anfield

For relevant interests see: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-external-affairs-subcommittee/members-interests-2-2019.pdf>

The Sub-Committee staff are Jennifer Martin-Kohlmorgen (Clerk) and Laura Ayres (Committee Assistant).

EU Financial Affairs Sub-Committee

Lord Sharkey (Chair)
Lord Bruce of Bennachie
Lord Cavendish of Furness
Baroness Couttie
Lord Desai
Lord Giddens
Baroness Liddell of Coatdyke
Baroness Neville-Rolfe
Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd
Viscount Trenchard
Lord Turnbull
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 Dee Goddard (Clerk), Erik Tate (Policy Analyst) and Hadia Garwell (Committee Assistant).

EU Home Affairs Sub-Committee

Lord Jay of Ewelme (Chair)
Lord Best
Baroness Jolly
Lord Kirkhope of Harrogate
Lord Lexden
Lord McNally
Lord O'Neill of Clackmannan
Baroness Primarolo
Lord Ricketts
Baroness Scott of Bybrook
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 Simon Pook (Clerk), Genevieve Richardson (Policy Analyst) and George Stafford (Committee Assistant).

EU Internal Market Sub-Committee

Baroness Donaghy (Chair)
 Lord Berkeley
 Lord Carter of Coles
 Baroness Kramer
 Lord Lamont of Lerwick
 Lord Lansley
 Lord Lilley
 Lord Mountevans
 Baroness Prashar
 Lord Robathan
 Lord Russell of Liverpool
 Lord Shipley
 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 Dominique Gracia (Clerk), Francesca D'Urzo (Policy Analyst) and Glenn Chapman (Committee Assistant).

EU Justice Sub-Committee

Lord Morris of Aberavon (Chair)
 Lord Anderson of Ipswich
 Lord Anderson of Swansea
 Baroness Deech
 Lord Dholakia
 Lord Gold
 Baroness Goudie
 Baroness Hamwee
 Lord Polak
 Lord Rowlands

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 Alex McMillan (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/>