

# Special Inquiry Committee Proposals for 2023

Proposals submitted by 9 September 2022

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## **Proposal 1: Letter from Lord Alton of Liverpool**

*A review of the Government's policies on and responses to the crime of genocide and to other atrocity crimes*

### *Description of proposal*

The inquiry would review Her Majesty's Government's policies on and responses to the crime of genocide and to other atrocity crimes. The review would consider the Government's mechanisms to monitor early warning signs of genocide and other atrocity crimes and to facilitate comprehensive responses, including in accordance to the duty to prevent in Article I of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The inquiry would consider the current Her Majesty's Government's approaches to monitoring and analysing early warning signs, the frameworks for analysis used by Her Majesty's Government, the practices for engagement and responses.

The inquiry would consider the good and bad practices, and identify recommendations to improve the current approaches to ensure that Her Majesty's Government is equipped to effectively identify situations at risk of atrocity crimes and respond accordingly.

### *Purpose of inquiry*

The inquiry would provide a comprehensive analysis of Her Majesty's Government's mechanisms for monitoring and facilitating effective responses to genocide and other atrocity crimes, identify any shortcoming and provide recommendations for improvement.

### *Relevant Member experience*

Members of the House with particular expertise on these issues include:

Baroness Kennedy of The Shaws Q.C., Baroness Butler-Sloss Q.C., Lord Carlile Q.C., Lord Brennan Q.C., Lord Pannick Q.C., Lord Mackay of Clashfern Q.C., Baroness Nicholson of Winterbourne, Baroness Cox of Queensbury, Lord Forsyth, Lord Marlesford, Lord Campbell of Pittenweem, Baroness Helic, Lord Alton of Liverpool, Lord Hannay of Chiswick, Lord Hope of Craighead, Lord Wood of Anfield, Lord Collins of Highbury, Opposition Whip (Lords).

### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

It is envisaged that officials would be invited to submit evidence in a focused session. Witnesses could be drawn from some of the following departments, and submissions sought from others:

- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
- Department of Defence
- Department of Justice

Former or current House of Lords Ministers could be asked to give evidence, including:

- Baroness Northover
- Baroness Warsi
- Lord Howell of Guildford

- Baroness Anelay of St Johns
- Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon

*One-year time frame*

The proposed special inquiry committee is capable of being completed in one year with an attempt to finalise it within a shorter period of time. The inquiry will conduct between five and 10 expert witness sessions of up to two hours per session. The witnesses will include experts from the above identified departments, legal academics and practitioners, and others with relevant expertise.

*Additional comments*

The inquiry could also involve a public call for evidence from individuals or groups with relevant expertise to ensure that the inquiry is as comprehensive as possible to significantly contribute to the debates on the topic.

This proposal is supported by Lord Dannatt, Baroness D'Souza, Lord Dholakia, Baroness Goudie, Lord Hannay of Chiswick, Lord Lexden, Baroness Lister of Burtersett, Lord Morrow of Clogher Valley, Baroness O'Loan, Baroness Smith of Newnham, Baroness Whitaker.

***ALTON OF LIVERPOOL***

**Proposal 2: Letter from Baroness Hayter of Kentish Town, Baroness Hoey, Baroness Jenkin of Kennington, Baroness Massey of Darwen, Lord Moynihan and Lord Triesman**

*Female inclusion in sport – ensuring female voices are heard and that sports remain fair, inclusive and welcoming*

*Description of proposal*

The proposal is to review transgender inclusion in sport; to consider whether balanced inclusive processes are being used by governing bodies of sport and recreation and International Federations of sport, whether all appropriate voices have been heard, whether inclusive policies are emerging, and to make recommendations.

Sport receives significant Treasury and Lottery funding through UK Sport for elite teams and the four Sports Councils for grassroots sport. Female participation in exercise and sport at every age and level lags behind that of men. Consequently, sports councils and many sport national governing bodies (NGBs) have objectives and often dedicated funding to increase female participation. An example is the “This Girl Can” campaign from Sport England.

While separate moves to increase trans inclusion in sport are welcome, it is felt by a number of male and female elite athletes that the inclusion of people born male in female sport teams is inherently unfair and detrimental to women. Those who have said so publicly include Sharron Davies MBE, Daley Thompson CBE, Mara Yamauchi, Dame Kelly Holmes and Karen Pickering MBE, whom we would want as witnesses to the Inquiry.

In September 2021 the Sports Council Equality Group published new guidance urging NGBs to review their policies and ensure they made an informed choice, pointing out that “the inclusion of transgender people into female sport cannot be balanced regarding transgender inclusion, fairness and safety in gender-affected sport where there is meaningful competition”.

The SCEG report included findings from an independent consultation which heard from managers, coaches and athletes opposed to transgender inclusion who said they felt silenced within their own sports and NGBs and that it took until this consultation for them to speak without fear of negative consequence (though even then only on condition of anonymity). The importance of a special inquiry committee would be that it could hear from all relevant stakeholders.

The Inquiry could review steps taken by international sports governing bodies since a number of UK and home nations sports bodies operate explicitly to rules made by the international bodies. There is information already available from the Centre for Human Rights in Sport in Geneva as well as from the Council of Europe, with the intention to broaden the work to explore all human rights aspects to this complex issue.

There is some urgency as almost all UK NGBs currently permit trans-identifying males in female sport. This includes contact sports like football and hockey, and some combat sports like judo and wrestling. It is clear this creates risk, as well as questions of fairness for female players. The impact is now visible. There have been a few high-profile cases at elite level, such as American swimmer Lia Thomas – a moderate male swimmer who won a national championship – and Welsh cyclist Emily Bridges, a junior male UK record-holder now seeking access to the GB

women's team. Multiple instances of women affected at grass roots and elite levels across many sports in the UK are already reported, including in national championships. It is only a matter of time before the careers and prospects of more female sportswomen will be challenged by male participation.

While some sports (including rugby) are now proposing policies which restore the integrity of the female category, others such as cricket and cycling have not yet signalled a willingness to do so. Among NGBs there may be a correlation between having such hesitancy and failing to consult their female members or to engage with women calling for change. Investigation of any such correlations, and of effective mechanisms in policy development, would be invaluable.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The major goal is to identify best practice in sport policy, combined with learning how to handle conflicting demands and expectations, and to ensure competing views are heard respectfully without intimidation.

It would aim to ensure that sports' governing bodies are able to listen to divergent views and resolve tensions in policy development for maximal inclusion and for fairness in sport. There is valuable learning to be gained from the various responses of NGBs to the new SCEG guidance and the processes by which some are responding.

Ideally it should lead to recommendations to government, local government, sports' governing bodies and grassroots organisations.

#### *Relevant Member experience*

The Parliamentary Office for Science and Technology is developing a POSTnote on transgender athletes, for publication in August. This provides a sound knowledge base on which the committee can build. The committee could draw on present and former Members with experience in sport at a high level, and/or in sports governance, hopefully including Lord Moynihan<sup>1</sup>, Baroness Grey-Thompson<sup>2</sup>, Lord Coe<sup>3</sup>, Lord Triesman<sup>4</sup>, Lord Reid<sup>5</sup>, Lord Willis, Baroness Hoey<sup>6</sup> and Baroness Massey.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

Whilst sports funding is a DCMS responsibility, schools (where all sports start) is a Department of Education responsibility, whilst the provision of local sports facilities falls to local government which comes under DCHLG. Recommendations regarding wide inter-departmental responsibilities for sport and recreation were highlighted recently by the Special Committee on a National Plan for Sport and

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- 1 Former: Minister for Sport, Chair, [British Olympic Association](#). Sports Aid Foundation, Governor, Sports Aid Trust; Member, Sports Council, Central Council for Physical Recreation's Enquiry into Sponsorship of Sport, Steward, British Boxing Board of Control. President, British Biathlon Union and of the [Welsh Amateur Rowing Association](#). Chairman, Paralympic World Cup.
  - 2 Chair, Sports Wales, 16 Paralympic medals, 30 world records, won the [London Marathon](#) six times. Former Member, National Disability Council, English Lottery Awards Panel etc
  - 3 Headed the London bid to host the [2012 Summer Olympics](#). Chairman, London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games. President, [International Association of Athletics Federations](#) (IAAF). Chair, [British Olympic Association](#)
  - 4 Formerly: head of the body responsible for all forms of football in England, Member, global football committee (IFAC) which sets the Rules of the game, Senior Vice Chair, UEFA International Competitions Committee; Board member, the Premier League which impacted the finance of football including the women's game.
  - 5 Former Chairman, [Celtic Football Club](#)
  - 6 Former athlete and Minister for Sport

Recreation. Such cross-departmental responsibilities will be considered carefully by the Committee.

*One-year time frame*

Yes. Much research exists but has not been discussed in public nor have sports bodies been offered the chance to outline their proposals. There is thus a ready and immediate pool of likely witnesses.

*Additional comments*

There are numerous stories of sports governing bodies being unwilling or even afraid to debate this vital issue openly. The Lords offers an expert, cross party and non-judgemental environment which could be invaluable in moving the debate forward, and of producing recommendations for all concerned – athletes, funders, government, sports bodies as well as schools and local clubs.

***HAYTER OF KENTISH TOWN, HOEY, JENKIN OF KENNINGTON, MASSEY OF DARWEN, MOYNIHAN AND TRIESMAN***

### Proposal 3: Letter from Baroness Deech

#### *Finances of Divorce (reform)*

##### *Description of proposal*

I am writing to propose a committee on the Finances of Divorce (reform).

##### *Purpose of inquiry*

Substantive divorce law has been changed to “no-fault” but the accompanying proceedings to divide property and money have been overlooked. There has been no reform of this area for 50 years. The Law Commission proposals to legislate for prenuptial contracts have been ignored. The need for reform is urgent because of changes in modern family formation, and because of cuts in legal aid which have left many couples unrepresented in court, ignorant of their rights, and reliant on the judge to assist them in a way which is not the proper role of the judge. Successive governments have been unwilling to carry out reform because of the controversial nature of the topic and because judges and some barristers are unwilling to see their wide-ranging discretion and high legal costs limited. There would be more funds available for child maintenance if there was not so much waste and litigation between divorcing parents.

##### *Relevant Member experience*

A cross party review could usefully call on the expertise in these fields that exists in the House, and assist the government in formulating proposals that attract consensus. There are many members with deep experience of these areas, whether as legal practitioners, judges, philosophers, educators, social policy formers, academics and economists.

##### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

This committee would complement the work of Commons committees – Health & Social Care, Justice, Treasury, and Women and Equalities. The topics cross departmental policy boundaries - education, justice, communities, the Treasury.

##### *One-year time frame*

It could be confined to one year, because much of the groundwork has already been carried out by the Law Commission and academic writers. A draft prenuptial agreements bill was drafted by the Law Commission.

**DEECH**

## Proposal 4: Letter from Lord Browne of Ladyton

### *Food insecurity*

#### *Description of proposal*

Arguably, food insecurity is a bigger problem than energy. Food insecurity is complex and has myriad causes and effects, to many of which the UK is vulnerable.

In short, this is a proposal for a special select committee to inquire into how Britain gets its food, why our current system is under such stress and to recommend how we can fix it before it is too late.

There are many reasons why our system is stressed, and this stress will increase as climate change and conflict causes political instability to continue. Already, the war in Ukraine has weaponised food and energy supply. Governments are spending massive resource trying to mitigate the impact of the soaring costs of energy which has been exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. But that war is sowing the seeds of an even bigger crisis which is getting insufficient attention. The resulting global food crisis is pushing food prices to record levels with economic and security implications for many, leading to famine and debt in the developing world, but evidence of this is apparent in the UK too.

Internationally, food shortages have sparked protests in Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Peru. Developed economies, including our own, are exposed as well. In the Spring of this year, research revealed that nearly 10 million people in the UK were cutting back on the number of meals they ate.

This autumn, farmers across the UK have reported harvests and yields (such as for potatoes) are 50% of a normal year.

Climate change already is affecting supplies and it will not stand still.

It is hugely important that the government understands both the reasons and the ramifications of the world's changing and unstable food supply and can make policy both to anticipate and respond to this challenge. Parliament has an important role to play in this regard.

Those motivated by the need to address addressing inequality and fairness recognise that there are compelling arguments for ensuring that everyone has access to a healthy diet. At the same time, if one's motivation is more on improving the productive elements of society from the point of view of growing the economy, increasing production, and not burdening the NHS the arguments are equally compelling.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The fact of an inquiry of this nature would raise awareness of the growing challenge both domestically and internationally of food insecurity. It is a matter of extreme urgency that we elevate the challenges of food insecurity onto a par with energy security. Our current experience of energy security is that we are trying to reverse the damage caused by decisions that were taken in the past with insufficient awareness of their full implications. The evidence of growing food insecurity is all around us and urgently we need to try and chart a better course in the hope that we can avoid similar catastrophic consequences.

A committee of this nature would provide a unique opportunity to examine why the UK's food system is over-stretched and mismatches food supply, health, and



ecosystems. Consequently, it could make recommendations to government for the measures that can be taken to ensure that the UK is food secure, and resilient to future changes.

Food security is key to deciding what food system we want. Food policy is dependent on and interlinked to almost all other public policy areas, health, environment and international affairs and defence to name but a few. An inquiry that addresses areas of policy that cross departmental boundaries is essential to identify conflicting policies from different departments and to single out useful changes that could be made which would have a near or long-term positive impact.

Without presupposing findings, the inquiry should engage communities and individual members of the public about how they could consume more locally sourced foods.

Equally the inquiry could look at international factors in the UK's food security and influence the Government's trade policy to ensure that it was compatible with future food security.

#### *Relevant Member experience*

The nature of the House of Lords with its unique mix of experience, expertise and knowledge will enable a committee to engage and understand how the global crisis affects the domestic situation. The diversity of experience and expertise is crucial if the Committee is to fill the parliamentary scrutiny vacuum that exists in respect of this growing crisis.

The House's access to unparalleled knowledge of international diplomatic, defence and development affairs, civil society leadership, senior military, or security experience and appreciation of the security implications of a nation running low on food will need to be engaged.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

As explained above, this committee would need to engage most Whitehall departments including: the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office; Department of Health; Department of Education; Defra; Ministry of Defence; the Home Office; BEIS; Department of International Trade; and the devolved administrations: Scotland; Northern Ireland; and Wales, plus, of course, the Cabinet Office in terms of national security and overall coordination of all issues, not forgetting their role in the government's stated ambition, expressed in the Integrated Review to make the UK the most resilient country in the world.

#### *One-year time frame*

Yes, it can be. Also, it is urgent. We need the information to establish a comprehensive set of policies as soon as possible. There is a plethora of experts outside the House whose expertise can readily be drawn upon for evidence sessions. It would be for the committee to decide its specific remit but there is no reason that a good inquiry could not be carried out in the space of 10 months.

There are no parliamentary committees that have specifically examined this, but there are many people in academia and the NGO world who have experiences and knowledge that the committee will be able instantly to draw on.

*Additional comments*

This is not an issue that has been picked up by the other place, although many members of the Commons are extremely interested in these matters.

A committee of this nature will be an opportunity for the House to reinforce its relevance, by engaging in an area of public policy that affects most of the public in their daily lives but is otherwise neglected. Due to recent weather events and lower yields, by this time next year when the committee would be likely to be concluding its report, food security is very likely to be an issue of key concern.

This proposal is supported by Baroness Boycott.

***BROWNE OF LADYTON***

## Proposal 5: Letter from Viscount Hanworth

### *Mathematical Education in Britain and the Deployment of Mathematicians*

#### *Description of proposal*

Mathematics is a subject of prime and increasing importance in our society. We cannot aspire to become a scientific superpower unless we increase substantially the number of proficient mathematicians who will be available to service our technological and scientific industries, our financial sector and our educational establishments.

In recent years, the financial sector has attracted much of the scarce mathematical talent, which would have been available, otherwise, to service our industries and to educate future generations of mathematicians.

The endeavour to encourage more students to study mathematics is not a new one. It was prominent in the 1960's, when the so-called School Mathematics Project, which attempted to modernize the school mathematics syllabus, got underway. However, the project faltered; and its residue is barely detectable in the contemporary British syllabuses.

At the time in question, a strong discouragement to study mathematics had arisen from the increasing emphasis in university syllabuses on abstract mathematics.

This tendency was common amongst western nations. The French described it as Bourbakism, which was in reference to the fictional author Nicolas Bourbaki, which was the collective pseudonym for a group of French mathematicians who were intent on deriving all of mathematics from fundamental axioms.

Such abstract mathematics tends to become sterile unless it is accompanied by the practical mathematics from which it has been abstracted. In Britain, the tendency to favour abstract mathematics gave rise to a contrary impetus in favour of a so-called Applicable Mathematics, which flourished briefly.

Now is an appropriate time to take stock both of the state of mathematical education in Britain and of the deployment of mathematical talent within our society. We need to examine the circumstances that lead to the placement of mathematicians within Education at all levels, within Industry, within Government and within diverse areas of Scientific Research and Development.

Comparisons should be made with other European countries, and further afield, to identify the successes and the failures of Britain in fostering mathematical talent. An enquiry to this effect should invite witnesses from all areas in which mathematicians are currently deployed. It should seek to identify those areas that would profit from an increased availability of mathematical talent. It should seek opinions on how our mathematical education could be improved.

Finally, it should ask crucial questions regarding the present incentives for individuals to embark on a mathematical career; and it should question whether these are sufficient to meet the objective of increasing the availability of mathematical talent.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

This enquiry should serve to empathise the importance of fostering mathematical skills in support of Britain's growth and prosperity. It should serve to highlight

ours successes and failures in fostering a culture of mathematics and it should seek to compare Britain in this respect with other nations.

*Relevant Member experience*

There is a limited number of Peers with professional scientific and mathematical skills and experience. Nevertheless, the topic is one of prime importance to our national prosperity and our international competitiveness. Peers are well placed to judge such matters.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

The generality of the civil service will be interested to learn of the availability of persons with competent mathematical skills and of the prospect for increasing their availability. These matters will be of particular interest to Departments that mediate scientific matters, such as the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy, The Department for Education, The Ministry of Defence, The Department for Transport and to many of the numerous agencies with which they work.

*One-year time frame*

The proposed enquiry should be capable of uncovering some compelling evidence and of reaching significant conclusions within the available time.

*Additional information*

I would like to draw the attention of the Liaison Committee to a document that I have solicited from the London Mathematical Society, which offers further evidence in support of the proposed enquiry. That document has been transmitted together with the present submission.

**HANWORTH**

*Protect Pure Maths campaign, which has been founded in collaboration with the London Mathematical Society*

**1.1 Why hold a special inquiry committee into the mathematical sciences?**

The mathematical sciences receive little prominence in society and public life relative to their national importance.

The mathematical sciences have a huge impact on the whole economy and are of fundamental importance to the UK. Deloitte has estimated that the mathematical sciences add more than £200bn to the UK economy. Mathematics underpins today's most exciting and urgent technological developments, including artificial intelligence, driverless cars, the development of quantum computers, and superfast broadband. Maths is also a leading source of IP creation, underpins national security and the finance sector and it has been vital to modelling the COVID-19 outbreak and the rollout of vaccinations.

However, despite its value to society, maths does not always receive the funding and support it warrants.

A special inquiry committee would be especially timely with the post-Brexit and post-Horizon funding landscape and with the UK Government's commitment to make the UK a 'Science Superpower'. As the bedrock to all the sciences and major

technological advancements, a concerted focus on the mathematical sciences will be central to achieving this objective.

There are **widespread challenges facing the mathematical sciences** in relation to:

- (i) **Societal perceptions of mathematics:** There are a lot of misconceptions about maths - that it is the realm of the lone genius, that it is inaccessible, and that it is 'just for the few'. At the same time, it is seen as societally acceptable to be bad at maths with people saying with pride that they are bad at maths in a way that they wouldn't with other subjects or skills. A special inquiry committee/ad hoc committee would be a powerful way of addressing these mischaracterisations of the mathematical sciences, highlighting the important role maths plays in society, and identifying solutions to these worrying stereotypes.
- (ii) **16-18 mathematics:** Professor Sir Adrian Smith's review of mathematics education for 16- to 18-year-olds in England highlighted that the UK is significantly behind its international competitors in core mathematical skills. Despite mathematics being the most popular A Level, the UK is an outlier in Europe, with far fewer 16-18 year olds studying mathematics than all its international competitors. A special inquiry committee/ ad hoc committee would bring the expertise of the House and outside bodies to bear on this important issue of the UK's international competitors and would be especially timely in light of the Government's commitment to make the UK a 'Science Superpower'.
- (iii) **Mathematics teaching:** There are issues around the recruitment, retention and training of mathematics teachers throughout secondary education. Recruitment of maths teachers has been below target every year. There are around 4,000 'missing' maths teachers since 2015. There is limited subject-specific CPD for all maths teachers, and for upskilling maths teachers without a maths degree. A special inquiry committee/ ad hoc committee would bring together expertise to examine this problem and identify policy solutions.
- (iv) **Maths at Universities:** Despite the overall expansion in higher education, the number of students enrolling in first degrees in mathematical sciences has been broadly flat over the past six years at around 10,000 per year. The number of students enrolling in doctoral research has also been broadly flat over the same period at around 900 a year. At the same time some universities are cutting their maths provision. A special inquiry committee/ ad hoc committee would be able to examine these trends and support widening access to mathematics at tertiary education.
- (v) **Research and innovation funding for maths:** In January 2020, the Government announced £300 million, set to be spread over five years, which would not only reverse the cuts of the last decade but go further, putting mathematics on a more even footing with engineering and ICT. However, most of this money has yet to be received. £176 million is yet to be allocated and is not yet forthcoming. Professor Dame Ottoline Leyser DBE FRS, the Chief Executive of UKRI told the Commons' Science and Technology Committee in June that UKRI "did not receive the £300m specifically for the mathematical sciences despite the announcement". No firm assurances have been received from Government that the additional £176 million will remain ringfenced to the mathematical sciences and will be

allocated as soon as possible. University maths departments have called for urgent clarity on the sustainability of maths funding in order to greenlight research and innovation programmes that will last years into the future, and that could provide the next technological breakthrough. A special inquiry committee/ ad hoc committee could bring together industry, government and the academic community to explore how best to support the technological innovations that will be so important for the UK's economic future.

- (vi) **Diversity & inclusion:** There is also a problem with diversity with significant underrepresentation of women, LGBTQ+ communities, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and people from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds. There is a problem with diversity at every stage of the maths education pipeline, and it gets worse at each stage. For example, in relation to gender, women account for only about 40 per cent of mathematics A level students, for 37 per cent of mathematics undergraduates in the UK and despite a number of interventions, they account for just 21 per cent of mathematical sciences PhD students – and a mere 12 per cent of professors. For many other protected characteristics, there is no subject-specific data available, which is in itself a problem and cause for concern. A special inquiry committee/ ad hoc committee with a wide remit to look at the mathematical sciences could look to explore how to widen access to maths education.

## 1.2 What is the gap in parliamentary representation?

At present, the mathematical sciences don't have the representation of other disciplines or sciences in Parliament. For example, there has never been a select committee inquiry specifically into mathematics in Parliament's history (according to records since 2010).

Maths is not explicitly referenced in the terms of reference or formal names of the Science and Technology Committees in both Houses; and it rarely gets a reference in political debate despite maths being the bedrock of all major scientific, technological and societal developments.

Even the excellent Parliamentary Office for Science and Technology (POST) currently has no POST notes on mathematical principles.

## 1.3: What would a special inquiry/ad hoc committee's terms of reference be?

A special committee inquiry/ad hoc committee could look to examine:

- How should societal misconceptions about the mathematical sciences be addressed and barriers to nationwide numeracy be removed?
- What steps should be taken to put the UK on par with its international competitors in relation to the number of 16-18 year olds studying maths?
- How to encourage more people to study mathematics at undergraduate and PhD level?
- What steps should be taken to support innovation and research into all the mathematical sciences to ensure that the UK remains a world leader in maths?
- What steps should be taken to improve diversity and inclusion in the mathematical sciences?

- How should appreciation for and knowledge of the mathematical sciences be promoted across Government and embedded in policy formulation?
- What steps need to be taken to ensure that the UK remains a world leader in the mathematical sciences?

**Proposal 6: Letter from Viscount Hailsham**

*Money Laundering regulations*

*Description of Proposal*

My suggestion is that a Select Committee should examine the implementation of the Money laundering regulations by investment houses with special reference to Politically exposed persons - but also more generally. This was the subject of a short discussion at Question Time in the Lords on 5 July

**HAILSHAM**



## Proposal 7: Letter from Lord Hylton

### *Need for Permanent Resettlement of Refugees and Internally Displaced People*

#### *Description of Proposal*

Never before have so many millions of people crossed frontiers seeking protection as refugees or become internally displaced within their own countries. As of this month there are 53.2 million internally displaced people, 27.1 million refugees, and 4.6 million asylum seekers.

This is mainly caused by wars and the inability of the UN Security Council to prevent, control or end them. For example: Afghanistan - almost over 40 years of almost continuous fighting or repressive rule; Syria - 10 years of conflict; Yemen - nearly as much; Horn of Africa - more than a generation of struggle and lack of effective government; Nigeria, Congo DRC, Sudan north and south - long-running internal conflicts and instability; Palestine - no comprehensive peace settlement since 1949, repeated wars and Israeli military occupation; Repressive regimes such as Eritrea, Ethiopia, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Myanmar, North Korea, Sri Lanka, China also generate refugees fleeing persecution.

The issues are very urgent. Action now will help to prevent worse trouble.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The inquiry should consider how international cooperation might be mobilized:

- (a) to prevent existing temporary camps becoming permanent, as, alas, has happened with many camps for Palestinian refugees, in West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria etc;
- (b) to re-settle camp residents from the worst situations, e.g. north-east Kenya, Syrian frontier with Jordan and North-East Syria, Syrians as well as Palestinians in Lebanon, Greek Aegean Islands and Mainland, Bangladesh. Young people, also parents and children, in Europe, some of whom end up making dangerous Channel crossings. Lybia Detention Centres.
- (c) Note that there will usually be economic migrants trying to escape drought, unemployment etc mixed in with Convention Refugees;
- (d) to indicate the main areas and issues on which further work will be needed re war prevention and conflict resolution.

#### *Relevant Member experience*

Many Members of the House have direct experience of refugees in Britain and of the many NGOs helping them, or have visited refugee camps overseas.

Former diplomats, ministers and senior civil servants know the difficulties facing the UN and its Agencies.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

FCDO, Home Office, MoD are directly involved in refugee issues. Britain's soft power can be helpful in mobilizing world-wide opinion. Health and pandemic issues are relevant.

*One-year time frame*

A 1-year enquiry from October 2022 to November 2023 should be sufficient to open up a wide-reaching concern.

***HYLTON***

**Proposal 8: Letter from Lord Foulkes of Cumnock***Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies**Description of Proposal*

This Committee would look at the Constitutional position of the Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies (Channel Islands and Isle of Man) and consider whether they should be offered independent status, become an integral part of the UK with representation in the UK Parliament (Like the French DOMs) or some other new status or remain as at present. They would all be asked for their views and evidence taken virtually from the OTs and, if appropriate by a visit or visits to the Crown Dependencies.

*Purpose of inquiry*

The Inquiry would make recommendations which would clarify and improve the constitutional status of each of the territories.

*Relevant Member Experience*

Many Peers have direct experience in advising the Governments of the territories.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

The Foreign Office has responsibility for the OTs and the Home Office for the Crown Dependencies.

*One-year time frame*

Yes

**FOULKES OF CUMNOCK**

## Proposal 9: Letter from Baroness Helic

### *Parental alienation in family courts*

#### *Description of proposal*

A special inquiry committee to examine the use of parental alienation theories in the Family Courts, primarily in England and Wales but with the potential for comparison with Scotland and other jurisdictions.

In the last decade, theories of ‘parental alienation’ – in essence the idea that children making allegations, including of abuse, against a parent have been ‘brainwashed’ by the other parent – have gained increasing prominence in UK family courts. These theories are heavily contested among experts in child psychology and domestic abuse but appear to have been accepted in many court cases. There are credible suggestions that parental alienation is being used inappropriately as a counter-allegation to domestic abuse claims and as a form of coercion to further control a victim – leading to victims’ (including children’s) voices being silenced – and that fear of being accused of parental alienation is preventing victims from reporting domestic abuse in court. Recent reporting has raised serious concerns about the role of unregulated ‘parental alienation experts’ in the courts, many without relevant qualifications or expertise – some of whom even appear to profit from the advice they give, for example by insisting that children be referred to them for expensive treatment. These concerns have in turn called into question the suitability of existing guidance and practice directions which govern the use of experts in Family Court cases.

While there have been some steps towards addressing and examining this issue, they have been limited. The Ministry of Justice Harm Report in 2020 raised concerns, but little progress has been made in implementing its recommendations – none of the actions in the implementation plan related to parental alienation. The Judiciary claim to be adapting and improving their training, but there is little transparency or scrutiny. A special inquiry committee could examine this issue in much greater depth than before, looking at it from a cross-government perspective, and seeking to understand the full range of impacts.

Issues to examine could include:

- The evidence for parental alienation;
- The extent to which parental alienation features in family court cases, and the ways in which it is used;
- The current impact of parental alienation claims on children, and on children’s voice within the court system;
- The current impact of parental alienation claims on survivors of domestic abuse;
- The role and credibility of parental alienation experts in the courts;
- The effectiveness and suitability of current guidance managing the use of experts.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The inquiry could seek to gather an accurate and impartial picture of the current use of parental alienation claims in the family courts, and the extent of the problems identified by media reporting. It could seek to develop recommendations for HM Government and the Family Division on how best to ensure that the courts are

fulfilling their duties towards children and survivors of domestic abuse, potentially including by updating guidance, training, and practice directions to equip and support the Judiciary to make the best possible decisions, while respecting their independence. The ultimate goal would be to improve the operation of the law and outcomes for everyone involved in family court cases, so that their wellbeing and safety are secured. It is hoped that an impartial and scrupulous investigation could also amplify children's voices, and help to detoxify the debate around parental alienation, which has become increasingly polarised and aggressive.

#### *Relevant Member Experience*

Members of the House are well suited to provide expertise on this issue. Senior lawyers and former judges, including former senior family court judges, could offer their legal expertise and experience of the courts. Other members of the House have specific knowledge and experience of matters relating to children, such as the former Children's Commissioner. Members of the House with a scientific background would be well-placed to examine the evidence for parental alienation, while those with regulatory experience, or experience as members or leaders of professional bodies, would be able to contribute considerably to consideration of the role and regulation of parental alienation experts in the courts.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

The work of the inquiry would cover areas across the responsibilities of multiple different departments, for example the operation of the courts and the admission of evidence and expertise, a Ministry of Justice responsibility; domestic abuse, a Home Office responsibility; and child protection, a Department for Education responsibility. There would also be some overlap with Department for Health responsibilities, around the regulation of healthcare professionals, and with local authority duties, around child protection. There would also be the potential to consider the actions of devolved governments and the Scottish and Northern Irish court systems, to further inform understanding of the situation.

#### *One-year time frame*

Yes: while the topic is broad enough for thorough consideration, there is enough prior work from academia and existing outside expertise for the special inquiry committee to consult in order to produce substantial and well-evidenced conclusions and recommendations within the available time.

The Committee might wish to take evidence from UK and international actors from across the legal, medical and academic spheres, as well as survivors of domestic abuse and groups working with them.

**HELIĆ**

## Proposal 10: Letter from Lord Patel

### *Primary and Community care: reforming an essential NHS service*

#### *Description of proposal*

Primary and Community care has been the backbone of the NHS since its inception in 1948. Revered by the public and having delivered significant improvements in health it is, like much of the NHS, now under severe pressure.

Demographic change as people live longer with multiple health conditions and increasing inequalities in the social determinants of health has brought the service to breaking point. The effects of an increasing workload, a lack of investment and insightful long-term workforce planning have caused dramatic staff shortages. This together with a failure to develop appropriate infrastructure has resulted in a service unable to deliver modern care to an acceptable standard.

The gulf between healthcare needs and the capacity to provide for them is compounded by the failure in universal provision of social care which is also in desperate need of reform.

A recent report by CIVITAS puts the UK second from bottom in health outcomes in life expectancy, survival from cancer, strokes and heart attacks.

Whilst Primary and Community care cannot be considered in isolation from the more general problems facing the NHS, there are some specific issues that need examination. A recent report by Dr Claire Fuller, an experienced General Practitioner, to the Chief Executive of NHS England concluded that patient satisfaction with access to general practice is at an all-time low. The early morning scramble to get an appointment leading to frustration and putting additional pressure on the acute sector. At the same time Primary care teams are stretched beyond capacity, with staff morale at a record low. Left as it is, Dr Fuller warns that Primary care will become unsustainable in a relatively short period of time.

Community care faces similar challenges which are reflected in an inability to provide sufficient support for patients discharged from hospital.

At certain times in its history, the NHS has come under significant strain - notably in the 1960s and 1990s. Significant reform followed and a similar radical approach is required now to establish a system of Primary and Community care that is sustainable, can deliver at scale, is fully integrated with other parts of the health and care sector, and importantly has a buy-in from the public, health professionals and politicians.

The Select Committee report could identify the barriers, the possible solutions and the resources needed to provide an effective, high quality Primary and Community care system.

Questions it could consider include:

- Identifying barriers to delivering primary care services at scale;
- Primary care as 'gate keeper' to the wider health and care system;
- Role of Primary care in improving outcomes through faster access to specialist care;
- Providing more autonomy and job satisfaction to staff working in Primary and Community care; and

- How are Community care services to become more geared to a 24/7 basis to allow for quicker discharges from hospital.

If Primary and Community care services fail to deliver a high-quality service, the whole health and care system will suffer; efforts, though commendable so far, have not delivered the changes needed.

*Purpose of inquiry*

The Select Committee report could identify the barriers, the possible solutions and the resources needed to provide an effective, high quality Primary and Community care system.

*Relevant Member Experience*

Extensive experience of Health and Community care provision will be drawn from the Members of the House of Lords.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

Proposal has implications for the following cross government departments:

- Department for Health and Social Care
- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
- Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
- HM Treasury
- Home Office
- Prime Minister's Office

*One-year time frame*

Yes

*Additional information*

Whilst an HOC health committee inquiry will report on the future of general practice their findings may well complement the Lord's inquiry. However the Lord's proposed inquiry needs to be wider, addressing issues beyond just general practice. It needs to address the issue about establishing an effective system of primary and community care which is integrated into the wider health and care system. There is no conflict with work of any other Lords committee that I'm aware of.

This proposal is supported by Lord Bethell, The Rt Hon. the Lord Hunt of Kings Heath, Lord Kakkar and Baroness Tyler of Enfield.

***PATEL***

**Proposal 11: Letter from Lord Hodgson of Astley Abbots, Lord Blencathra, Lord Bridges of Headley, Lord German, Lord Gilbert of Panteg, Lord Knight of Weymouth, Lord Lisvane, Lord McLoughlin, Lord Rooker, Lord Stevenson of Balmacara and Lord Wallace of Saltaire**

*Procedures for scrutinising secondary legislation*

*Description of proposal*

To consider, examine and, where appropriate, suggest improvements to existing procedures for scrutiny of secondary legislation. As primary legislation is increasingly leaving important detail to secondary regulation, this inquiry would focus on:

- (1) ensuring that the present regime conforms to the Statutory Instruments Act 1946 and other relevant legislation.
- (2) considering ways of introducing some parliamentary oversight of those bodies which have the power to create ‘tertiary legislation’.
- (3) proposing methods for identifying those clauses in Bills which give Ministers powers which should more properly be the subject of primary legislation (framework/HVIII clauses) and suggesting enhanced scrutiny methods for these.

*Purpose of inquiry*

Identifying ways to enhance the power of Parliament (both Houses) to scrutinise and hold to account the Executive (Government) more effectively, without depriving the Executive of the ability to retain the flexibility offered by secondary legislation.

*Relevant Member experience*

The House has a widely recognised reputation for its work in scrutinising secondary legislation. The range of interests and experience of members of the House is an important additional factor.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

It concerns the role of Parliament in relation to every government department.

*One-year time frame*

Yes. This will be a ‘high level’ inquiry. A great deal of preliminary work and evidence already exists as a result of academic and other research.

*Additional comments*

It is important to recognise that this inquiry is about the balance of power between Parliament and the Executive. It is NOT about the relative power of the House of Lords and House of Commons.

**HODGSON OF ASTLEY ABBOTTS, BLENCATHRA, BRIDGES OF HEADLEY,  
GERMAN, GILBERT OF PANTEG, KNIGHT OF WEYMOUTH, LISVANE,  
MCMCLOUGHLIN, ROOKER, STEVENSON OF BALMACARA and WALLACE OF  
SALTAIRE**



## **Proposal 12: Letter from Lord Baker of Dorking, Lord Aberdare, Lord Blunkett, Baroness Garden of Frognal, Lord Lucas, Baroness Morris of Yardley and the Duke of Wellington**

### *Reform of the English Secondary Schools System*

#### *Description of proposal*

The purpose of this special inquiry proposal, which has all-Party support, is to allow the House of Lords to explore the case for a fundamental reform of the English secondary school system so that it is relevant to the needs of this new digital and environmental century. There has been no debate in the House of Lords since 2010 about the content of what is being taught in our schools.

There have been six recent major reports (Headmasters' & Headmistresses' Conference report written by Sarah Fletcher, High Mistress, St Paul's Girls' School; House of Lords Select Committee on Youth Unemployment; Times Education Commission; The Institute of Fiscal Studies on Educational Inequality; The Institute of Government on the Exam Question; and Tony Blair's Institute for Global Change on Ending the Squeeze on Skills). All agree that the present curriculum is not fit for purpose and failing our young people. There is a huge mismatch between the education that children learn at their secondary school and the needs of British industry and commerce. Too many students are leaving school at 18 with no employability skills. Currently national youth unemployment at the age 18 is 9% but in some disadvantaged areas of the West Midlands, the North-East, and East London it can be 20%.

The inquiry should make comprehensive recommendations to Government for the reform of the English school curriculum and how that should be implemented. In particular, it should cover what children need to be taught to secure their readiness for work, their practical and technical skills, shared culture, an understanding of the human and natural world, and to send them out to lead interesting and fulfilling personal lives, to be effective citizens, and to flourish as both employees and employers.

The inquiry will be able to explore how it will be possible to introduce into schools and to provide the necessary trained teachers to develop subjects that are career-led, technical and cultural - all of which are currently in steep decline in secondary school - for example, work experience for 14–16-year-olds which has been debarred by statute since 2016.

The reform must start through the examination of a wide range of witnesses that are involved in the education process and who are concerned about the shortage of appropriately skilled workers:

- (1) Large and small employers
- (2) Schools, colleges, and universities
- (3) Main faith groups
- (4) Teachers' unions
- (5) Local authorities
- (6) Parents
- (7) Ofqual and Ofsted

- (8) Departments of Education; Digital, Culture, Media & Sport; Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; and Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

*Purpose of inquiry*

To publish a report that will stimulate a much wider debate about what is taught in our schools and how that should be relevant to our digital and technological age which embraces Artificial Intelligence, Net Zero, and the Green Agenda.

*Relevant Member experience*

This inquiry will draw upon the wealth of information and experience in the education system which many Peers already have - schools, apprenticeships, FE colleges, and universities. There have been few occasions when the House has had the opportunity to debate an education issue and recent legislation i.e., the Skills Bill, Education (Careers Guidance) and Schools Act 2022 have shown the strong involvement, interest, and experience of Members. To be successful the inquiry, has to secure the support of all Parties and it could result in removing the central issues of education out of party politics.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

The main department will be the Department for Education, but other departments like Digital, Culture, Media & Sport; Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; and Environment, Food & Rural Affairs DCMS, and BEIS are all concerned about skills shortages, for example, in the entertainment industry booming due to streaming and new film studios; significant skills shortages in the construction and supply chain industries; farming technologies, and Green Agenda skills.

*One-year time frame*

This should not be a short inquiry – it will require to the end of November 2023 in order to receive submissions, make visits, and examine the many necessary witnesses.

*Additional comments*

Unless the new Government can increase in a reasonably short period of time the number of skilled young people leaving our schools and thereby satisfy the needs of employers, the country will be unable to achieve a significant level of GDP growth.

This proposal is supported by Lord Storey.

***BAKER of DORKING, ABERDARE, BLUNKETT, GARDEN OF FROGANL, LUCAS,  
MORRIS of YARDLEY and WELLINGTON***

**Proposal 13: Letter from Lord Boswell of Aynho***Restoration of standards of service by public departments**Description of proposal*

I have been struck during the pandemic and subsequently the Ukraine war and the coming cost of living crisis by popular concern and even outcry at the declining service performance of public agencies. Examples springing to mind from the recent Leadership elections include, within the NHS, ambulance waits and the difficulty in obtaining GP appointments, but the list extends wider to include for example delays in obtaining probate or a passport, or renewing a driving licence.

What I have in mind therefore is a review across public departments and agencies of the extent to which 'normal' standards of service are being restored; whether there are any notable bottlenecks or failures in performance; and what steps are being taken across Government to rectify outstanding problems.

Clearly, this has potential for turning into a very political issue, but I would have thought our House could contain this and focus on the central issue of providing citizens with a decent and responsive service.

I am of course at your disposal to respond to queries if you are minded to take this further.

***BOSWELL OF AYNHO***

## Proposal 14: Letter from Lord Young of Cookham

### *Review of the Ministerial Code*

#### *Description of proposal*

I would like to suggest a review of the Ministerial Code.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The case is well made in a recent report by the Committee on Standards in Public life – extract below

“Lord Nolan’s 1995 report - the first of this Committee - defined a three-part structure for upholding ethical standards in public life in the UK.<sup>7</sup> First, rules on ethics should be clearly defined in codes of conduct. Second, those codes should be regulated through a process of independent scrutiny. Third, those rules - and the values they reflect, the Seven Principles of Public Life<sup>8</sup> - should be promoted through regular training and education.

Reforms to the Ministerial Code over the past 25 years sought to apply this structure to the unique circumstances of ministerial office. In 2006 - following a CSPL recommendation - an Independent Adviser on Ministers’ Interests was appointed to provide a degree of independent scrutiny to the regulation of the Code.

Following the recent publication of the government policy statement on the Ministerial Code,<sup>9</sup> and the publication yesterday of the Independent Adviser’s annual report,<sup>10</sup> it is clear that recent reforms to the Code and the role of the Adviser do not go far enough, nor do they implement the package of measures the Committee called for.

The role of the Independent Adviser on Ministers’ Interests - the person tasked with helping the Prime Minister enforce the Ministerial Code - has never quite lived up to its name. Unlike the Commissioners for Standards in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the Adviser has never been able to independently initiate their own investigations into alleged ministerial misconduct, instead only being able to do so when instructed by the Prime Minister. Nor does the Adviser have the final say on whether the Ministerial Code has been breached, instead only *advising* if they think a breach has occurred, with the definitive finding being left to the PM.

This limited independence was linked to the all-or-nothing approach taken to sanctions for breaches of the Code. As the expectation persisted

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7 Committee on Standards in Public Life, *MPs, Ministers and Civil Servants, Executive Quangos* (1 May 1995): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mps-ministers-and-civil-servants-executive-quangos> [accessed 27 July 2022]

8 Committee on Standards in Public Life, ‘The Seven Principles of Public Life’ (31 May 1995): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-7-principles-of-public-life/the-7-principles-of-public-life--2> [accessed 27 July 2022]

9 Cabinet Office, ‘Statement of government policy: standards in public life’ (27 May 2022): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revisions-to-the-ministerial-code-and-the-role-of-the-independent-adviser-on-ministers-interests/statement-of-government-policy-standards-in-public-life> [accessed 27 July 2022]

10 Independent Adviser on Ministerial Interests, *Annual Report 2021–22* (May 2022): [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1080213/independent-adviser-annual-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1080213/independent-adviser-annual-report.pdf) [accessed 27 July 2022]

that any breach of the Code should lead to a minister's resignation, past calls for greater independence for the Adviser fell on deaf ears. In political terms, it is understandable for Prime Ministers to want to retain control of powers of investigation when the conclusion of an investigation could force a ministerial resignation. In constitutional terms, administrations past and present argued that greater independence for the adviser would effectively override the Prime Minister's prerogative powers to organise the composition of the government as they see fit.

The Committee made a series of recommendations in our recent report, *Upholding Standards in Public Life*,<sup>11</sup> which sought to address this. First, we recommended that breaches of the Code be subject to an explicit range of sanctions, and that any decision on sanctions be solely in the hands of the Prime Minister. This was inextricably linked to our other recommendations - that the Adviser should be given the full, independent authority to initiate investigations and determine breaches of the Code. We made clear that our proposed reforms on sanctions "ensures that there is no constitutional impropriety" in greater independence for the Adviser.

Graduated sanctions and greater independence for the Adviser were therefore part of a mutually dependent package of reforms, designed to be taken together. Our proposals both protected the right of the Prime Minister to hire and fire ministers as they see fit, and introduced greater independence in the regulation of ministerial conduct. It is therefore highly unsatisfactory that the government has only accepted the former and not the latter.<sup>12</sup>

The new Code now makes explicit what those graduated sanctions may be - either a public apology, a fine of a minister's salary, or a request for a minister's resignation. The Code continues to specify that ministers who knowingly mislead Parliament will be expected to resign.

But the new process for initiating investigations does not create the degree of independence we called for. Whereas previously the Adviser could only conduct an investigation into an alleged breach of the Code at the Prime Minister's request, the Adviser can now initiate their own investigations "having consulted the Prime Minister and obtained his consent". So no longer a direct commission by the Prime Minister, but still dependent on the Prime Minister's permission. This is a step forward, it is an improvement in process, but it does not fundamentally change the powers of the Independent Adviser.

The new arrangements fail to address the risk of what Lord Geidt describes as a "circular process": an Adviser who believes their advice will be rejected will simply not put forward advice at all, with the precedent already established that this will lead to the Adviser's resignation.

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11 Committee on Standards in Public Life, *Upholding Standards in Public Life* (1 November 2021): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/upholding-standards-in-public-life-published-report> [accessed 27 July 2022]

12 Cabinet Office, 'Statement of government policy: standards in public life' (27 May 2022): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revisions-to-the-ministerial-code-and-the-role-of-the-independent-adviser-on-ministers-interests/statement-of-government-policy-standards-in-public-life> [accessed 27 July 2022]

Lord Geidt, whose integrity cannot be doubted, has said that he believes these new arrangements represent a “workable scheme”, given the “very high standard” required for a proposed investigation to be rejected and the assumption that the reasons for a rejection would be published. Yet it remains the case that a clearer separation of powers would better protect the constitutional rights of the Prime Minister, the integrity of the Adviser, and the independent regulation of the Ministerial Code. The Independent Adviser should be able to independently initiate investigations and determine breaches - a power entirely separate from the Prime Minister’s right to author the Code and decide on what the consequences of any breach should be.

The Committee also recommended improving the independence of the appointments process for the Adviser, as well as establishing the Adviser’s role in primary legislation - recommendations the government appears to have rejected.”<sup>13</sup>

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

This clearly crosses departmental boundaries; it draws on the experience of the House of Lords, with its abundance of ex Ministers and senior civil servants, and is capable of being done within a year. I haven’t done an exhaustive search of Commons Select Committees, but this is not currently being looked at by PACAC.

**YOUNG OF COOKHAM**

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13 Committee on Standards in Public Life, ‘The government should go beyond a “low level of ambition” on the Ministerial Code’ (1 June 2022): <https://cspl.blog.gov.uk/2022/06/01/the-government-should-go-beyond-a-low-level-of-ambition-on-the-ministerial-code/> [accessed 27 July 2022]

**Proposal 15: Letter from Lord Robertson of Port Ellen***Tackling the problems of adolescent health**Description of proposal*

There have been many inquiries into the health of under 5s and of the elderly. However the huge number of 5 – 18 year olds in the world are neglected. Road traffic crashes are the leading cause of death in this age group. 300 million young people breath dangerously toxic air every day. This age group is also disproportionately affected by climate change, social inequality and joblessness.

*Purpose of inquiry*

To identify the scale of the problem and to draw attention to a large gap in the knowledge and awareness of the multiple problems facing this age group. To identify solutions domestically and internationally.

*Relevant Member experience*

Because this subject crosses departmental boundaries – health, transport, environment, development and education it would draw on multiple skill sets in the membership of the Lords.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

I have made that point in the previous answer.

*One-year time frame*

Yes. It can and should be done in one year.

**ROBERTSON OF PORT ELLEN**

## Proposal 16: Letter from Lord Foster of Bath

### *The Rural Economy*

#### *Description of proposal*

So much has changed so significantly since the Select Committee report on the rural economy of 27 April 2019 that another Committee should consider the important issues facing the rural economy, rural residents and businesses again in the light of the current circumstances.

The main recommendation, rejected by the government, focused on the need for a new and comprehensive rural strategy. The government, in reaching that decision, said it would “expand its strategic vision” and “set out how, working across departments and working with stakeholders, it could put in place measures to ensure that rural areas continue to thrive”. That expanded vision has not yet been produced, but, of course, the pandemic has delayed many things.

In 2021 on the second anniversary of report, the then Chair of the Liaison Committee wrote to the then Rural Affairs Minister at Defra requesting a written update on the then present position and the proposed further actions detailed in the Government’s response (which was, of course, given before the 2019 General Election). But clearly that response is now out of date.

The cost-of-living crisis is exacerbating issues facing rural communities and businesses as have issues arising from leaving the European Union, the Pandemic, and the war in Ukraine. That Committee made 126 conclusions and recommendations to the Government but relatively few have been acted upon.

Current issues such as the infrastructure to enable de-carbonisation (and the equitable treatment of rural areas in policies) affordable housing, delivery of outside-in Gigabit internet, public transport, access to quality and choice in post-16 education are some of the key issues where it is essential that the needs of (and opportunities from) rural areas risk being overlooked. We now have more details about the shape of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund but no reference to a replacement for the LEADER programme.

A key issue is that the Industrial Strategy approach of 2019 (and with it the production of Local Industrial Strategies) has now been abandoned. Instead, we see the emerging detail on Levelling Up with a White Paper and a Bill published. The detail thus far appears to fail to recognise the issues in a rural context.

In addition, the Planning White Paper’s proposal pertinent in 2019 have been overtaken by the provisions in the Levelling Up Bill.

Over the last 12 months or so there have been White Papers or Policy Statements relating to such key issues as Skills and Jobs, Adult Social Care Reform, Build Back Better (including on High Streets), Heat and Buildings, Net Zero. Each of these has a specific rural dimension but little sign of the recognition of that in the policy proposals.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The inquiry would aim to bring to the attention of Government and policy makers the needs of rural communities and business in the light of then current circumstances and to reflect on the opportunities to grow rural economies and enhance the wellbeing of rural communities.



In the light of so much policy development and so much change in the wider policy context there is a clear need to Draw Government and policy makers back to the needs of rural communities and businesses and to seek answers as to how their current and proposed policies will address those needs.

*Relevant Member experience*

There is a vast degree of knowledge and experience in the membership of the House in respect of issues impacting on rural areas as witnessed in the membership of the previous Select Committee and the subsequent debate in the House.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

The issues referred to in the description of the proposal is by its very nature cross-departmental and the need for a cross-departmental approach to “rural issues” is fundamental.

*One-year time frame*

Yes, able to be completed by November 2023 if able to commence by mid-January 2023.

This proposal is supported by The Rt Hon. the Earl of Caithness, Lord Cameron of Dillington, Lord Curry of Kirkhale, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, Baroness Hodgson of Abinger, Baroness Humphreys, Baroness Pitkeathley, Baroness Rock, the Lord Bishop of St. Albans and Baroness Young of Old Scone.

**FOSTER OF BATH**

Lord Cameron of Dillington added the following comments:

I write to support the request of Lord Foster to hold a follow-up enquiry into the rural economy and rural communities.

The need to level up the countryside is still as urgent as it is obvious. Rural jobs pay less than urban jobs. Rural homes are more expensive than urban homes. Poverty is more dispersed in rural areas making it harder to combat, while the depth of rural fuel poverty, a serious contemporary issue, is more extreme than those facing similar circumstances in towns and cities. Only 46% of rural areas have good 4G coverage, and skills and public services are harder to access.

Matters affecting the rural economy and its communities often fall between the cracks of Whitehall departments. Many Ministers and officials simply assume that Defra is responsible for the countryside and ignore it as a result. But Defra simply does not have the levers at its disposal to help. Efforts to rural proof government policy have so far had little effect and need boosting.

The full weight of the House of Lords is urgently required to make a difference here.

The Earl of Caithness added the following comments:

I am writing to support Lord Foster of Bath’s application for a special inquiry on The Rural Economy. It is perhaps strange to request a similar inquiry to the one that reported in April 2019 but the problems faced by those in rural areas have increased enormously in the last three years and been exacerbated by Covid.

Access to medical facilities has worsened, crime is rising rapidly, farming has faced unprecedented challenges and many small businesses, that are so key to the rural economy, have closed or are no longer thriving. The Government has failed in the greater part to deliver what it set out in its reply to the Committee and there is no vision, let alone the promised strategic one.

There is little evidence of work across government departments. DEFRA has been so stretched that not enough attention has been given to this important area while other Government Departments have changed policies such as its Industrial Strategy. I hope that another Committee can be set up to review this matter.

## Proposal 17: Letter from Lord Foulkes of Cumnock

### *The need for a Written Constitution*

#### *Description of proposal*

The Constitution of the UK consists of various Acts, conventions and precedents. There is no codified and comprehensive written constitution as in other countries. Recent events have illustrated how it is easy for a Prime Minister to ignore conventions and precedents and how difficult it is for Parliament or the Courts to constrain such action.

There has been a great deal written about this but no coherent examination with proposals how it could be achieved.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

The Inquiry would be to make a proposal as to what action would be needed to agree a Constitution which codified existing conventions and precedents into an Act of Parliament which would outline the relative responsibilities of the Executive, Parliament and the Judiciary.

#### *Relevant Member experience*

The Lords is full of constitutional lawyers, other constitutionalists, former MPs and Ministers with an unrivalled knowledge of this issue.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

This covers all Departments of State

#### *One-year time frame*

Yes

It needs to be completed before the next General Election

#### *Additional information*

Lord Foulkes would like to bring to the attention of the Liaison Committee an article titled “What Boris Johnson taught us about the UK constitution” published in Prospect magazine<sup>14</sup>.

**FOULKES OF CUMNOCK**

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<sup>14</sup> Prospect, ‘What Boris Johnson taught us about the UK constitution’ (17 August 2022): <https://www.prospectmagazine.co.uk/politics/what-boris-johnson-taught-us-about-the-uk-constitution-parliament> [accessed 12 October 2022]

## Proposal 18: Letter from Baroness Fookes

### *The evolving role of horticulture*

#### *Description of proposal*

Horticulture is an umbrella term for a wide variety of occupations and skills including arboriculture, the craft of gardening, landscaping and garden design, plant breeding for both ornamentals and food, the commercial production of these with green vegetables now grown at field scale, soil science, and the production of specialist machinery and tools. However this very characteristic actually militates against it being seen as a major contributor to the economy. It employs around 763, 000 people and contributes £28. 7 billion to the economy. (Figures are taken from a Report by the Oxford Economics and Foresight Factory for the year 2019.) Further economic benefits stem from the tourist industry as parks and gardens are much valued by domestic and especially overseas visitors. That Report believes that there is the potential to increase greatly these figures depending on the industry itself and the role of the government in supporting the industry's own efforts.

Horticulture also has a key role to play in dealing with climate change and threats to bio-diversity while there is increasing evidence of the value of green spaces and gardening for the physical and mental health of both individuals and communities . All these invaluable assets tend to be undervalued and underfunded. The enquiry could be extremely valuable in highlighting these important aspects especially as they are attuned to the Government's own commitment to dealing with climate change, bio-diversity and the health and wellbeing of its citizens.

Within this overall picture there are a number of practical issues which could be addressed, some of which are set out below:

Addressing the skills shortage - not helped by the failure of schools and careers advisers to suggest the many careers available to young people.

A close look at training provision and qualifications to ensure they meet the needs of employers as well students.

Practical steps to be taken by individuals and organisations, including local authorities to mitigate climate change and increase biodiversity.

The maintenance and improvement of physical and mental health through work by doctors and other health professionals and also by those responsible for parks, gardens and green spaces.

Encouragement of home grown plants to avoid pests and diseases being imported.

Research into viable alternatives to the use of peat and the development of plant varieties able to deal with a changing climate.

Research into the development of mechanical aids as a partial solution to labour shortages.

Work by local authorities to ensure green spaces are included in all developments and, equally as important, to ensure that proper inspection and control is in place to ensure there is no backsliding on the part of those with responsibility.

*Purpose of inquiry*

To focus the mind of the Government in its various Departments on the economic potential for growth, the sector's important role in mitigating climate change and maintaining biodiversity and health and well-being. This is an essential prerequisite for encouraging the industry and the government to work together on the practical measures to be followed. The main thrust of the inquiry is to ensure that action takes place and the Report it produces is not simply consigned to library shelves!

*Relevant Member experience*

There are a number of Members who have a wealth of experience in owning and running important gardens and estates; others who have great expertise similarly in running commercial nurseries or the commercial production of green vegetables and fruit. Others have in depth knowledge about arboriculture and all forms of tree management and yet others have made great contributions to science and will be well placed to consider the important research aspects of horticulture.

*Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

It does so because the subject naturally covers many departments and one of the worries I have always had is that horticulture is not seen as a whole because of the tendency for each department only to look at one aspect or simply leave everything to the lead department.

I see a role for the following:

- Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Lead department)
- Department of Education
- Department of Health and Social Affairs
- Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy
- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

*One-year time frame*

Yes

*Additional information*

To the best of my knowledge and belief the topic has never been the subject of any Select Committee Inquiry in either House within living memory. It is high time it took centre stage!

**FOOKES**

## Proposal 19: Letter from Lord Clement-Jones

### *Use of Artificial Intelligence in weapon systems*

#### *Description of proposal*

Artificial Intelligence for military purposes is becoming an increasingly prioritised area of Government investment (with the Integrated Review announcing at least £6.6bn for R&D), and rapid advancements in technology have put us on the brink of a new generation of warfare where AI plays an instrumental role. Deployment of this technology poses significant cross-cutting considerations about the ethics of outsourcing decisions on human life to machines, the military and peacebuilding risks and benefits of its use, and the declared goal of the UK to be a science and technology superpower which leads the world in the development of ethical AI (as stated in the Integrated Review).

But the window for the UK to play a leading role in shaping the international approach to the issue of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) is fast closing and parliament risks being left behind as the international community makes decisions in the coming years that will impact both national and global security.

Currently, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the majority of countries at the Convention on Conventional Weapons are calling for work to begin on a new international treaty to regulate autonomous weapons systems. Global tech leaders from Elon Musk (SpaceX) to Mustafa Suleyman (Google DeepMind) have joined this call, highlighting the grave risk that software designed for peaceful applications will be proliferated and misused. And over 180 international, regional, and national non-governmental organisations and academic partners across 66 countries - under the banner of the Stop Killer Robots campaign - are calling for a treaty to prohibit and regulate autonomous weapons.

There is also increasing, cross-party parliamentary interest<sup>15</sup> in the issue of AI usage in weapons systems, including recent proposals of amendments relating to autonomous weapons systems in the Armed Forces and Overseas Operations Bills. However, there has been little opportunity for debate or scrutiny of government policy - including of the government's recently released Defence AI strategy and accompanying policy statement. It is also an issue of growing public interest; a particularly pressing issue for younger generations concerned with the impacts of AI on their lives and futures, it was also the subject of a 2021 BBC Reith Lecture - delivered by prominent AI Professor Stuart Russell, who will address the House of Lords on this issue in October.

If the UK ambition to be a leader in ethical AI is to be realised, and our position as a global tech superpower is not to be stymied, parliament and the UK Government needs to show leadership on this issue.

This proposed special inquiry would address the unfinished business of the AI Select Committee<sup>16</sup>, which examined the implications of advances in AI but did not look at military and ethical considerations specifically - instead noting that this area 'merits a committee of its own'. The ability to draw on the diverse insight

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<sup>15</sup> HL Deb, 25 May 2022, [col 86–87](#)

<sup>16</sup> Artificial Intelligence Committee, *AI in the UK: ready, willing and able?* (Report of Session 2017–19, HL Paper 100)

and expertise of members, means the Lords is uniquely suited to undertake the interdisciplinary approach an inquiry on this issue requires.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

- Interrogate the fundamental ethical question relating to our relationship with technology - how far should society be prepared to go with respect to outsourcing military operations to algorithms, sensors and autonomous technologies?
- Assess the present state of technological developments, the prospects of deployment of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, and the inherent risks represented by LAWS.
- Explore the efficacy of existing international law for regulating use of autonomous weapons and assess the progress of international negotiations towards a new treaty to regulate LAWS and the UK's role in them.
- Provide an in-depth assessment on the adequacy of the Ministry of Defence's national strategy for the deployment of AI and accompanying policy statement released in June 2022.
- Assess the consequences of remote and autonomous weaponry in shifting the balance of power in regional and global conflicts.
- Highlight perspectives from the tech sector with the regards to the risks posed by dual-use technology, and their export
  - Would the anticipated effect of the UK working toward internationally agreed limits on these weapons stymie innovation as the Government claims, or would it in fact contribute to the UK's national objective of being a global leader in ethical AI and a Science and Tech Superpower (as stated by the Integrated Review)?
- Raise awareness of the moral and ethical issues relating to the uses of AI in military contexts and contribute to the emerging national conversation on this issue, demonstrating the relevance of Lords committee work to an area of increasing interest among a wide demographic audience.
- Formulate recommendations to the UK government aimed at ensuring an ethical and responsible use of AI and autonomous technology, particularly when applied to weapon systems.

#### *Relevant Member experience*

Interrogation of the complex dimensions of the issue of AI in weapons systems – technological, ethical, military, legal, societal, commercial – will require the rich expertise present in the Lords. The inquiry will benefit hugely from the participation of former senior military personnel, faith leaders and ethicists, academics and legal scholars, industry professionals and former government ministers all of whom are present in the Lords making it uniquely suited to undertake the interdisciplinary approach an inquiry on this issue requires.

This proposed special inquiry will take up points of unfinished business from the AI Select Committee - which examined the implications of advances in AI but did not look at military and ethical considerations specifically, instead noting that this area 'merits a committee of its own' (to date, no select committee, Lords or Commons, has focussed specifically on the military application of AI).

It will allow further analysis of the follow-up Liaison Committee report<sup>17</sup>, which cautioned against ‘complacency’ and highlighted the need for ‘greater and higher-level’ coordination on the national government use of AI, and warned how the Autonomy Development Centre will be inhibited by the failure to align the UK’s definition of autonomous weapons with international partners.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

The cross-cutting and interdisciplinary nature of this issue - technology, AI, international law, ethics, foreign policy, defence - means it does not fit solely within the boundaries of any one specific department. Nor does it fall within the purview of oversight committees which traditionally focus on military issues - including the Defence, Foreign Affairs Commons Committees or the International Relations and Defence Lords Committee. Indeed, the Science and Technology Committee<sup>18</sup>, the Committee on Standards in Public Life<sup>19</sup> and the Education Committee<sup>20</sup> have all interrogated the role of AI in the public sector and all point to the need for vigilance and further interrogation of this issue.

#### *One-year time frame*

Yes, the stated objectives of the inquiry, set out above, would be achievable by November 2023.

#### *Additional information*

Periodic sessions held by the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Artificial Intelligence (APPG AI)<sup>21</sup>, which I co-founded and co-chair, have attracted interest and attendance from a diverse and broad range of parliamentarians and wider civil society, including younger and more diverse demographics to which these issues are of great interest, and whose concerns the proposed committee would connect with. The meetings of the APPG AI have only further emphasised the need for a focussed and in-depth inquiry with transparency, recording and mandated response to these issues.

Most recently I, along with Stephen Metcalfe MP, co-chaired an Evidence Hearing Session entitled, “Artificial Intelligence and National Security & Defence: Autonomous Weapons Systems”. Evidence was given by speakers with considerable levels of expertise in the fields of ethics, weapons development, non-governmental organisations advocacy and military research, with The Rt Revd. Steven Croft, Lord Bishop of Oxford, also presenting.

The vast array of issues which were touched upon included:

- the incremental nature of development
- the enduring lack of definitions

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17 Liaison Committee, *AI in the UK: No Room for Complacency* (7th Report, Session 2019–21, HL Paper 196)

18 House of Lords Science and Technology Committee, *Algorithms in decision-making* (Fourth Report, Session 2017–19, HC 351)

19 Committee on Standards in Public Life, ‘Decision-making by algorithm must meet Nolan’s tests’ (19 August 2020): <https://cspl.blog.gov.uk/2020/08/19/decision-making-by-algorithm-must-meet-nolans-tests/> [accessed 14 October 2022]

20 Education Committee, *Getting the grades they’ve earned Covid-19: the cancellation of exams and ‘calculated’ grades* (First Report, Session 2019–21, HC 617)

21 All-Party Parliamentary Group on Artificial Intelligence, Register Of All-Party Parliamentary Groups Artificial Intelligence (7 September 2022): <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmallparty/220907/artificial-intelligence.htm> [accessed 14 October 2022]



- endemic black box issues such as un-explainability and bias
- unsolvable issues of unpredictability in complex systems and the associated problems of compliance with international laws of distinction, proportionality, indiscriminate harm, excessive harm and adverse distinction
- dual-use technology and its risk factors
- safeguarding industry / academia and export from use by hostile actors
- human control

The insufficiency of current law without an additional normative framework or legally binding instrument specifying positive obligations and prohibitions

The extent to which ai can add value and where it must be regulated in weapons systems

A striking element of the APPG meeting was the high level of expertise on offer, both by the panel, but also by the attendees, who comprised a broad spectrum of artificial intelligence and adjacent technology developers, some with military procurement contracts, who were keenly interested and sympathetic to the intricacies of the issues. This also attracted a younger demographic than other sessions as many rising STEM students and tech developers are emerging from university and start-ups with ethical concerns. The audience included filmmakers, young writers, captured by the social impact of such technology and its impact on our everyday lives as well as experienced conflict journalists with first-hand experience of weapon impact, such is the broad scope of concern and weight of this issue.

The discussion ranged from the ethical implications arising from the possible delegation of targeting to a machine, to the lack of work on antitrust laws preventing monopolies in specialist supply chains and the safeguarding of industry, academia and research and development. Brief but stringent interrogations of the technical capacities and flaws, with the likelihood of safeguarding civilians or combatants were posited. The audience engagement and panel responses, highlighted how a deeper and more technologically rigorous inquiry is needed with and by experts in this area, without which the government cannot not be expected to take a responsible or informed view.

***CLEMENT-JONES***

## Proposal 20: Letter from Lord Farmer

### *Violence against Men and Boys*

#### *Description of proposal*

An inquiry on the prevalence and consequences of violence against men and boys indicates a parallel meaning, understanding and association with the crime types that fall under the definition of ‘violence against women and girls’ (VAWG). Using this distinct phrase distinguishes these types of crimes of physical and psychological violence from other forms that also affect men and women such as knife crime, physical assaults and gang-related crimes etc.

With that in mind, the Inquiry would cover the following areas:

- Domestic abuse
- Sexual offences
  - Rape and sexual violence
  - Sexual abuse
  - Sexual and other forms of harassment
- Stalking
- ‘Honour-based’ abuse
  - Forced marriage
  - So-called ‘honour’-based violence
- Prostitution, trafficking and sex work
- Intimate image/Revenge porn abuse

Current government policy states that male victims of these types of crimes are described as victims of violence against women and girls and are subsumed into the cross-governmental strategy ‘Tackling violence against women and girls’ (VAWG).

Yet the biggest rape case in British legal history was that of Reynhard Sinaga, who raped 206 men over the course of two years. Similarly, serial rapist and murderer Stephen Port killed four men and raped multiple men between 2014 and 2015.

Referring to male victims in this oblique way is clearly unsatisfactory, it marginalises them with respect to service provision, policy and public recognition. It also exacerbates existing barriers to accessing support such as male victims fearing they will not be believed or taken seriously, and their sense of stigma.

In calling for a parallel strategy to VAWG, Victims Commissioner Vera Baird QC pointed out that ‘The drivers of their abuse differ, and in turn the harms and impacts are experienced differently.’

The aim of this inquiry is to scrutinise Government’s current policies on male victims of these crimes and whether these are creating additional barriers. The inquiry would also explore the extent of the problems, explain the causes and barriers, how these are different for male victims and propose gender-informed, tailored solutions and relevant support.

The latest Office for National Statistics figures show:

- There were 757,000 male victims of domestic abuse in 2019/20
- 155,000 men were estimated to have been victims of sexual assault in 2019/20
- 7,000 men were raped or victims of attempted rape (132,000 women) in 2019/20
- 526,000 men stated that they had been victims of stalking in 2019/2020

Other statistics show that at least 5% of boys and young men experience sexual abuse before the age of 16 (The Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse) and the Forced Marriage Unit states that one in five of their calls are from men.

#### *Purpose of inquiry*

1. To scrutinise Government's current policies and strategies on male victims of these crimes and whether these are creating additional barriers.
2. To explore the extent of the problem, explain the causes and barriers, how these are different for male victims and recommend sex-specific/gender-informed tailored policy solutions and relevant support.
3. To aid parliamentary and policy understanding of the impact on the victims, their families and communities of these crimes.

#### *Relevant Member experience*

The House has a broad range of knowledge and expertise which this Inquiry would draw upon. This includes those who have backgrounds directly in the service sectors, those who have been involved in prosecuting perpetrators; and who have supported victims of these crimes through their justice backgrounds, public body backgrounds and public policy backgrounds. Some Members of the House will also have personal experience of these crimes.

#### *Cross-cutting departmental boundaries*

An Inquiry into Violence against Men and Boys will have implications for:

- Ministry of Justice: The administration of justice to the victims of these crimes, sentencing and rehabilitation of offenders/prevention of reoffending.
- Home Office: The prevention and policing of these crimes, and as the lead department for government strategy in this area (including for domestic abuse, stalking, child sexual abuse and exploitation, sexual violence and cross-government victim strategies).
- Department for Health and Social Care: The responsibility for the health and social care consequences of victims of these crimes.
- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities: The responsibility for local authorities in providing services including safe accommodation for victims.
- Department for Education: the responsibility for educating young people with respect to healthy relationships and raising awareness of VAMB.
- Department for Work and Pensions: The responsibility for helping victims and back into work.

- Department for Business, Energy, Industry and Science: The responsibility for working with employers on how to support employees who are victims of these crimes.

*One-year time frame*

Yes, it can be completed by November 2023.

*Additional information*

Violence against Men and Boys is one of a range of neglected areas in the lives of men and boys which are not being addressed by public policy or Government action.

This includes subjects from boys' underachievement in school through to male suicide rates which stand at three times the level for women and girls. This inquiry will help raise the profile of challenges faced by men and boys which will have wider positive benefits for society.

***FARMER***

## APPENDIX 1: DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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Lord Aberdare

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Alton of Liverpool

*I am a Patron or Trustee of several charities that have helped victims of genocide and crimes against humanity and advocated on their behalf, including the Coalition for Genocide Response established in October 2019. I am a vice chair of the APPGs on Uyghurs, Yazidis, Rohingyas, genocide. In 2022, I co-authored a book on genocide, entitled 'State Responses to Crimes of Genocide. What Went Wrong and How to Change It', published by Palgrave Macmillan*

Lord Baker of Dorking

*Chairman of Baker Dearing Educational Trust (non-remunerated), which is a registered charity that sponsors and promotes University Technical Colleges (which are exempt from following the current curriculum of Progress 8 and EBacc)*

Lord Bethall

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Blencathra

*Former Chair of the Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee  
Member of the Liaison Committee*

Lord Blunkett

*Honorary President of Association of Citizenship Teaching*

Lord Boswell of Aynho

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Boycott

*Chair of Feeding Britain, Veg Power, and the R and R committee of the Food Foundation.*

Lord Bridges of Headley

*Senior Adviser to the Group Executive Chairman, Banco Santander (primarily on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) related issues)*

*Please see register of interests*

*Chair of the Economic Affairs Committee*

Lord Browne of Ladyton

*No relevant interests to declare*

Earl of Caithness

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Cameron of Dillington

*Continued to have farming and rural landowning interests involving the letting of domestic and commercial property*

Lord Clement-Jones

*Co Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on AI*

*A consultant to DLA Piper on AI regulation - the military is not covered*

*A member of the OECD Parliamentary Group on AI*

*Chair of the Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence (2017–18)*

Lord Curry of Kirkhale

*Trustee of Clinton Devon Estate.*

*Chair of the Rural Design Centre (NE)*

Lord Dannatt

*Gave evidence for the prosecution at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague in the war crimes and genocide cases against the Bosnian Serb Generals Mladic and Krstic in regard to the massacre of Bosnian Muslims at Srebrenica in 1995.*

Baroness D'Souza

*Co-founder and patron on a Hazara school in Kabul, Afghanistan - FDS*

Baroness Deech

*No interests declared*

Lord Dholakia

**A review of the Government's policies on and responses to the crime of genocide and to other atrocity crimes**

*I have spoken in debates on such matters and have actively supported organisations working towards this end.*

Lord Bishop of Exeter

*Lead Bishop for the Church of England on Rural Affairs and Coastal Communities, and believes that our rural areas are a key driver of our economy.*

Lord Farmer

*Vice-chair for the APPG for issues affecting men and boys*

Baroness Fookes

*Co-Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Gardening and Horticulture*

*Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners*

*Member of the Royal Horticultural Society*

*Member of the National Trust*

*Member of The Woodland Trust*

*Member of the European and British Topiary and Boxwood Society*

Lord Foster of Bath

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Foulkes of Cumnock

**The need for a Written Constitution**

*No relevant interests to declare*

**Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies**

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Garden of Frognal

*Spokesperson on Education for the Liberal Democrats*

*School teacher at various schools in England and Germany (1963–1985)*

*Manager and then Consultant at the City and Guilds of London Institute (1988–2018)*

*Vice Chair of the APPG on Independent Education*

*Officer of the APPG on T Levels*

Lord German

*Member of the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee*

Lord Gilbert of Panteg

*Former Chair of the Digital and Communications Select Committee.*

*A former member of the joint pre legislative scrutiny committee on the Online Safety Bill*

Baroness Goudie

**A review of the Government's policies on and responses to the crime of genocide and to other atrocity crimes**

*It ties in with my interests in war crimes, including rape and sexual violence, in various parts of the world in which I have involvement, including Bosnia, Ukraine, Myanmar, and China*

Viscount Hailsham

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Hannay of Chiswick

*Served as the UK's Permanent Representative to the UN from 1990/95 (a period when two genocides took place - Rwanda and Srebrenica);*

*Joint chair of the All Party Parliamentary Groups on the United Nations and on Global Security and Non-Proliferation .*

Viscount Hanworth

*Emeritus Professor of the University of Leicester and designated a Professor of Computational Statistics and Data Analysis.*

*An academic mathematician; and continue to be engaged in mathematical research and in creating material for teaching mathematics.*

Baroness Hayter of Kentish Town

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Helić

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Hodgson of Abinger

*Has a house in a rural location in Shropshire and about 140 acres of farmland*

*Director of Johnson Bros & Co. Ltd which has done a small rural development project*

Lord Hodgson of Astley Abbotts

*Chair of the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee; due to retire at the end of 2022*

Baroness Hoey

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Humphreys

*No interests declared*

Lord Hunt of Kings Heath

**Remunerated employment, office, profession etc.**

*Self-employed consultant on NHS and wider health issues, t/a Philip Hunt Consultancy*

*Consultant and Trainer, Eden & Partners (formerly Cumberlege Connections Ltd) (NHS leadership/awareness programmes)*

*President, GS1 UK (an independent, not-for-profit organisation that allocates a unique prefix for users to create bar codes for their products)*

*Council Member, General Medical Council*

**Category 9: Miscellaneous financial interests**

*My daughter and brother-in-law have interests in organisations which receive grants from or have contracts with government departments and other public bodies; my daughter works for the Considerate Constructors Scheme which works with government bodies (the Scheme provides shared services for the Building a Safer Future Charter and Code for Construction Product Information which work with government bodies); my brother-in-law owns Happy Computers, which also trades as Happy Ltd, and is paid by Parliament and government departments for training programmes; my step-son is a partner in an IT company, Pen Test Partners LLP which works in the public and private sectors; they have a number of contracts with*

*parliament and various government departments either directly or through system integration companies; member's wife started on Monday 28 July 2014 as an associate consultant at the Education and Training Foundation (Foundation was funded by a grant from the former Department for Business, Innovation & Skills, now funded by Department for Education) and is working on projects at ETF directly funded by DfE to support the Prevent Duty for the training and education sector and on FE governance and leadership issues*

**Non-financial interests**

*President, British Fluoridation Society*

**Category 10: Non-financial interests**

*President, Health Care Supply Association (purchasing/supply network across UK, with a range of educational programmes)*

*Trustee, Foundation for Liver Research*

*President, Hospital Caterers Association*

*Patron, National Water Fluoridation Alliance*

*President, Institute of Health and Social Care Management*

Lord Hylton

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Jenkin of Kennington

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Kakkar

*Chairman, The King's Fund.*

*Chairman, King's Health Partners*

Lord Knight of Weymouth

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Lexden

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Lister of Burtersett

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Lisvane

*Member of Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee*

*Member of Hansard Society expert panel on secondary legislation*

Lord Lucas

*Editor and majority shareholder of The Good Schools Guide*

Baroness Massey of Darwen

*An active participant in sport and a continuing supporter of sports charities (in particular the Lady Taverners and Chance to Shine)*

Lord McLoughlin

*Chair of the Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee*

Baroness Morris of Yardley

*Chair of and Adviser to the Birmingham Education Partnership*

*Trustee of the Baker Dearing Trust*

Lord Morrow of Clogher Valley

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Moynihan

*Advisory Board Member, Sports 12 Education Limited (trading as InSport Education, providing sport business education courses)*

*Member, International Olympic Committee (IOC) Public Affairs and Social Development through Sport Commission*

*Senior Adviser, InSport Intelligence (sport publications)*



*Director, CMA Sport Ltd. (sports marketing and advisory company, registered October 2021)*  
*Life Member, British Rowing*  
*President, British Water Ski*  
*President, Welsh Amateur Rowing Association*  
*Patron, Disability Snowsport UK*  
*Member, Leander Club*  
*Member, London Rowing Club*  
*Member, Vincents Club*  
*Chair-elect, Haberdashers' Monmouth Schools*  
*Member, Stewards' Enclosure, Henley Royal Regatta*  
*Member, Kandahar Club*  
*Vice Chair, Boxing APPG*  
*Member, Commonwealth Games APPG*  
*Vice Chair, Esports APPG*  
*Vice Chair, Golf APPG*  
*Co-Chair, Olympic and Paralympic Games APPG*  
*Member, Rowing APPG*  
*Vice Chair, Sport APPG*  
*Vice Chair, Sport, Modern Slavery and Human Rights APPG*  
*Co-Chair, Ticketing Abuse APPG*  
*Former Member, London Community Sports Board (2009–2013)*  
*Former Minister for Sport (1987–1990)*  
*Former Chair, British Olympic Association (2005–2012)*  
*Former Member, Olympic Board and Former Director, London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (2005–2012)*  
*Son, Member of GB Snowsport and member of the British Senior Alpine Ski Squad (until April 2019)*  
*CMA Consultants – consultancy to sports and recreation initiatives. Sole Owner, however no current or projected activity in the world of sport.*  
*Guest of Qatar Racing and Equestrian Club and Embassy of the State of Qatar at Qatar Goodwood Festival July 2022*  
*As a member of the All-Parliamentary Parliamentary Group for Golf, invitation received from R&A Championships Limited, to attend The Open at St Andrews, Fife, 17 July 2022*

**Baroness O'Loan**

*I have no current relevant interests*  
*Government of Ireland's Rowing Ambassador for Conflict Resolution and Special Envoy to Timor Leste and for UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2009 - 2011*

**Lord Patel**

*No relevant interests to declare*

**Baroness Pitkeathley**

*David Emerson CBE is Chair of ACRE. (David Emerson CBE is the spouse of Baroness Pitkeathley)*

**Lord Robertson of Port Ellen**

*Unpaid Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the charity, the FIA Foundation which has, as one of its campaigns, The Child Health Initiative.*

Baroness Rock

*Chair of The Tenancy Working Group, an independent review for Government (DEFRA) on the agricultural tenanted sector*  
*Director of Wrackelford Farms Ltd*

Lord Rooker

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Smith of Newnham

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Bishop of St Albans

*President of the Rural Coalition*

Lord Stevenson of Balmacara

*No relevant interests to declare*

Lord Storey

*No interests declared*

Lord Triesman

*Chairman of The Football Association (2008–2010)*  
*Director of Wembley National Stadium (2008–2010)*  
*Trustee of The Football Foundation (2008–2010)*

Baroness Tyler of Enfield

*Non-Executive Director of the Royal Free London Foundation Trust*

Lord Wallace of Saltaire

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Whitaker

*No relevant interests to declare*

Duke of Wellington

*Former Chairman of King's College London*  
*Patron of the King's Maths School*  
*Governor of Wellington College*

Lord Young of Cookham

*No relevant interests to declare*

Baroness Young of Old Scone

*No interests declared*

A full list of Members' interests can be found in the Register of Lords' Interests:  
<https://members.parliament.uk/members/lords/interests/register-of-lords-interests>