



Registration of Lords' financial and other interests

The Code of Conduct for members of the House of Lords requires all members who have taken the oath of allegiance and are not on leave of absence, suspended or disqualified to register their financial and other relevant interests.

Name (in block capitals)

Email address

Telephone number

Please complete this form, sign and date it on the last page, and return it to:

The Registrar of Lords' Interests
House of Lords
London SW1A 0PW

This registration form is available on the parliamentary website and may be completed electronically and returned by email to lordsregistrar@parliament.uk

The Registrar of Lords' Interests is available to advise you on what to register, and can be contacted:

by telephone on 020 7219 3112/3120

by email to lordsregistrar@parliament.uk

in person at room 22, First Floor, West Front, Palace of Westminster

Any changes to your registrable interests and any new interests must be notified to the registrar within one month. Failure to do so constitutes a breach of the Code of Conduct.

The [Code of Conduct and Guide to the Code of Conduct](#) is available from the Printed Paper Office and on the parliamentary website.

All registered interests are published in the Register of Lords' Interests at www.parliament.uk/hlregister and remain on the register for one year after they cease.

In the following pages of this form, relevant extracts from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* are set out followed by the sections to be completed.

Categories of registrable interest

Category I: Directorships

Remunerated directorships in public and private companies, including non-executive directorships, and including directorships which are not directly remunerated, but where remuneration is paid through another company in the same group.

The relevant paragraphs from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* state:

53. In this category, and in others, “remuneration” includes not only salaries and fees, but also the receipt of any taxable expenses, allowances or benefits, such as the provision of a company car. Members should register the name of the company in which the directorship is held and give a broad indication of the company’s business, where this is not self-evident from its name. Directly remunerated directorships of companies which are not trading should be registered.
54. In addition to any remunerated directorships, members are required to register under this category any directorships which are themselves unremunerated but where either (a) remuneration is paid through another company in the same group where the companies in question are associated; or (b) the company concerned is a subsidiary of another company in which the member concerned holds remunerated directorships. Other unremunerated directorships should be registered under category 10 (non-financial interests) so that in one category or another all directorships should be registered.
55. While clients of companies in which members hold a directorship must be declared in relevant circumstances (see paragraph 108), they do not need to be registered except where:
 - (a) the company is a personal service company;⁶ or
 - (b) the member personally provides services to the client and the client is (i) a government of a foreign state (including departments and agencies), (ii) an organisation which may be thought by a reasonable member of the public to be foreign state-owned or controlled, or (iii) an individual with official status (whether executive, legislative or judicial) in a foreign state when acting in that capacity.
56. Members providing legal and arbitral services need to register the identity of registrable clients and parties under this category only once (a) the identity of the client or party has entered the public domain or (b) they have been paid for the work (wholly or in part), whichever comes first.
57. The level of remuneration in respect of interests falling within this category only needs to be disclosed where it is received from governments of foreign states

⁶ The term ‘personal service company’ is not defined in law, but for the purposes of this Code the definition adopted by the House of Lords Select Committee on Personal Service Companies applies: “It is understood generally to mean a limited company, the sole or main shareholder of which is also its director, who, instead of working directly for clients, or taking up employment with other businesses, operates through his company. The company contracts with clients, either directly or through an agency, to supply the services of its director.”

(including departments and agencies), organisations which may be thought by a reasonable member of the public to be foreign state-owned or controlled, and individuals with official status (whether executive, legislative or judicial) in foreign states when acting in that capacity.

58. Although members may consult the Registrar on whether an organisation or individual meets the definitions in paragraphs 55 and 57, they must themselves take the final decision and in case of doubt should err on the side of registration.
59. Where earnings are registrable they should be disclosed once in respect of each financial year, no later than 31 January following the end of that financial year. Members may disclose the exact amount received from each source, or indicate within which of the following bands their earnings from each source falls: £0–5,000; £5,000–10,000; £10,000–20,000; in further increments of £10,000 up to £100,000; or £100,000–200,000 and thereafter in £100,000 increments. Where members have undertaken the work with others, they should estimate the value of their own contribution or disclose the total amount paid by the client.
60. Contracts under this category do not need to be deposited with the Registrar.

Category I: Directorships

PLEASE LIST any remunerated directorships in public and private companies, including non-executive directorships and directorships of subsidiary companies, and directorships which are not directly remunerated but where remuneration is paid through another company in the same group.

All directorships must be registered. Unremunerated directorships should be registered in category 10(a).

Please give an indication of the company's business if this is not evident from the company's name.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 2: Remunerated employment etc.

Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation which is remunerated or in which the member has any pecuniary interest.

The relevant paragraphs from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* state:

61. All provision of services outside the House in return for payment should be registered here. When making an entry in this category, members must register the name of the employer or source of the payment, the nature of its business (where this is not self-evident) and the type of work carried out. Partners in partnerships and limited liability partnerships (LLPs) should also register their position in this category.
62. While clients of companies for which members work, and clients of members in professional practice, must be declared in relevant circumstances (see paragraph 108), they do not need to be registered except where:
 - (a) the company is a personal service company;⁷ or
 - (b) the member personally provides services to the client and the client is (i) a government of a foreign state (including departments and agencies), (ii) an organisation which may be thought by a reasonable member of the public to be foreign state-owned or controlled, or (iii) an individual with official status (whether executive, legislative or judicial) in a foreign state when acting in that capacity.
63. Members providing legal and arbitral services need to register the identity of registrable clients and parties under this category only once (a) the identity of the client or party has entered the public domain or (b) they have been paid for the work (wholly or in part), whichever comes first.
64. Members who have paid posts as consultants or advisers should indicate the nature of the consultancy or advice given, for example “management consultant”, “legal adviser” or “public affairs consultant”. They should, in the case of public affairs consultancies, give careful consideration to paragraph 11(b) of the Code and paragraphs 23 to 32 of the Guide (especially paragraph 24).
65. Occasional income or benefits from speeches, lecturing, broadcasting, royalties, journalism or freelance work which exceeds £1,000 in the course of a calendar year from a single source should be registered under this category and the source should be identified. Fees which are donated to another person, or to a charitable or community organisation, must still be registered but the donation may be noted in the Register entry.
66. Membership of Lloyd’s should be registered under this category. Members who have resigned from Lloyd’s should continue to register their interest as long as syndicates in which they have participated continue to have years of account which are open or

⁷ The term ‘personal service company’ is not defined in law, but for the purposes of this Code the definition adopted by the House of Lords Select Committee on Personal Service Companies applies: “It is understood generally to mean a limited company, the sole or main shareholder of which is also its director, who, instead of working directly for clients, or taking up employment with other businesses, operates through his company. The company contracts with clients, either directly or through an agency, to supply the services of its director.”

in run-off. Members of Lloyd's are also required to disclose the categories of insurance business which they are underwriting.

67. Members who have previously practised a profession may register that profession under this category with a bracketed remark such as “[non-practising]” after the entry.
68. Members are not required to register pension arrangements (save for certain investments in self-invested personal pensions—see paragraph 83), unless conditions are attached to the continuing receipt of the pension that a reasonable member of the public might regard as likely to influence their conduct as parliamentarians. Such conditions attaching to pensions from European Union institutions do not normally require the pension to be registered or declared in proceedings in the House.
69. Membership of the House is not to be registered under this category.
70. The level of remuneration in respect of interests falling within this category only needs to be disclosed where it is received from governments of foreign states (including departments and agencies), organisations which may be thought by a reasonable member of the public to be foreign state-owned or controlled, and individuals with official status (whether executive, legislative or judicial) in foreign states when acting in that capacity.
71. Although members may consult the Registrar on whether an organisation or individual meets the definitions in paragraphs 62 and 70, they must themselves take the final decision and in case of doubt should err on the side of registration.
72. Where earnings are registrable they should be disclosed once in respect of each financial year, no later than 31 January following the end of that financial year. Members may disclose the exact amount received from each source, or indicate within which of the following bands their earnings from each source falls: £0–5,000; £5,000–10,000; £10,000–20,000; in further increments of £10,000 up to £100,000; or £100,000–200,000 and thereafter in £100,000 increments. Where members have undertaken the work with others, they should estimate the value of their own contribution or disclose the total amount paid by the client.
73. Contracts under this category do not need to be deposited with the Registrar.

Category 2: Remunerated employment etc.

PLEASE LIST any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation which is remunerated or in which you have any pecuniary interest; and any other provision of services in return for payment.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 3: People with significant control of a company

If the member is on the central Register of People with Significant Control of a company, a statement to that effect with the name or names of the companies or organisations in question.

The relevant paragraph from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* states:

74. Members should make an entry in this category if they are on the central Register of People with Significant Control of a company, which is maintained by Companies House. A statement to that effect should be registered, along with the name of the company or organisation in question, within one month of the member's name appearing on the Companies House register. A brief description of the company's business should be provided where this is not self-evident from its name.

Category 3: People with significant control of a company

PLEASE LIST, if you are on the central Register of People with Significant Control of a company, a statement to that effect with the names of the companies or organisations in question.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 4: Shareholdings

Any shareholding either (a) amounting to a controlling interest, or (b) not amounting to a controlling interest, but exceeding £100,000 in value; any private equity investment worth more than £100,000 or constituting more than 10 per cent of the fund or investment; and any corporate debt security with a value exceeding £100,000.

The relevant paragraphs from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* state:

75. Members should include all such shareholdings held, either personally, or with or on behalf of their spouse, partner or dependent children, in any public or private company. Members should not specify the value of the shares or the percentage of shares in a company that are owned, other than by indicating whether the shareholding falls under category 4(a) or 4(b).
76. For each registrable shareholding, the entry should state the name of the company and briefly indicate the nature of the company's business, where this is not self-evident.
77. The value of a shareholding is determined by the market price of the share at the time it is first registered, and thereafter by the market price on 5 April. This means that after Register entries relating to shareholdings are first registered they need to be updated only once a year, within one month of 5 April. The Registrar should however be informed of the purchase or disposal of registrable shareholdings within one month of the date of the purchase or sale. If the market price cannot be ascertained (e.g. because the company is unquoted and there is no market in the shares), the member should decide whether to register it on the basis of its estimated value. Interests in shareholdings include share options.
78. Private equity investments worth more than £100,000 or constituting more than 10 per cent of the fund or investment should be registered, along with a brief description of the nature of the investments.
79. Corporate debt securities with a value greater than £100,000 should be registered. The entry should state the name of the company and briefly indicate the nature of the company's business, where this is not self-evident.
80. Holdings in a collective investment vehicle (including unit trusts, investment trusts and investment companies with variable capital (ICVCs)) are not generally registrable. Members may, however, consider registration in this category in appropriate cases, such as sector-specific vehicles.
81. Holdings in blind trusts are exempt from registration.
82. Members who are beneficiaries of trusts (including discretionary beneficiaries) should register holdings of the trust which meet the requirements for registration set out above.
83. Pensions are not in themselves registrable (see paragraph 68), but identifiable holdings in a self-invested personal fund are registrable in either this category or category 5 as appropriate if of registrable value.
84. Shareholdings in companies the purpose of which is to own the freehold of a personal residence of a member or of a property registered in another category are

not registrable. Holdings of UK and other governments' stock, gilts, bonds, premium bonds, national savings and the like are not registrable.

Category 4: Shareholdings

PLEASE LIST (a) Any registrable shareholding amounting to a controlling interest in a company or (b) any registrable shareholding not amounting to a controlling interest, but exceeding £100,000 in value; any private equity investment worth more than £100,000 or constituting more than 10 per cent of the fund or investment; and any corporate debt security with a value exceeding £100,000.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

(a) Registrable shareholdings amounting to a controlling interest (please indicate the nature of the business if this is not evident from the company's name)

(b) Registrable shareholdings not amounting to a controlling interest but exceeding £100,000 in value; private equity investments worth more than £100,000 or constituting more than 10 per cent of the fund or investment; and corporate debt securities with a value exceeding £100,000 (please indicate the nature of the business if this is not evident from the company's name)

Category 5: Land and property

Any land or property (a) which has a capital value of more than £250,000 (but excluding any personal residences), or (b) from which an income of more than £5,000 a year is derived.

The relevant paragraph from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* states:

85. Only the nature of the property and a general indication of its location should be indicated (e.g. "farm in Norfolk", "residential holdings in Birmingham" and so on); the value of the property and the income received need not be registered. No property that is used for personal residential purposes need be registered, unless it falls under part (b).

Category 5: Land and property

PLEASE LIST any land or property (a) which has a capital value of more than £250,000 (but excluding any personal residences), or (b) from which an income of more than £5,000 a year is derived.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 6: Sponsorship

Any form of financial or material support received as a member of the House of Lords, the value of which amounts to more than £500, from a single source, whether as a single donation, multiple donations or services in kind.

The relevant paragraph from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* states:

86. This category covers sponsorship or other forms of support by companies, trade unions, professional bodies, trade associations, charities, universities, other organisations and individuals. It covers any support from which the member receives financial or material benefit in his or her role as a member of the House of Lords. The types of support which should be registered include the services of a research assistant or secretary whose salary, in whole or in part, is met by an outside organisation or individual; and the provision of accommodation.

Category 6: Sponsorship

PLEASE LIST any form of financial or material support currently received as a member of the House of Lords, the value of which amounts to more than £500, from a single source, whether as a single donation, multiple donations or services in kind.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 7: Overseas visits

Overseas visits made by the member or the member's spouse or partner substantially arising out of membership of the House, except where the cost of the visit was wholly borne by the member or by United Kingdom public funds.

The relevant paragraphs from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* state:

87. Members should enter in the Register the date, destination and purpose of the visit and the name of the government, organisation or individual which met the cost. Where only part of the cost was borne by an outside source (for example the cost of accommodation but not the cost of travel), those details should be stated briefly. When an overseas visit was arranged by a registered all-party parliamentary group or by a party backbench group, it is not sufficient to name the group as the sponsor of the visit: the government, organisation or person ultimately meeting the cost should be specified.
88. The following categories of visit, together with any hospitality associated with such a visit and available to all participants, are exempt from registration:
 - visits which are paid for by, or which are undertaken on behalf of, His Majesty's Government, or which are made on behalf of an international organisation of which the United Kingdom Government is a member;
 - visits abroad with, or on behalf of, a select committee of the House, including a joint committee;
 - visits undertaken on behalf of, or under the auspices of, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the British–Irish Parliamentary Assembly, the British–American Parliamentary Group, the Council of Europe, the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly or the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Armed Forces Parliamentary Scheme or the Industry and Parliament Trust;
 - Peers' Representative Travel, paid for by the House of Lords Inter-Parliamentary Relations Office;
 - official travel by the Lord Speaker or his representative;
 - visits to European Union parliaments and institutions paid for by the House on the authority of the Clerk of the Parliaments;
 - visits arranged and paid for wholly by a political party;
 - visits paid for wholly by an institution of the European Union or by a political group of the European Parliament.
89. Visits which are unconnected with membership of the House (e.g. those made as part of the member's employment or profession), or the cost of which does not exceed £500 in value, are also exempt from registration.
90. An entry made in this category will remain on the Register for a period of one year from the date on which the visit was made. A visit which, contrary to the requirements of the Code, is registered more than one month after it has concluded shall however remain on the Register for one year after the date of disclosure.

Category 7: Overseas visits

PLEASE LIST any overseas visits made by you or your spouse or partner substantially arising out of membership of the House, except where the cost of the visit was wholly borne by you or by United Kingdom public funds.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 8: Gifts, benefits and hospitality

Any gift to the member or the member's spouse or partner, or any other material benefit, of a value greater than £300, from any company, organisation or person, within the UK or overseas, which relates substantially to membership of the House.

The relevant paragraphs from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* state:

91. Any gift, or other benefit, which relates substantially to membership of the House and which is either given free of charge or provided at a cost below that generally available to members of the public, should be registered whenever the value or potential value of the gift or benefit is greater than £300, unless the member gives the gift to charity within the period required for registration. Benefits include loans, tickets to cultural and sporting events, hospitality, travel and accommodation upgrades. The date of receipt should also be registered. A gift or benefit available to all members should not be registered.
92. Gifts and other benefits from the same source in the course of a calendar year the gift of which related substantially to membership of the House and which cumulatively are of a value greater than £300 should be registered, even if each single gift or benefit is of lesser value.
93. Hospitality provided by His Majesty's Government, any of the devolved institutions in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, the Greater London Authority, combined authorities, local authorities, non-departmental public bodies or health authorities, is exempt from registration.
94. A member who leads a parliamentary sporting group which is not registered as an all-party parliamentary group must register benefits given to the group as if they were given to him or her personally.
95. Gifts and material benefits that do not relate substantially to membership of the House are exempt from registration.
96. Gifts and material benefits should be registered within one month of receipt; the entry will remain on the Register for a period of one year from the date of receipt. Any gifts and material benefits which, contrary to the requirements of the Code, are registered more than one month after receipt shall however remain on the Register for one year after the date of disclosure.
97. Gifts received by the Lord Speaker in connection with the performance of his public duties are registered separately, irrespective of value, in a register maintained by his private office. Ministers register gifts and benefits received in their capacity as a minister with the Cabinet Office, but opposition spokespeople must register all gifts and benefits above the threshold in the Lords' Register in the same way as any other member.

Category 8: Gifts, benefits and hospitality

PLEASE LIST any gift given to you or your spouse or partner, or any other material benefit, of a value greater than £300, from any company, organisation or person, within the UK or overseas, which relates substantially to membership of the House.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category 9: Miscellaneous financial interests

Any relevant financial interest not falling within one of the above categories, but which might be thought by a reasonable member of the public to influence a member's parliamentary conduct.

The relevant paragraph from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* states:

98. The purpose of this category is to enable members to enter in the Register any financial interests of a value greater than £500 that they consider to be relevant, but which do not obviously fall within any of the other categories. The advice of the Registrar should be sought before entering any interest in this category.

Category 9: Miscellaneous financial interests

PLEASE LIST any relevant financial interest not falling within one of the above categories, but which you consider might be thought by a reasonable member of the public to influence your parliamentary conduct.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

Category I0: Non-financial interests

The relevant paragraphs from the *Guide to the Code of Conduct* state:

99. Certain non-financial interests may reasonably be thought to affect the way members of the House of Lords discharge their public duties and must therefore be registered in this category. The following non-financial interests are always relevant and therefore must be registered:
 - (a) unremunerated directorships or other regular employment;
 - (b) membership of public bodies such as hospital trusts, the governing bodies of universities, colleges or schools, local authorities and other spheres of government;
 - (c) trusteeships of museums, galleries or similar bodies;
 - (d) acting as an office-holder or trustee in pressure groups or trade unions; and
 - (e) acting as an office-holder or trustee in voluntary or not-for-profit organisations.
100. When registering a non-financial interest in an organisation in this category, members should give a broad indication of the organisation or body's business or activity where this is not self-evident from its name.
101. Other non-financial interests are not registrable or (unless the member thinks it appropriate) declarable. Such interests include: other trusteeships, for example of private estates; unpaid ordinary membership of voluntary organisations or pressure groups; membership of churches or other religious bodies or organisations. The Registrar is available to advise members in cases of uncertainty.
102. The following posts should not be registered, unless they involve executive functions or decision-making: honorary fellowships in colleges and universities; other honorary posts; offices in political parties; patrons; *ex officio* positions in voluntary organisations (for instance, those held by the Lords Spiritual). There may however be occasions on which such interests should be declared.

Category 10: Non-financial interests

PLEASE LIST any non-financial interests falling into the sub-categories below.

If you have no interest to register in this category, please tick this box:

(a) unremunerated directorships or other regular employment

(b) membership of public bodies such as hospital trusts, the governing bodies of universities, colleges or schools, local authorities and other spheres of government

(c) trusteeships of museums, galleries or similar bodies

(d) acting as an office-holder or trustee in pressure groups or trade unions

(e) acting as an office-holder or trustee in voluntary or not-for-profit organisations

Declaration

I understand that I must notify the registrar of any change in my registrable interests within one month of that change occurring, so that the register may be updated accordingly.

Signature

Name (in block capitals)

Date

The House of Lords processes personal data in accordance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation, as supplemented by the Data Protection Act 2018. The privacy notice for members of the House of Lords is on the [parliamentary intranet](#).