

PREM 19/1316

PART I

CONFIDENTIAL FILING

MINISTER'S

Resignation by Ministers of Directorships,
Chairmanships etc on their appointment
to Office

MAY 1979

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
12.9.83							
10.10.83							
17.10.83							
20.10.83							
25.10.83							
1.11.83							
11.11.83							
18.11.83							
20.12.83							
21.12.83							
23.1.84							
27.1.84							
30.1.84							
13.4.84							
X							
PART							
ENDS.							

PART 1 ends:-

RTA's Office (Hatfield) to FERB

13.4.84

PART 2 begins:-

RTA to FERB 4.10.84

Cabinet / Cabinet Committee Documents

[illegible]

The documents listed above, which were enclosed on this file, have been removed and destroyed. Such documents are the responsibility of the Cabinet Office. When released they are available in the appropriate **CAB** (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

Signed J. Gray

Date 27/9/2013

PREM Records Team

Ref. A084/1170

MR BUTLER

Pl. put on file
about Ministers &
membership of Lloyds.

FERB

17.9.

Appointment of Lord Lyell

I should just draw your attention to the fact that Lord Lyell who has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Northern Ireland Office is a member of Lloyds.

2. I have sent Lord Lyell's Private Secretary the usual letter concerning arrangements on Ministerial changes which includes a paragraph drawing attention to the provisions of Questions of Procedure for Ministers relating to membership of Lloyds. A copy of my letter is attached.

RP

R P HATFIELD

13 April 1984

CONFIDENTIAL



70 WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AS

01-233 8319

From the Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service

Sir Robert Armstrong GCB CVO

Ref. A084/1171

13 April 1984

Dear Richard,

Ministerial Changes

Following Lord Lyell's appointment as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office, there are a number of matters arising from changes in Ministerial appointments to which I should draw your attention.

Papers

When Ministers leave or change office, the practice is for them to leave for the use of their successors the copies of any memoranda or minutes of the Cabinet or its Committees that were issued to them. Papers which are no longer in current use should be destroyed. I should be grateful, therefore, if you would;

(a) confirm that Lord Lyell has taken over the Cabinet and Cabinet Committee documents needed for current administration;

(b) confirm that Lord Mansfield has not taken away any Cabinet or Cabinet Committee papers.

I should also be grateful if you would arrange for the disposal of any Cabinet or Cabinet Committee documents no longer required for current use. May I remind you that the destruction of all secret and top secret documents should be supervised by two individuals, both of whom sign a destruction certificate.

Questions of Procedure for Ministers

On first appointment to the Government, the Secretary of the Cabinet writes to all new Ministers enclosing a copy of Questions of Procedure for Ministers and drawing their attention to the guidance it contains. Some of this advice may assume particular relevance if a Minister subsequently assumes a new appointment or responsibilities, particularly in relation to

S L Rickard Esq

/potential

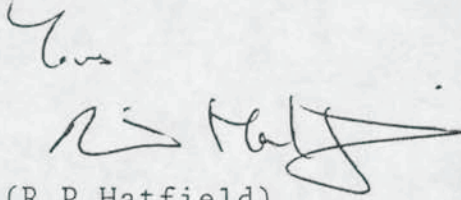
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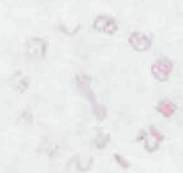
potential conflicts (whether real or apparent) between his private interests and new Ministerial responsibilities (Section IX). I would draw your attention particularly to the paragraphs in this section relating to membership of Lloyd's (paragraphs 74 to 77).

Ministerial Memoirs

--- Ministers leaving the Government should also be reminded of the recommendation of the Radcliffe Report on Ministerial Memoirs. For this purpose, I enclose a copy of the Report for you to pass to Lord Mansfield.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Robin Butler at No 10, for information.


(R P Hatfield)
Private Secretary



13 APR 1984

Penrith and The Border Constituency

3.44 pm

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that, as required by section 144 of the Representation of the People Act 1983, I have received the certificate and report of the election court in the case of the petition alleging corrupt and illegal practices in the Penrith and The Border constituency by-election.

The judges have determined that the petition be dismissed and that the hon. Member for that constituency was duly returned at the said election. I shall lay both documents on the Table, together with the shorthand writer's note, and will cause the full text of the two documents to be entered in the Journal.

Members Declarations of Interest

3.45 pm

Mr. Speaker: Last Thursday, in response to requests from hon. Members, I undertook to give further consideration to the question of Members' interests. There are three matters which it would be helpful for me to make clear to the House.

The first relates to the declaration of the interests of Members' children in the Register of Members' Interests. In the introduction to the last published register, the registrar states that Members are not required to disclose "the interests of spouses or children, except in certain circumstances relating to shareholdings".

The rule about registering shareholdings is confined to the holdings of infant children. There is, therefore, no interest to register in the case referred to by the hon. Member for Workington (Mr. Campbell-Savours).

The second matter concerns the declaration of interests in the House. I reaffirm what I said last Thursday. It is contrary to our practice for interests to be declared during questions and answers.

Finally, I remind the House that the events to which reference was made on Thursday took place in 1981. I am not aware that anything has taken place in the present Parliament which is contrary to the rules of the House governing direct declarations of interests. Those rules have not changed between the last Parliament and the present one. Comment on what took place in a previous Parliament is not a matter for the Chair.

Mr. D. N. Campbell-Savours (Workington): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. May I submit a new point of order in the light of the ruling that you have made today? You have referred to the Register of Members' Interests, but my point of order on Thursday was far more closely related to declarations of interest to the House, and specifically to the Prime Minister's decision not to declare an interest directly after my hon. Friends the Members for Pontefract and Castleford (Mr. Lofthouse) and for Hackney, South and Shoreditch (Mr. Sedgemore) had put their questions but before she replied.

Paragraph 293(3) of the "Manual of Procedure" says:

"A declaration should be made where appropriate at the beginning of most oral interventions in proceedings. This covers participation in debate in the House or in standing committee and at meetings of select committees, where a Member is required to declare his interest before putting a question to a witness and before the commencement of an inquiry, in order to cover the committee's deliberative proceedings."

Then it states:

"It is not necessary to declare an interest before asking a supplementary question."

That is the basis on which I understand that you, Mr. Speaker, have made your ruling today. I put it to you, however, that if the term

"most oral interventions in proceedings"

is so specific that it excludes specific oral intervention by asking a supplementary question—in other words, it is not required to declare an interest in asking a supplementary question—it must surely include oral answers. One must differentiate between an oral answer and an oral question. An oral answer is a statement to the House of Commons. Surely it is not in order for a Minister making a statement or giving an answer to the House to claim the rights and privileges which can be attributed to an oral question.

establish over the weekend precisely what was being proposed, and it was only yesterday that the announcement was made in France. I reported what the French Minister said to me, but obviously it is a detailed matter; we must look at the number of ports involved and see the exact pattern and so on. That is what our officials are trying to do this afternoon. It is more complicated than just a simple ban, and we shall be giving serious consideration to what we discover as a result of the meeting this afternoon.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding): Does this ban apply to other countries in the EC? If so, should we not be discussing it with other countries, it being a matter for the whole of the EC and not one just between Britain and France?

Mr. MacGregor: That is correct; it does apply to other countries. The reason that has been given for it is the fear of contaminated imports as a result of foot and mouth disease in the Netherlands. As my hon. Friend is probably aware, under a Community decision, meat and certain meat products may not be exported to France and other member states from those areas in the Netherlands which are now subject to foot and mouth disease restrictions. The Commission, I know, is also looking into the matter to establish the details, and if necessary we shall consider raising the issue at the next Council meeting.

Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover): Is this restriction or ban—whatever one cares to call it—another benefit that we have gained as a result of our entry into the Common Market? Can the hon. Gentleman recall how much we were promised by the Social Democrat types and others who dragged Britain into the Community in 1971? I am waiting to hear of the benefits that we are getting. All we seem to get from Government spokesmen on the subject is a load of misery.

Mr. MacGregor: The straight answer to the hon. Gentleman's question is that our meat exports are expanding all the time and that we are benefiting in many ways from our membership of the Community. That is why we are anxious that there should not be artificial restrictions on that increasing flow of trade.

Mr. Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan): Does my hon. Friend agree that there will be delays at the ports where the restrictions are in force and that this will have an effect on the amount of beef that is able to pass through them? As there were problems in the recent past about the entry of the meat through the French ports even when they were all operating, will he ensure in the course of his investigations that there is a faster movement of meat through the ports? Any diminution in the time that it takes for it to pass through is important, and I urge my hon. Friend to make the necessary representations to the French authorities. Any waste of time will seriously affect the meat, including that which comes from Scotland, especially from my constituency.

Mr. MacGregor: I accept that there should not be undue delays in the importation of the products affected into France. It was precisely for that reason that I raised the issue so quickly on Friday, and that is why we shall be having a meeting this afternoon. I think that my hon.

Friend will agree that we could not have acted more quickly. Once we have the precise details we shall be following them up.

Mr. Tony Marlow (Northampton, North): Could my hon. Friend at the earliest possible opportunity calculate the additional cost by commodity in terms of the delay in distribution and publish the details in the *Official Report*? Would he agree with me that the underlying reason for this ban or restriction has much to do with the recent insurgency of the French agricultural lobby and with the fact that the common agricultural policy is running out of funds, and that the way in which we should proceed is to have more national agriculture policies within the CAP so that individual countries are better able to look after their own farming interests?

Mr. MacGregor: These are extremely early days and we are not sure at this stage whether any meat has been restricted. However, if my hon. Friend wishes to table a question in due course, I shall attempt to answer it. I cannot make any comment on his second point at this stage. I shall be unable to do so until we have further details. On his third point, I do not believe that we should return to a heavy dependence on state aids as distinct from having a common agricultural policy because of incidents such as the one that we are discussing. That is not the right way to meet the problems that we are facing.

Mr. Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe): The Minister referred earlier to the number of ports of entry for UHT milk, which he thought was about right. Is there not now an entirely new situation and ought we not to be reviewing the number of ports of entry for UHT milk as a way of levying pressure?

Mr. MacGregor: We have 17 points of entry, which we think is right for UHT milk. These are the ports where we have the machinery for the work that is necessary. I think that we should wait to see how many points of entry will continue to be available to meat exporters to France before we even begin to consider judgments of the sort suggested by the right hon. Gentleman. As my hon. Friend the Member for Torridge and Devon, West (Sir P. Mills) said, a tit-for-tat trade war would not be in the interests of either party. That is why I put the emphasis on not impeding the flow of trade.

Mr. Speaker: I believe that I called the hon. Member for Aberdeen, North (Mr. Hughes) in error. I should have called the hon. Member for City of Durham (Mr. Hughes), and I do so now.

Mr. Mark Hughes: (City of Durham): Can the Minister assure the House that he is satisfied that this action is not a riposte to the campaign in *The Sun* and by other elements against the French manipulation of regulations? If the discussions with the French authorities bear fruit, will he ensure that the opportunity is made available—I see that the Leader of the House is sitting next to the Minister—for a statement to be made in some form tomorrow?

Mr. MacGregor: On the first point, I have no evidence that that is so. Secondly, the hon. Gentleman's representations have been heard; perhaps we can discuss the matter, if necessary, in the usual way.

I shall illustrate how I differentiate between the question and the statement by referring to the intervention of the Minister for Health on glue sniffing on 15 December 1983. He was referring to a written answer which had been referred to by some as a statement. He said:

"Further to that point of order, Mr. Speaker. It is indeed true that my hon. Friend the Under-Secretary of State for Social Security today answered a written question from my hon. Friend the Member for Mid-Kent (Mr. Rowe) about glue sniffing. That was the intended statement of policy that my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister and I had in mind. I am sorry if the use of the word "statement" misled the hon. and learned Member for Leicester, West (Mr. Janner) into believing that it meant an oral statement, but I believe that one can find plenty of precedents for the repeated use of the word "statement" to mean written or oral statements to the House."—[*Official Report*, 15 December 1983; Vol. 50, c. 1179.]

What I am saying is that, the moment the right hon. Lady the Prime Minister stood at that Dispatch Box, she was making an oral statement in reply to an oral question. As such, that oral statement cannot claim the privileges that relate to an oral question.

There is another precedent. It is a question that I believe was put down orally on 3 March 1981 by the late Sir Graham Page, in which he asked the Prime Minister whether she would make a statement about Lord Diplock's first report on the interception of communications in Great Britain. She did so. She replied. Therefore she made a statement. She referred to

"Lord Diplock's first report as monitor of the arrangements for interception".—[*Official Report*, 3 March 1981; Vol. 1000 c. 64.]

I will not go into the details of the reply. All these precedents—there are many of them, and indeed, the Minister for Health refers to the precedents—clearly wished to differentiate between questions and answers. If that is the case, surely it is in order for hon. Members who feel strongly about this matter to ask you, Mr. Speaker, once again having looked at this matter from the basis of a question, to reconsider the position with a view to establishing whether it would be the same if my original point or order had related specifically to an answer or statement.

Mr. Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton): Further to that point of order, Mr. Speaker. Is it not the case that the House has never enforced the order on the declaration of interests against its own Members? There is, in fact, at least one right hon. Member who refuses to comply with the Standing Order as to the Register of Members' Interests, and the House has taken no action to enforce that order.

Is it not, moreover, the case, Mr. Speaker, that if Members were required to declare in the register or in debate the interests of adult children, that could not be done unless the House made an order, which it has never made, requiring adult children to declare their interests to their parents? Without that, their parents could not be under an obligation to declare an interest. I should have thought that that follows as night follows day. If the House wants to extend the existing rules on declaration of interests, it should surely start by enforcing them against its own Members.

Mr. Brian Sedgemore (Hackney, South and Shoreditch): Further to that point of order, Mr. Speaker. While I think that it is fairly clear that a Member is not required to declare an interest on the basis upon which you have ruled, I wonder whether the House has envisaged

circumstances in which Members might like to seek to uphold the honour and integrity of public life by declaring their children's interests?

If I could refer it to you, Mr. Speaker, paragraph 53 of the Select Committee's report on Members' interests states:

"It will also, of course, be perfectly possible for a Member, if he or she thought it right and relevant to do so, to disclose any particular interest held by his wife or her husband or children."

In my respectful submission, Mr. Speaker, where the hon. Member for Tiverton (Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop) goes wrong is that he does not recognise that in this case last week military sources confirmed diplomatic sources that the Prime Minister knew about the particular interest involved in this case. Therefore, I respectfully submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that through you, she ought to be encouraged to make a voluntary declaration or, if she does not want to do that it might be right for the House to consider reconvening the Select Committee on Conduct of Members to inquire into what happened.

Mr. Max Madden (Bradford, West): Further to the point of order, Mr. Speaker. As one of those who raised the matter on Thursday, I am grateful to you for the careful consideration that you have given to these matters. I should like to ask whether you would be prepared to give further consideration to the matters that have been raised today, especially by my hon. Friend the Member for Workington (Mr. Campbell-Savours). Those matters are most important for guidance to hon. Members and also for refining and clarifying the precedents upon which registration and the declaration of interests should be made. We must draw a very careful distinction between the registration of interests upon which hon. Members take various views and the declaration of interests in the House during its proceedings.

I repeat the part of the 1980 edition of the "Manual of Procedure" to which my hon. Friend drew attention:

"A declaration should be made where appropriate at the beginning of most oral interventions in proceedings."

We are asking, Mr. Speaker, whether you will consider whether written replies and replies to oral questions constitute statements. If they do—

Mr. Campbell-Savours: They do.

Mr. Madden: If they do, Mr. Speaker, after you have considered those matters, it would follow that, in future, declarations of interests would appropriately be made when such statements were made to the House.

The circumstances have been made exceptionally difficult because of the refusal of the Table Office in recent days to accept questions on those matters. Hon. Members have been left with no other option but to raise them at Question Time. [AN HON. MEMBER: "Pure malice."] Therefore, we believe that if a statement relating to those matters is made by a Minister—whether it is the Prime Minister or any other Minister—a declaration of interest would be justified. I hope that you will be able to give further consideration to those matters, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Ron Davies (Caerphilly): Further to the point of order, Mr. Speaker. Given the evident determination of the Prime Minister not to make a statement in the House and understanding your previous ruling, would it not be of enormous benefit to the House, the Prime Minister and the country if Mr. Mark Thatcher made a statement on the matter?

Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover): Further to the point of order, Mr. Speaker. In your ruling you mentioned three different reasons, the last of which was that you could not be held responsible for what happened in a previous Parliament. We all understand that. You will appreciate, however, that at the time of the case of Reginald Maudling, arising out of the Poulson affair, the bankruptcy and so on, a Select Committee dealt with the matter and reported to the House. A vote was taken in the House. That was in a different Parliament from the one that was sitting when the events took place. Some of the occurrences in the Poulson affair took place over a much longer period. Therefore, I should have thought that there were circumstances in which what happened in a previous Parliament was bound to affect the next Parliament.

One of the reasons why we consider that it is important that a statement is made is in respect of the amount of money that Mark Thatcher received.

Mr. Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan): How does the hon. Gentleman know how much he received?

Mr. Skinner: For instance, the late Tony Crosland might have been called upon to divulge the fact that he got a silver coffee pot worth a few pounds. In the Reginald Maudling case, his son Martin was involved. The Select Committee referred to Martin Maudling at length, not because he had received a small amount of money, but because he was a director of OSB and ITCS. It would be helpful if we could ascertain how much Mark Thatcher received. If he received a six-figure sum, as has been suggested, I and many other hon. Members believe that a statement should be made in view of the connection between Mrs. Thatcher's lobbying and her son acting as a consultant.

Mr. Peter Shore (Bethnal Green and Stepney): Further to the point of order, Mr. Speaker. These are serious and sensitive issues, and I am grateful to you for your careful statement. As your statement covered three separate aspects of the matter, you will not be surprised that a number of supplementary questions have been asked and that we will want to give the matter a great deal of serious consideration. I hope that in turn you will give further consideration to the important point raised by my hon. Friend the Member for Workington (Mr. Campbell-Savours) who began the supplementary questions.

In the meantime, can you, Mr. Speaker, confirm that you have made your ruling solely on the basis of the relevant resolutions and precedents of the House and that, like the rest of us, you had no access to any facts or purported facts in this case, including whether Mr. Mark Thatcher joined the Prime Minister in Oman and whether any financial consideration was involved in his relationship with the firm of Cementation Ltd.? Can you confirm also that the matters that have been raised with you involve the rules of conduct of Ministers of the Crown just as much as, if not more than, other hon. Members and that responsibility and accountability for the conduct of Ministers of the Crown lie with the Prime Minister and not with you, Mr. Speaker?

The Select Committee, which in December 1974 produced the rules upon which the declaration of Members' interests are made and to which my hon. Friend the Member for Hackney, South and Shoreditch (Mr. Sedgemore) referred, specifically envisaged circumstances outside the rules where

"It will be . . . possible for a Member, if he or she thought it right and relevant to do so, to disclose any particular interest held by his wife or her husband or children."

Although we will want to consider further the implications of your ruling and considerations of change in the compilation of the Register of Members' Interests, is it not plain, Mr. Speaker, that the resolution of those important questions requires that a statement be made now by the Prime Minister, and that it is right and relevant for her to do so?

Mr. Speaker: I must say to the right hon. Member for Bethnal Green and Stepney (Mr. Shore), the hon. Member for Workington (Mr. Campbell-Savours) and other hon. Members who have raised points of order that I went into this matter as the House would expect me to go into it—with immense care. It is my duty to uphold the rules of the House as they are. My statement was based squarely upon the Register of Members' Interests and the nine specific classifications under which hon. Members are required to register their interests. I do not believe that there would be any merit in my making a statement beyond that. Those are the rules as they exist. I believe that the hon. Member for Hackney, South and Shoreditch (Mr. Sedgemore) said that if the House wishes to change the rules it has the remedy in its hands.

Mr. Ioan Evans (Cynon Valley): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order. It can do so. It is my duty to uphold the rules as they are.

There is a distinction between the Register of Members' Interests and ministerial register. I regret that I know nothing about the latter, as I have never been a Minister. It is not for me to interpret it, nor have I any knowledge of what those interests are. I cannot go further than I have gone today.

Mr. Ioan Evans (Cynon Valley): On a further point of order, Mr. Speaker. You will recall that when the matter was first raised, reference was made to *The Observer* article in which allegations were made against the Prime Minister, that her son was involved in financial dealings. You, and later the Leader of the House, said that there would be other opportunities for this matter to be raised in the House.

Can you advise us, Mr. Speaker, how the matter can be raised? As my right hon. Friend the Member for Bethnal Green and Stepney (Mr. Shore) has said, it is the Prime Minister who is responsible for the conduct of Ministers. Yet questions have been put to the Prime Minister and she has repeatedly refused to answer the allegations, which as far as we know, may be wrong. The fact that she is not willing to deny the allegations makes everyone think that there is something in them. Will you give us a ruling on how we can raise this matter in the House so that the Prime Minister can make a statement to clear up the position?

Mr. Speaker: It is not my function to advise hon. Members on tactics. I am sure that many hon. Members, including the hon. Member for Cynon Valley (Mr. Evans) who has been a Member for as long as I have, know that there are numerous opportunities to raise these matters on the Floor of the House.

Mr. Campbell-Savours: On a further point of order, Mr. Speaker. In making your remarks to the House you did not reply specifically to the grounds for my new point

of order—that there was a difference between what I submitted today and my case to you the other day, when we were referring specifically to parliamentary questions. Today's point of order relates to a parliamentary answer or perhaps a statement. Will you consider accepting my application and returning to the House in a few days with a view to commenting upon the way I have sought to differentiate between those two different parliamentary terms?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of interpretation. I shall look carefully at the hon. Members points. On Thursday, the hon. Member asked me a different question. He is now distinguishing between what is an answer to a question and what is a parliamentary statement. As far as I know, it has never been the practice of Mr. Speaker or the House to call on hon. Members to declare an interest at Question Time, but I accept that it is occasionally done. I have heard some hon. Members say that they represent a union or that they have an interest in some type of company. The main register of interests is kept in the Register of Members' interests, the latest edition being 17 January 1983. I shall examine what the hon. Member has said, but I do not believe that I can add much to what I have already said today.

Mr. Alan Williams (Swansea, West): On a further point of order, Mr. Speaker. It might be helpful to the House if the Leader of the House, after time for consideration, were to make a statement to the House on the rules relating to ministerial conduct.

Mr. Speaker: If the Leader of the House is not prepared or anxious to do so, there is nothing I can do about it. I can go no further than I have on this matter today.

Orders of the Day

Data Protection Bill

Order for Second Reading read.

4.8 pm

The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Leon Brittan): I beg to move, that the Bill be now read a Second time.

This is, in fact, the second occasion within a year that the Second Reading of a Data Protection Bill has been moved in this House. I do not deny that it is a fairly formidable Bill. It deals with an intrinsically difficult subject which is further complicated by technical matters with which many of us will not be familiar. If I may say so, however, we should not be put off by that. The aims of the Bill are, I think, clear and straightforward and indeed common ground to hon. Members on both sides of the House. We do not have to be experts in computer technology, or fluent in the jargon of mainframes and minis and micros and optical character readers, to understand the implications of the Bill for the protection of the individual and the enhancement of his rights. I hope, therefore, that hon. Members will not allow the apparently technical nature of the subject matter to obscure the importance of the Bill as a protection both for individuals and for the business community.

First, I should put the Bill in context. Within the last decade—indeed, within the last couple of years—technology has advanced in ways which are bewildering to the layman. Yet it is increasingly coming to have a direct effect on all of us. Developments which, until recently, were in the realms of remote scientific theory are now of clear practical application. More and more office workers operate what is known as the “electronic office”. Employees are now used to their personnel departments holding staff records on computer. Hon. Members will be familiar with the facilities of the computerised information system run by the Library. Commerce, industry and the Government are performing an ever-increasing number of tasks with the use of information technology of some kind or other. Wherever we look its impact can be seen, and it is clearly here to stay.

This is an area in which Britain is in the vanguard of technical developments and application and one in which, with demand ever increasing, there are great opportunities. Inevitably, however, with the benefits come also disadvantages and dangers. Above all, developments in information technology have revealed how easily and rapidly information can be manipulated, collated, transferred and retrieved, and that information may include sensitive personal information. It is entirely understandable, therefore, that the proliferation of the technology has led to a certain unease and that there is some anxiety that personal information is collected about us all from unknown sources, stored in data banks and used for all sorts of purposes of which we are unaware.

Concern about the potential threat from computers is real but I must stress that the threat is still primarily a potential one. Actual instances of abuse, though not unknown, are still few and far between. In my view, the important thing is to guard against abuse in the future and eliminate the concern that might otherwise grow into a real impediment to the use of the technology.

[The Secretary of State for the Home Department]

This joint aim of protecting the citizen while actively encouraging the use of the computer has been shared by successive Governments. It was a Labour Government who set up the Lindop committee in 1976 to advise on legislation. Without that committee's acute analysis of the complexities of the problem, legislation would have been well-nigh impossible. In 1981, this Government committed themselves to legislation and followed that up with the first Data Protection Bill published in December 1982.

It is not only in this country, of course, that concern has been felt. As long ago as 1968 the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe addressed a recommendation to the Committee of Ministers expressing concern about whether, in the context of automated data banks, the European convention on the protection of human rights and the domestic law of member states provided adequate protection for personal privacy. This recommendation led to others and ultimately to the European convention on data protection, which was opened for signature in 1981 and which the United Kingdom has signed but cannot ratify until we have our own legislation in place. The OECD has also been active in this area, producing a set of guidelines governing the protection of privacy and trans-border flows of personal data which the United Kingdom endorsed in 1981.

This international concern adds a new dimension. Business depends more and more on the free flow of data—often personal data—between countries. This free flow of information must continue if business is to flourish. At the same time, however, the threat to the individual becomes potentially greater when data are used not only at home but in other countries and in circumstances over which the subject, and often the person passing on the information, has little control. In recognition of this, the convention and the guidelines both confirm the right of countries which have introduced data protection safeguards to restrict the flow of personal data to other countries which do not offer comparable protection.

Ratification of the Council of Europe convention is therefore of prime importance on two grounds. First, it will reassure people in this country that when computers are used for the storage and use of personal data there are special safeguards for individual privacy which are well up to the international standard.

Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East): I have been following with interest the Home Secretary's comments about protection of individual privacy, but is not the Bill dangerously deficient in protecting the individual against the ever-increasing power of the state in view of the exemptions built into the Bill freeing the Government from restrictions?

Mr. Brittan: I do not agree with the hon. Gentleman, but, as he will expect, I shall have a good deal to say about the exemptions later in my speech. I was seeking first to explain the background and purposes of steps which will enable us to ratify the Council of Europe convention.

As I said, ratification is important for two reasons. First, it will reassure people in this country that when computers are used for the storage and use of personal data there are special safeguards for individual privacy which are well up to the international standard. Secondly,

ratification will gain us membership of what one might call the European data protection club, thus ensuring a very important commercial interest—that British firms are not placed at a disadvantage in relation to firms in other European countries.

The Bill is therefore aimed at furthering the interests of two groups: on the one hand, the individual about whom data are held, the "data subject" in the jargon, and, on the other hand, the holder of information, the "data user" in the jargon. Yet clearly the interests of the two may not always coincide. Every safeguard for the subject is a potential burden to the user. Throughout our consideration of the Bill, therefore, it will be vital to remember the need to achieve a reasonable balance, ensuring that the rights of individuals as data subjects are properly protected, without imposing unreasonable burdens on the data users who collect and process personal data.

Mr. Tony Marlow (Northampton, North): Perhaps my right hon. and learned Friend will clarify certain specific aspects at an early stage. I apologise if he intended to deal with these matters later in his speech, but that may well not be the case.

Many hon. Members and many members of the public have acquired credit cards. That means that details will be in a data bank somewhere. Two bits of information will be available there: first, the value of the spending and thus how wealthy the person is in general; and, secondly, whether the person is a good or a bad credit risk. Under the legislation, will it be possible for a company to pass information to a subsidiary or associated company, or indeed to a completely different company, either about the credit risk, thus preventing someone who is a bad credit risk from doing business with the other company, or about heavy spending, so that other companies can get in on the gravy train? Like Members of Parliament, many members of the public are inundated with vast piles of junk mail which we could well do without. Will my right hon. and learned Friend comment on that?

Mr. Brittan: I think that the answers will become clear if my hon. Friend will allow me to develop and explain what the Bill does and does not do. I should make it clear that anything that the Bill does is done by way of conferring rights on individuals and placing limitations on data users which at present do not exist. The only question is how wide the rights should be and how severe the limitations—that is to say, what the balance should be. At the moment the field is clear for the transmission of information and rights to protection against this do not exist. The principles about which my hon. Friend is concerned will become clearer as I continue. The Bill aims to strike a reasonable balance within the constraints of the convention, ratification of which must be the central target of the legislation.

At the heart of the scheme established by the Bill lie the data protection principles, the office of the Data Protection Registrar and the public register of data users. Briefly, subject to one or two exceptions, the Bill requires all those who process personal data automatically to register as data users and to set out in the public register certain details of their operation. The role of the Registrar is then to see that they comply with the eight data protection principles which set the standards for the collection, storage and use of personal data.

Already I have touched on two general areas of concern which have been the subject of much debate in the past and

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Treasury Ministers and Lloyd's

Thank you for your minute of 27 January (A084/291). The Prime Minister would be grateful if you could proceed as you propose and, on the assumption that the Chief Executive of Lloyd's raises no objection, incorporate the change in the next issue of Questions of Procedure for Ministers.

SECRET

30 January 1984

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

ROBIN

cc Tim

Mr Beaumont telephoned to say that he is sending over by hand a copy of the Speaker's statement for this afternoon on Members' interests.

He said that you might like to know that you have no need for concern.

Angela
30.1.84
10.00

Register of Interests

NOTES:

- i. For details of the information which is required to be registered, see the Report of the Select Committee on Members' Interests (Declaration), especially paragraphs 12 to 28.
- ii. If there is not enough space on this form for the information needed, other papers can be attached to it; but each such paper should carry the Member's signature.

Name RT HON MRS MARGARET THATCHER

Constituency FINCHLEY

Registrable Interest	Details
* 1 Remunerated directorships of companies, public or private	NONE
* 2 Remunerated employments or offices	NONE
* 3 Remunerated trades, professions or vocations	NONE
4 The names of clients when the interests referred to above include personal services by the Member which arise out of or are related in any manner to his membership of the House	NONE

* In Items 1, 2 and 3 remuneration includes taxable expenses, allowances or benefits.

1. Mc STONE to see
2. PA
ms

Declarable Interest	Details
<p>5 Financial sponsorships a as a Parliamentary candidate where to the knowledge of the Member the sponsorship in any case exceeds 25 per cent of the candidate's election expenses, or b as a Member of Parliament by any person or organisation, stating whether any such sponsorship includes any payment to the Member or any material benefit or advantage direct or indirect</p>	<p>NONE</p>
<p>6 Overseas visits relating to or arising out of membership of the House where the cost of any such visit has not been wholly borne by the Member or by public funds</p>	<p>As Leader of the Conservative Party since 1975 I have visited on behalf of and at the expense of the Conservative Party the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Pakistan, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, USA, Yugoslavia. <i>Within the country, hospitality has been provided by the host-government or the British Embassy.</i></p>
<p>7 Any payments or any material benefits or advantages received from or on behalf of foreign Governments, organisations or persons</p>	<p>NONE</p>
<p>8 Land and property of a substantial value or from which a substantial income is derived</p>	<p>NONE</p>
<p>9 The names of companies or other bodies in which the Member to his knowledge has, either himself or with or on behalf of his spouse and infant children, a beneficial interest in shareholdings of a nominal value greater than one-hundredth of the issued share capital</p>	<p>NONE</p>

Signature

Margaret W. Thatcher

21ST May 1979



2
Prime Minister

Ref. A084/291

MR BUTLER

ms

Treasury Ministers and Lloyd's

Thank you for your minute of 23 January.

2. I too think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's formula offers a neat and effective solution to the problem. I will write to the Chief Executive of Lloyd's to let him know of this change.

3. I am copying this minute to Mr Kerr at the Treasury.

Ap

Approved by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
and signed

27 January 1984



CC HUTT

He

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Treasury Ministers and Lloyds

The Prime Minister has seen the Chancellor of the Exchequer's minute of 20 January, and considers that the formula suggested in paragraph 2 of his minute offers a neat and effective solution to the problem, unless you see any snags in it. She has also suggested that we ought perhaps to make sure that the Chairman of Lloyds is content with it, since previous changes in the rules were cleared with Sir Peter Green.

I am copying this minute to Mr. Kerr (H.M. Treasury).

E. E. R. BUTLER

23 January 1984

CT



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

I gather that you did
not discuss this with the
Chancellor last night.

Content with it, subject
to clearing with Sir R. Armstrong
and the administration of Lloyd?

FERB

23.1.



Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

01-233 3000

Prime Minister
The Chancellor may want to mention this to you on Sunday. It reached us too late on Friday for me to be able to consult Sir Robert Armstrong on it. You may like to

PRIME MINISTER

*Amend
me*

Say to the Chancellor that you would like Robert Armstrong to look at it but, subject to that, it seems a neat solution. We should perhaps also confirm that Lloyds are happy about it.
FERB

20.1.

TREASURY MINISTERS AND LLOYDS

On 22 December we agreed to meet soon to consider the effects on Treasury Ministers of the rules regarding Lloyds set out in the new version of "Questions of Procedure" which was circulated after the Election.

2. Our objectives must be to avoid conflicts of interest, and to establish responsibilities among Treasury Ministers which can be justified in public. I believe that these objectives can be fully met if the form of words suggested in paragraph 14 of Sir Robert Armstrong's minute of 20 December were extended in scope and simplified to read:

"Any Treasury Minister who is responsible under the Chancellor of the Exchequer for taxation matters relating specifically to Lloyds should not be a member of Lloyds."

3. This wording embraces both direct and indirect tax insofar as it specifically affects Lloyds and Ministerial responsibility in respect of the present legislative provisions relating to Lloyds.

4. I should then designate the Economic Secretary (who is not a Member of Lloyds) as the Treasury Minister responsible (under



me) for all aspects of Lloyds' affairs including taxation. The Revenue Departments would deal exclusively with him (and me) on those matters. The Financial Secretary would continue to deal with all other Inland Revenue matters and the Minister of State with all other Customs and Excise questions. There could clearly be no conflict of interest under these arrangements, and relocation of responsibilities among Treasury Ministers would be very minor, and need not be announced.

5. If the specific is separated from the general in this way, it would not, I imagine, be necessary to ask any of the Treasury Ministers to change their Lloyds' membership. It would then be a matter of general policy for you to decide how many Ministers who are members of Lloyds should in future be posted to the Treasury. To make the system work, we must always have at least one Treasury Minister (apart from your Chancellor) who has no connection with Lloyds, but that would also be sensible on wider grounds.

6. I am sending a copy of this minute to Sir Robert Armstrong.

John Kew

pp.

(N.L.)

20 January 1984

Written by the Chancellor: signed in absence.

Ministers May 79
Outside interests



20 JAN 1984

COPIED



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

21 December 1983

TREASURY MINISTERS: MEMBERSHIP AT LLOYDS

You will have seen Sir Robert Armstrong's minute of 20 December to me. The Prime Minister has read this minute and has said that she would like to have a word with the Chancellor of the Exchequer about it. A convenient opportunity would be when the Chancellor has his weekly meeting with the Prime Minister tomorrow, Thursday.

I am sending copies of this letter to Sir Robert Armstrong and Mr. Middleton (HM Treasury).

E. E. R. BUTLER

John Kerr, Esq.,
H. M. Treasury.

Prime Minister

Discuss with the Chancellor

Ref.A083/3502

MR BUTLER

When you have your weekly meeting with him on Thursday after Cabinet, the solution suggested in Sir R. Armstrong para 14-17 below?

Treasury Ministers: Membership at Lloyds

PERB

20.12.

I have to report a problem that has arisen because three of the present team of Treasury Ministers are members of Lloyds. I warned you about this in my minute of 20 October (A083/2955).

2. The problem arises partly (but not entirely) because of the changes in the rules governing Ministerial membership at Lloyds. I attach at Annex A the rules that were in effect from 1979 to 1983. As you will remember, these rules were reviewed in consultation with Sir Peter Green and the Department of Trade before the Election, and the Prime Minister approved revised rules for incorporation in the new edition of Questions of Procedure for Ministers after the Election. I attach at Annex B the revised rules. The main changes were:

a. Where conflict of interest arose, to require suspension of underwriting during the period of Ministerial office, not cessation of membership. This change (which was in fact a reversion of earlier practice) was made because it was felt that to insist on cessation of membership imposed too heavy a penalty on the Minister concerned. It is not easy to buy back, if one has ceased to be a member; and it is expensive both to cease and to buy back. It was recognised that as revised the rule left the possibility of conflict of interest less remote, since a Minister could be party to a Ministerial decision which could affect his future interest if and when he ceased to be a Minister to whom the rule applied and resumed underwriting. Moreover, since even if he suspends underwriting a member of Lloyds continues to earn income on his investment, a Minister who suspends underwriting can still be affected, while he holds office, by changes in the taxation treatment of investment income from his capital with Lloyds. But the change from the

old rule, in terms of potential conflict of interest, was not all that great, if one assumed that some one who was a member of Lloyds before taking Ministerial office would probably intend to buy back in the membership when he ceased to hold disqualifying Ministerial office.

b. Under the old rules other Treasury Ministers than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in common with other Ministers, fell to be considered "in relation to their particular responsibilities", and they were not specifically referred to in the rules. The revised rules went into more detail as to the Ministerial offices which would be regarded as incompatible with continuation of underwriting; in particular (at the suggestion of the Department of Trade) Ministers in the Treasury dealing with taxation were explicitly specified as required to suspend underwriting. The Treasury were not consulted, and argue that they should have been, before this change was made. We consulted the Department of Trade; we also consulted the Inland Revenue, who said that there was nothing in the revised rules to which they would want to object from the point of view of the Inland Revenue.

c. The revised rules, like the old rules, required every Minister, on appointment to a first or subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the Prime Minister's permission before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal. The revised rules added a provision under which the Secretary of the Cabinet was required to keep a list of Ministers who are members of Lloyds, and to ask every Minister on appointment to a first and subsequent office whether he was a member of Lloyds.

d. The revised rules had not come into effect when the Prime Minister was making her appointments after the Election.

3. Mr Rees is, and has long been known to be a member of Lloyds. During his first period of office in the Treasury, and during his period as Minister for Trade, his position was reviewed and he was allowed to continue as an "outside name". That of course was under the old rules. After he became Chief Secretary, he was told that he should take steps to suspend underwriting so long as he held that office. He has not acted on that ruling, while this question remains unsettled.

4. Mr John Moore is a member of Lloyds. I am not sure that his position was considered while he was at the Department of Energy, or when he became Economic Secretary to the Treasury. I have no record of his having applied for the Prime Minister's permission to continue in membership during that period. When he became Financial Secretary in October, it became apparent that he was a member of Lloyds. I suggested to the Prime Minister that, unless he was to be given a special dispensation, one of three courses must be followed:

- i. he should suspend underwriting;
- ii. he should cease to deal with taxation matters;
- iii. he should be moved to another Department in which his continuing membership of Lloyds would cease to be a potential embarrassment.

5. Mr Barney Hayhoe is also a member of Lloyds. He was allowed to continue underwriting while he was Minister of State, Civil Service Department. That dispensation was not reviewed when he became Minister of State, Treasury. If he is not to be given a continuing dispensation, the same three options appear to be available.

6. I am advised that all three Ministers (but particularly Mr Moore, who has young children at school) would suffer considerable financial loss if required to suspend underwriting, since they would lose the income from underwriting, though they would continue to earn some income on their capital deposit which would be invested by Lloyds during the period

while their underwriting was suspended. I understand that Mr Moore has said that, if he is required as a condition of continuing to be Financial Secretary to suspend underwriting, he will be obliged to resign as Financial Secretary in order to safeguard his income from underwriting.

7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer takes the view that it is not possible to exclude any Treasury Minister from dealing with taxation matters. All Treasury Ministers are involved in the discussion of tax issues. Of the three Ministers in question: the Chief Secretary takes overall responsibility for the Finance Bill, and the Financial Secretary and the Minister of State have direct responsibilities for tax matters. So the Chancellor does not regard option (ii) as available; and in any case, even if it were available for one, it could hardly be used for all three.

8. The Chancellor suggests:

1. The new provision concerning the suspension of underwriting seems to subject Treasury Ministers to financial loss for no purpose and appears to be based on a misunderstanding of their position. They are not responsible for:

i. prudential supervision of Lloyds - a matter for the Department of Trade and Industry and the Bank.

ii. the enforcement of current tax law - a matter for the Board of Inland Revenue. This includes dealing with the irregularities which have come to light. These irregularities of course have nothing to do with the present trading position of syndicates.

So long as any Minister remains a name at Lloyds he will continue to receive an income from past trading for up to three years, and his continuing interest in Lloyds would be just as strong as if the future loss of income from suspension was not in prospect.

2. There seems no reason why dealing with taxation should debar a Treasury Minister from being a name. It has not done so in the past. Changes in tax law for which Treasury Ministers are responsible could affect any source of income including alternative homes for any funds withdrawn from Lloyds. So why single out Lloyds?

3. As the matter was not considered at the time of their appointments, and the risk of conflict of interest was therefore not weighed before they accepted their appointments, it would be unfair to ask them now, having accepted appointments, to have to choose between continuing as Treasury Ministers and continuing to underwrite new business at Lloyds.

He would therefore like the Prime Minister to give special dispensations for all three Ministers.

9. On the first of these points I accept that in substituting a requirement to suspend underwriting for the former requirement to cease membership we have left an increased degree of risk of conflict of interest - though, if one assumes that a Minister who ceased to be a member of Lloyds would be likely to buy back into a syndicate once the relevant Ministerial appointment had ceased, the difference is not very great. I should not myself want to argue that we should reinstate the requirement to cease membership: that is too heavy a financial penalty to inflict, out of proportion to the additional protection from conflict of interest that it provides.

10. Further on the Chancellor's first point:

a. I agree that Treasury Ministers are not formally responsible for prudential supervision of Lloyds, though the Treasury takes a close interest in the matter.

b. Though enforcement of current tax law is a matter for the Board of Inland Revenue, individual cases may be submitted to Treasury Ministers, either for resolution on a point of policy or because a Minister is required to reply to a letter from a Member of Parliament.

c. As I understand it, whether a member ceases membership or suspends underwriting, he continues to receive income

from and be liable for losses in relation to business previously underwritten; but nothing that he can do as a Minister can affect that.

11. On the Chancellor's second point, I agree that the new rules constitute a tightening of the rules, in the sense that under the old rules Treasury Ministers dealing with taxation (in common with other Ministers apart from the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry) were not specified in the rules but fell to be considered "in relation to their particular responsibilities". The Chancellor is really arguing that we should go back to the old rules, and allow Treasury Ministers to be considered "in relation to their particular responsibilities"; and on this basis he would presumably argue that all three Ministers concerned should be allowed to continue underwriting.

12. On the Chancellor's third point, it is (I assume) correct that your attention was not drawn to their membership of Lloyds when Mr Rees, Mr Moore and Mr Hayhoe were appointed to Treasury Ministerial office. We have taken steps to ensure that in considering future appointments you are, in accordance with the new rules, informed when candidates for Ministerial office are members of Lloyds. But the rules in force when these three Ministers were appointed to the Treasury clearly required them to seek your consent for continuing in membership of Lloyds on a first or subsequent appointment; and none of them did.

*None were new
think not.*

13. There are two questions to consider:

1. is the application of the requirement to suspend underwriting to "Treasury Ministers dealing with taxation" inappropriate (as the Chancellor suggests) or too general?

2. depending on the answer to (1), what should be decided about Mr Rees, Mr Moore and Mr Hayhoe?

14. When I invited the Prime Minister earlier in the year to agree the revision of the rule and to specify Treasury Ministers dealing with taxation as required to suspend underwriting, I did not define "dealing with taxation". What I had in mind in using the phrase was Treasury Ministers who

are responsible under the Chancellor of the Exchequer for advising on tax policy and supervising the work of one or other of the Revenue departments: I did not see the phrase as extending to other Treasury Ministers merely because they took part in internal Treasury discussions on taxation policy or because they were liable to take part in Finance Bill Committee proceedings in the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has put a much wider interpretation on the phrase "dealing with taxation". Clearly we need to clarify what is meant, and if necessary to alter the definition in the rule. I suggest that the definition should require suspension of underwriting by:

"any Treasury Minister who is responsible under the Chancellor of the Exchequer for advising on and supervising work concerned with or affecting the treatment either for income tax or for corporation tax or for capital taxation purposes of money invested in or income derived from membership of Lloyds".

15. My understanding is that this definition would not include Mr Hayhoe.

16. As things are at present arranged, it would include Mr Moore, who (under the Chancellor) supervises the work of the Inland Revenue. He could be taken out of the definition either by a reshuffle of portfolios among Treasury Ministers which transferred supervision of the work of the Inland Revenue to some other Treasury Minister who was not a member of Lloyds (this would in practice mean to Mr Stewart) or by direction by the Chancellor that the Inland Revenue should look direct to himself and not to Mr Moore for policy and case decisions and for Ministerial supervision on any question involving or affecting the income tax or corporation tax or capital taxation treatment of money invested in or income derived from membership of Lloyds. It should also follow that Mr Moore should not take any part in Finance Bill debates on such questions.

17. The proposed new definition would, as things are, include Mr Rees, who has overall responsibility for the Finance Bill. It would clearly be difficult to transfer that responsibility to

any other Treasury Minister; but he could perhaps be excluded by a direction from the Chancellor of the same kind as that suggested in the case of Mr Moore, and by ensuring that Mr Rees did not take any part in Finance Bill debates on the matters in question.

18. The alternative to sharpening the definition would be to take out from the rule any reference to Treasury Ministers other than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leave the question for Treasury Ministers (as for most other Ministers) entirely open to the Prime Minister's discretion in each case.

19. My recommendation would be to go for the sharper definition proposed in paragraph 14 above, and deal with the problem of Mr Moore and Mr Rees as suggested in paragraphs 16 and 17. It was a deliberate decision to extend the rule so as to cover Ministers other than the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and it would be inconsistent with that decision to make no reference to Treasury Ministers dealing with taxation issues of direct interest to members of Lloyds.

20. I am sending copies of this minute to the Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who may well want to discuss this matter with the Prime Minister, and to Mr Middleton.

*Yes - discussion.
ms.*

REA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

20 December 1983



file

107

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Thank you for your minute of 11 November (A083/3224). The Prime Minister has noted that the Secretary of State for Transport will be exhibiting pictures painted by him in a forthcoming exhibition, with a view to sale.

F. E. R. BUTLER

15 November, 1983

2

c. Mr. Ingham

Prime Minister

You may like to
be aware.

FERB

11.11.

Ref.A083/3224

MR BUTLER

This is to record that the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley consulted me as to the propriety of his exhibiting a number of pictures painted by him in a forthcoming exhibition, and selling in the usual way any of the pictures that anyone wanted to buy.

2. I said that I could see no objection whatever to what is proposed on grounds of propriety.

RA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

11 November 1983



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

1 November 1983

Thank you for your letter of 21 October to Tim Flesher.

The Prime Minister would have no objection to Mr. Trippier being included in the Standstill List of the Royal Marines Reserve on the understanding that if war breaks out and he is a member of the Government, his services would be at the disposal of the Prime Minister. It follows that the Royal Marines would not necessarily be able either to rely on Mr. Trippier to perform specific services, or to call him up. I understand that this proviso is usual, and has not caused difficulty in the past, but perhaps you or Mr. Trippier could establish that the Royal Marines will accept it.

I am also advised that it might well be possible for Mr. Trippier to remain on the Royal Marines Reserve List No.2, rather than the Standstill List, if he so wished. It may be, however, that Mr. Trippier would prefer not to do so because of other commitments.

MR. D. BARCLAY

T. J. Cassidy, Esq.,
Department of Trade and Industry.

85



Ref. A083/3094

MR BARCLAY

— You sought advice on the letter dated 21 October from Mr Trippier's Private Secretary seeking the agreement of the Prime Minister to the inclusion of his Minister on the Standstill List of the Royal Marines Reserve.

2. There is an established principle, reaffirmed explicitly in 1970, that Ministers may hold commissions in the reserve forces but only on the understanding that, if war broke out and they were still members of the Government, their services would be entirely at the disposal of the Prime Minister and that the forces should not feel free either to rely on them for any specific duties or to call them up. So long as Mr Trippier and the Royal Marines are aware, and accept that proviso - which has not proved an obstacle in similar cases in the past - there seems no reason to object to Mr Trippier being included in the Standstill List.

3. From Tom Cassidy's letter, it appears that Mr Trippier might be under the impression that his appointment precludes him from continuing on the Royal Marines Reserve List No 2. I suspect that if Mr Trippier wished to continue on this Reserve List rather than transfer to the Standstill List, it would be possible to work out arrangements so that this did not involve conflict with his position as a Minister. Certainly there are precedents involving the other reserve forces even though I am not aware of any concerning the Royal Marines. However, I understand that Mr Trippier feels that his diary commitments are likely to be such that he would not wish to remain on the Reserve List No 2 while he remains a Minister.

R P HATFIELD

31 October 1983



Ref. A083/3015

MR BUTLER

Pl. give a copy of this minute to Miss Porter (with the enclosure) together with my minute of 20 October to Sir R. Armstrong and ask her to make sure that this procedure is not overlooked in future reshuffles.

Membership of Lloyd's

Thank you for your minute of 20 October.

- 2. I attach an up-to-date and (as far as we can make it) complete list of members of the Government who are also members of Lloyd's.
3. In the case of Members of Parliament who the Prime Minister is minded to appoint to Ministerial office for the first time, the Principal Private Secretary can (as you suggest) check with this office on membership of Lloyd's.
4. As you know, a standard letter goes from this office to private offices where a change of Minister has occurred, covering such matters as Cabinet documents and the procedure for appointing Parliamentary Private Secretaries. We propose in future to include in this letter a passage drawing attention to the potential problem of conflicts of interest, in the following terms:

Questions of Procedure for Ministers

"On first appointment to the Government, the Secretary of the Cabinet writes to all new Ministers enclosing a copy of Questions of Procedure for Ministers and drawing their attention to the guidance it contains. Some of this advice may assume particular relevance if a Minister subsequently assumes a new appointment or responsibilities, particularly in relation to potential conflicts (whether real or apparent) between his private interests and new Ministerial responsibilities (Section IX). I would draw your attention particularly to the paragraphs in this section relating to membership of Lloyd's (paragraphs 74 to 77)."

RA

25 October 1983

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Amended to
record position at
7.1.1985

Names at Lloyd's

The Rt Hon Lord Hailsham	Lord Chancellor
The Rt Hon Nicholas Edwards MP	Secretary of State for Wales
The Rt Hon Michael Jopling MP	Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
The Rt Hon Peter Rees QC MP	Chief Secretary, Treasury
The Rt Hon John Wakeham MP	Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury
Mr John Moore MP	Financial Secretary, Treasury
Mr Barney Hayhoe MP	Economic Secretary, Treasury
The Hon Adam Butler MP	Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office Ministry of Defence
Mr Ian Gow MP	Minister of State, Department of the Environment
The Hon Peter Brooke MP	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Dept of Education and Science
Mr Carol Mather MP	Comptroller of the Household, Treasury
The Hon Robert Boscawen MP	Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Treasury
Mr Alastair Goodlad MP	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office Lord Commissioner of the Treasury Ireland Office
Mr Ian Lang MP	Lord Commissioner of the Treasury
Mr Tristan Garel-Jones MP	Lord Commissioner of the Treasury
The Rt Hon Lord Denham	Captain of the Gentlemen-At-Arms
Lord Lyell	Parliamentary Secretary, Lord in Waiting Northern Ireland Office
Mr. Timothy Renton	Parliamentary Secretary, Under Secretary of State, FCO
Mr. David Hunt	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Energy
Dr. Rhodri Iwan Jones	Minister of State, DHSS

April 1979

Lord Hailsham	(Lord Chancellor)
Mr Pym	(S/S Defence)
Mr Atkins	(S/S Northern Ireland)
Lord Soames	(Lord President)
Lord Strathcona	(Minister of State for Defence)
Mr Hayhoe	(PUSS, Ministry of Defence)
Mr Edwards	(S/S Wales)
Mr Adam Butler	(Minister of State, Industry)
Mr Peter Rees	(Minister of State, Treasury - no objection, provided no conflict of interest arises eg in connection with fiscal policy).
Lord Mowbray and Stourton	(Lord in Waiting)
Mr Jopling	(Chief Whip)
Mr Boscawen	(Assistant Whip)
Mr Brooke	(Assistant Whip)
Lord Denham	(Chief Whip Lords)
Mr Wiggin	(PUSS, MAFF)
Lord Ferrers	(Minister of State, MAFF)

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton

Mr. Goodlad.

Mr Swinton (PUSS, DES)

Mr Blaker (FCO)

Mr Pym (as Foreign Sec.)

Mr Wakeham (as Govt Whip).

Mr. Garret-Jones (Deputy Chief Whip)

Mr Gow (MIS Environment)

NAMES AT LLOYDS



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
1-19 VICTORIA STREET
LONDON SW1H 0ET

TELEPHONE DIRECT LINE 01-215 3781
SWITCHBOARD 01-215 7877

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary
of State for Industry

Tim Flesher Esq
Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

John

CC Mr Hatfield

*I should be grateful
for advice.*

21 October 1983

*DMB
21/10*

Mr Trippier has asked me to seek the Prime Minister's agreement to his inclusion in the recently instituted Standstill List of the Royal Marines Reserve. He would be liable for call-out in an emergency but in accordance with his position as a Minister, he would not receive any remuneration whilst on the Standstill List.

Mr Trippier has been a serving officer in the Royal Marines Reserve for the past fifteen years, and currently holds the rank of Captain. Upon becoming a Member of Parliament in 1979 he transferred to the Royal Marines Reserve List No 2, which has a lower training commitment, and during this time he received remuneration only for periods of training. His appointment as a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State prevented him from accepting any remuneration at all, and as a result it appeared that he would have to resign his Commission, since the RMR did not allow for this state of affairs. The new Standstill List, however, will accommodate reservists who are temporarily prevented from meeting the requirements of the other reserve lists.

ours
T J Cassidy

T J CASSIDY
Private Secretary



huc

RH

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

MEMBERSHIP OF LLOYDS

The Prime Minister has seen your minute of 20 October (A083/2955) about Mr. John Moore's and Mr. Barney Hayhoe's membership of Lloyds. The Prime Minister has noted your minute, but hopes that the problems can be sorted out within the Treasury by one of the first two options in paragraph 5 of your letter (although I understand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes the view that all Treasury Ministers deal with taxation by virtue of their membership of the Treasury).

I should add that I told Mr. Kerr, who telephoned me about this matter this evening, that I think it would be very difficult for the Prime Minister to waive the requirements in the latest version of Rules of Procedure for Ministers, since they were negotiated with Lloyds at the instance of Lloyds.

F.R.B.

20 October, 1983

H2



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Membership of Lloyds

Thank you for your minutes of 20 October. I have submitted to the Prime Minister the minute about Mr. John Moore, saying that there is no action for her to take unless and until it proved impossible to sort things out within the Treasury.

This minute is a reply to your shorter minute about general procedure. In the last paragraph of my minute of 14 March I suggested that it would be helpful if No. 10 could always have an up-to-date copy of the central list of "names" compiled by your office so that the Prime Minister could take this into account at the time when she was first considering changes. This would enable us to identify quickly cases of potential difficulty when the Prime Minister was contemplating changes and seek your advice where necessary. Could Mr. Hatfield please let me have such a list?

In the case of Members of Parliament joining the Government for the first time, the Principal Private Secretary could check with your Office as I do with the Security Service.

R.E.R.B.

20 October 1983

DSG



Prime Minister

This is for information only at present. It is to be hoped that it can be resolved within the Treasury, through options (i) or (ii) below.

Ref. A083/2955

MR BUTLER

Membership of Lloyds

I have just learnt that Mr John Moore, the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is a member of Lloyds. As Financial Secretary he is to deal with taxation matters.

FRB

20.10

2. The rules on this matter (paragraph 74 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers) state unambiguously that a Minister holding office as a Minister in the Treasury dealing with taxation should not be a member of Lloyds or, if already a member of Lloyds on appointment, should suspend his underwriting so long as he holds that office.

3. Mr Moore has accordingly been advised to suspend his underwriting so long as he holds office as Financial Secretary to the Treasury (as he was dealing with some taxation matters as Economic Secretary, he should probably have been given this advice before; but that is water over the dam).

4. Mr Moore's reaction to this advice has been one of very considerable concern. He says that he cannot afford to give up the income which he derives from his membership of Lloyds. I have said that I do not see how the rule could be bent in his favour: it could clearly be potentially embarrassing for the Minister dealing with taxation to be an active member of Lloyds at a time when taxation matters in Lloyds are causing a good deal of difficulty.

5. There seem to be three options, if it is accepted that a special dispensation from the rule cannot be considered:

- (i) To insist that Mr Moore suspend underwriting and persuade him to continue as Financial Secretary dealing with taxation matters.
- (ii) To arrange for the Minister of State or the Economic Secretary to deal with taxation matters.



- (iii) To exchange Mr Moore with some other Minister of State in another Department, so that his continuing membership of Lloyds ceases to be a potential embarrassment.

Clearly the first of these three options would be the best if it is available; that depends on Mr Moore.

6. Another reason for not considering a special dispensation is that we have insisted that the Chief Secretary to the Treasury should suspend underwriting at Lloyds so long as he holds that office.

7. It is possible that Mr Moore may wish to appeal to the Prime Minister on this matter. I have made it clear to the Treasury that I could not recommend special dispensation in this instance.

RA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

20 October 1983

Mr. Hayhoe is also a member of Lloyds. He was allowed to continue underwriting while he was Minister of State, Civil Service Department. That dispensation has not been reviewed since he became Minister of State, Treasury. It will now have to be, since Mr Hayhoe deals with some taxation matters.

RA 20.x.

010
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. A083/2961

MR BUTLER

Membership of Lloyds

with BB?
I have minuted you separately about the problem created by Mr John Moore's membership of Lloyds.

2. This suggests to me that we need to institute a drill whereby, when the Prime Minister is contemplating Ministerial appointments, you consult this office so as to ascertain whether those whom she has in mind to appoint (or move) are members of Lloyds and whether their membership of Lloyds is a factor that needs to be borne in mind in considering particular possible appointments.

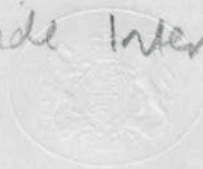
RA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

20 October 1983

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MINISTERS: Outside Interests: May 29



RECEIVED
MAY 29 1954
FOREIGN OFFICE
LONDON

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1954
FOREIGN OFFICE
LONDON

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1954
FOREIGN OFFICE
LONDON



FILE

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CT

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Thank you for your minute of 10 October
(A083/2839) about Mr. Kenneth Baker's shareholding
in Logica Limited. I have shown your minute to
the Prime Minister who has noted it.

E. E. R. BUTLER

17 October, 1983

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Prime Minister

Mr. Ingham

Ref.A083/2839

MR BUTLER

As you may know, Logica Ltd, the computer software company, is about to go public. In that process the names of the existing shareholders will become public.

2. The Prime Minister should know that one of the shareholders of Logica is Mr Kenneth Baker. Before Mr Baker became Minister for Information Technology, he had been a consultant to Logica for some six years. His shareholding is rather less than half of one per cent of the total equity.

3. When he became Minister for Information Technology, I was consulted on the propriety of his continuing to have this shareholding in a company with which he might be concerned in his Ministerial capacity. Given the fact that his shareholding only amounted to less than half of one per cent of the total equity quoted and given that, as it was not a quoted company, it would have been difficult to dispose of the shareholding except at some loss, I advised that I thought that propriety would be satisfied if Mr Baker would place his shares in a trust in which he had no interest either as a trustee or a beneficiary and over the management of which he had no control or influence. Mr Baker followed that advice.

4. If there is any public comment on Mr Baker's shareholding when the company goes public, his solicitor will issue a statement which will read as follows;

"Mr Baker's shareholding in Logica is rather less than a half of one per cent of the total equity. When Mr Baker became a Minister, he decided, after seeking official advice, to dispose of his shares in Logica to trusts in which he has no interest and over which he has no control."

RA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

10 October 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

FLV

SH

CT



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

The Prime Minister has seen your minute of 8 September (AO83/2552) about Mr. Jopling's membership of syndicates at Lloyd's. The Prime Minister has agreed that in the particular circumstances of this case it is not necessary for Mr. Jopling to suspend underwriting business of the syndicates which includes livestock business, provided that he remains an entirely passive member.

E. E. R. BUTLER

12 September, 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

Prime Minister

Ref. A083/2552

MR BUTLER

Agree that in the
Circumstances, Mr. Jopling
may continue as a "sleeping"
member of his Syndicates?

PERB

9.9.

As you know, we have recently redrawn and in some respects
tightened the rules set out in Questions of Procedure on
Ministerial membership of Lloyd's. I attach for easy reference
a copy of the rules as they now stand.

2. One of the changes which we made in the Lloyd's revision
was to state in terms that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend
underwriting livestock insurance, so long as he held that office.
This addition was made as a result of a suggestion by the Chairman
of Lloyd's.

3. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Michael Jopling, is a member
of two syndicates at Lloyd's. One is not active in the livestock,
bloodstock or agriculture business, and no problem of possible
conflict of interests arises. The other syndicate take the view
that it is not possible for them to exclude an individual member
from any particular risk that they underwrite on behalf of the
whole syndicate; and the risks underwritten by the syndicate include
livestock business. They point out, however, that when Mr Jopling
became a member he signed an underwriting agreement which hands
to the underwriting agent 100 per cent control of the underwriting
as Lloyd's and specifically precludes him from taking any active
part in the underwriting.

4. If the syndicate is not willing to let Mr Jopling suspend
underwriting of livestock business on its own, the only course
open to him, if it is necessary to ensure that he underwrites no
livestock business, is for him to suspend underwriting any business
of the syndicate - in effect to suspend membership of the syndicate
so long as he holds his present office. This is something he does
not wish to do. He points out that he is an entirely passive
member of the syndicate, and that the decisions which he will be
required to take as Minister are unlikely to be influenced by his

membership. He also suggests that the potential conflict of interests is far less than his continuation as a farmer while he is Minister of Agriculture. !

5. The fact that he is a passive member of the syndicate does not entirely remove the risk of conflicts of interest. In theory, at any rate, even though he is not involved in decisions of the syndicate, his decisions as Minister could be affected by knowledge of business underwritten by the syndicate of which he is a member.

6. Nonetheless, the potential risk of conflict of interests is clearly much greater in relation to Mr Jopling's activities as a practising farmer. Given that he is an entirely passive member of the syndicate in question, I should be inclined to advise that it is not necessary to require him to suspend all underwriting of that syndicate.

7. Before I advise Mr Jopling to this effect, I should be glad to know that the Prime Minister is content that I should do so.



ROBERT ARMSTRONG

8 September 1983

Shareholdings

72. Ministers cannot be expected, on assuming office, to dispose of all the investments they may hold. But if a Minister holds a controlling interest in any company, considerations arise which are not unlike those governing the holding of directorships; and, if there is any danger of a conflict of interest, the right course is for the Minister to get rid of the controlling interest in the company. There may also be exceptional cases where, even though no controlling interest is involved, the actual holding of particular shares in concerns closely associated with a Minister's own Department may create the danger of a conflict of interest. Where a Minister considers this to be the case, the holding should be given up. There may also be less clear-cut cases where a Minister would feel it appropriate to place the holding in the hands of trustees.

73. Ministers should scrupulously avoid speculative investments in securities about which they have, or may be thought to have, early or confidential information likely to affect the price of those securities.

Membership of Lloyd's

74. A Minister holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, or as a Minister in the Treasury dealing with taxation, or as a Minister in the Department of Trade and Industry dealing with insurance matters, should not be a member of Lloyd's or, if already a member of Lloyd's on appointment, should suspend his underwriting so long as he holds that office.

75. As regards Ministers in other offices who are members of Lloyd's on appointment to office, it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of syndicates of which they are members and they should on appointment as Ministers withdraw from such active participation. There may also be cases in which, if a Minister is a member (as a "name" only and not as an active participant in management) of a syndicate which underwrites business in an area in which his Department has responsibility, he may be required to suspend underwriting risks in that area (or, if necessary, in the whole business of the syndicates) so long as he holds that office. Thus the Secretary of State for Social Services would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting pensions and life insurance; the Secretary of State for Employment would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting employers' liability insurance; the Secretary of State for Transport would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting marine, aviation and United Kingdom motor insurance while he held that office; and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting livestock insurance; so long as they held those offices.

76. Every Minister is required, on appointment to a first or subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the Prime Minister's permission before continuing a connection with Lloyd's, however nominal. Any Minister wishing to establish any such connection during his term of appointment should likewise obtain the Prime Minister's permission to do so. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

77. The Secretary of the Cabinet is required to keep a list of Ministers who are members of Lloyd's. He will ask every Minister on appointment to a first or subsequent office whether he is a member of Lloyd's, and if so whether he proposes to continue or suspend underwriting while he holds Ministerial office. [Lloyd's will also supply the Secretary of the Cabinet with a copy of the Annual List of Members.]



File 116

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

9 August 1983

Your Minister wrote to the Prime Minister on 28 July seeking her permission to remain a 'name' at Lloyds. This is just to confirm that the Prime Minister is content that Mr. Brooke should continue to be so on the same basis as in the last Parliament.

TIMOTHY FLESHER

S. T. Crowne, Esq.,
Department of Education and Science.

Sub



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

28 July 1983.

Gf
pprs psl
RX

Dear Prime Minister

You and Denis are always
so generous in inviting the
Parliamentary Party to No 10 in
July that it is remiss not already
to have thanked you for your
renewed kindness and hospitality
this year, to which should be
joined the memorable occasion
when the Government dines together
on the eve of the State Opening.
Thank you both so much.

MINISTERS : Outside Interests : May 79

One's other dialogue at this stage in the life of a new Administration is to ask whether I might continue to be a name at Lloyd's, as you permitted me to be in the last Parliament.

My appreciation at being invited to serve in the DES abounds apace. I was so pleased about the F.R.S.

Yours sincerely

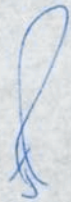
Peter Brooke

11 July 1983

Mr. Gow wrote to Willie Rickett on 7 July seeking permission to remain as an underwriting Member of Lloyds. The Prime Minister has agreed that Mr. Gow may remain a "name" at Lloyds on condition that his involvement remains as set out in his letter.

TIM FLESHER

Paul Britton Esq
Department of the Environment





Department of the Environment
2 Marsham Street London SW1P 3EB
Telephone 01-212 7601

Minister for Housing and Construction

Willie Rickett Esq
10 Downing Street
Whitehall
LONDON
SW1

Prime Minister.

Agree?

7 July 1983

By den Willie,

8/7

I have sinned.

I have only just noticed that I should
have sought the Prime Minister's consent
to remain as an underwriting Member of Lloyds.

I am simply a "name" and never go near the
place.

Have I the Prime Minister's permission,
please, to remain as a "name"?

IAN GOW

Please refer to
Robert Thompson

ere
-4.

Ministers May
74 Outside
Interest



CONFIDENTIAL



hwe

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10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

MINISTERS WHO ARE NAMES AT LLOYDS

At your meeting with the Prime Minister this morning, you mentioned that there were some newly appointed Ministers who were names at Lloyds, and that a new issue had arisen on this occasion because the wife of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry is a name at Lloyds. The Prime Minister authorised you to speak to the Ministers concerned, in accordance with the rules about membership of Lloyds which she has just agreed. She agreed that the interest of Mrs Parkinson had to be treated as if it were that of her husband.

You mentioned that the Home Secretary was a member at Lloyds: others who are on my list and who are currently in the Government are:-

Lord Hailsham
Mr. Jopling
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Peter Rees
Mr. Wakeham
Mr. Heyhoe
Mr. Adam Butler
Mr Peter Brooke
Lord Denham
Mr. Boscawen
Mr. Goodlad
Mr. Garel-Jones

F. E. R. BUTLER

17 June, 1983

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

NAMES AT LLOYDS

Thank you for your minute of 1 June (A083/1558) about the rules governing membership of Lloyds. I will not show these to the Prime Minister at this stage: in view of the very minor amendment since the version which the Prime Minister previously saw, may I suggest that we clear them with her by your referring to them in your covering minute when submitting the new version of Questions of Procedure for Ministers to be circulated after the Election?

72/83

2 June 1983

✓



Ref. A083/1558

MR BUTLER

Names at Lloyds

With my minute of 10 March I indicated the proposals which I had in mind for tightening up the rules governing membership of Lloyd's, and you authorised me to talk to Sir Peter Green on that basis.

2. I have now talked to Sir Peter Green and to Sir Lawrence Airey. I propose that the rules governing membership of Lloyd's should be as set out in the attached draft paragraphs, which will be included in the next edition of Questions of Procedure for Ministers.

3. The proposals are largely unchanged from those which I put before you in March, save that I have added to the list of Ministers who should be disqualified from membership at Lloyd's in respect of departmental business, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

1 June 1983



DRAFT REVISED PARAGRAPHS

Membership of Lloyd's

1. A Minister holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Secretary of State for Trade, or as a Minister in the Treasury dealing with taxation, or as a Minister in the Department of Trade dealing with insurance matters, should not be a member of Lloyd's or, if already a member of Lloyd's on appointment, should suspend his underwriting so long as he holds that office.

2. As regards Ministers in other offices who are members of Lloyd's on appointment to office, it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of syndicates of which they are members and they should on appointment as Ministers withdraw from such active participation. There may also be cases in which, if a Minister is a member (as a "name" only and not as an active participant in management) of a syndicate which underwrites business in an area in which his Department has responsibility, he may be required to suspend underwriting risks in that area (or, if necessary, in the whole business of the syndicates) so long as he holds that office. Thus the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting pensions and life insurance; the Secretary of State for Employment would be required, if a member



of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting employers' liability insurance; the Secretary of State for Transport would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting United Kingdom motor insurance while he held that office; and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would be required, if a member of Lloyd's, to suspend underwriting livestock insurance; so long as they held those offices.

3. Every Minister is required, on appointment to a first or subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the Prime Minister's permission before continuing a connection with Lloyd's, however nominal. Any Minister wishing to establish any such connection during his term of appointment should likewise obtain the Prime Minister's permission to do so. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

4. The Secretary of the Cabinet is required to keep a list of Ministers who are members of Lloyd's. He will ask every Minister on appointment to a first or subsequent office whether he is a member of Lloyd's, and if so whether he proposes to continue or suspend underwriting while he holds Ministerial office.

[Lloyd's will also supply the Secretary of the Cabinet with a copy of the Annual List of Members.]

Ministry
May 79
Outside interests



CONFIDENTIAL

20 April 1983

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of 7 April. She is perfectly happy for you to be a member of Lloyds, provided that you do not intend to play an active part in the running of the syndicate of which you are a member, and that the syndicate's business is not likely to be inconsistent with the holding of your office. I imagine these provisos will not cause you any difficulty whatsoever.

IAN GOW MP

Tristan Garel-Jones, Esq., M.P.

TGP

Ref. A083/1111

MR RICKETT

Yes not



Prime Minister

*Content to approve
Tristan Garel Jones' becoming a
member of Lloyds subject to
the proviso at A?*

*LM
19/4*

Your minute of 13 April asked for advice on Mr Garel-Jones' letter to the Prime Minister dated 7 April seeking the Prime Minister's agreement to his becoming a member of Lloyds.

A 2. Several Government Whips are already members of Lloyds and there would appear to be no objection to Mr Garel-Jones becoming a member of Lloyds, provided that he confirms, in accordance with paragraph 74 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers, that he does not intend to play an active part in the running of the syndicate or syndicates of which he is to become a member and that (as seems likely) their business is not expected to be in any way inconsistent with the holding of his particular office.

R P HATFIELD

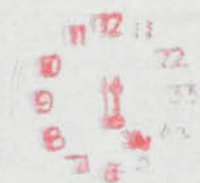
19 April 1983



Ministers Outside Interests

May 79

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FILE

SW.

20/4

T. Garel-Jones, MP

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

13 April, 1983

I enclose a letter to the Prime Minister from Mr. Tristan Garel-Jones, M.P. As a Whip, he seeks the Prime Minister's formal permission to become a Member of Lloyds. I should be grateful for your advice on Mr. Garel-Jones' request by 20 April.

J. S. RICKETT

Richard Hatfield, Esq.,
Cabinet Office

010
TRISTAN GAREL-JONES, M.P.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

Ack 13/4

cc: Mr. Gow 13/4

7th April 1983

Dear Prime Minister

When Michael Jopling invited me to join the Whips' Office he asked me whether or not I was a Member of Lloyds. At that time I was not, in fact, a Member.

I have, however, become a Member this year and wrote to Murdo Maclean to inform him. I now discover that I should have sought your permission prior to joining.

I apologise for this oversight and am now writing to seek your formal permission to become a Member. If this is the cause of any difficulty I will, of course, withdraw my name.

Yours
Tristan Garel Jones

The Rt. Hon Mrs. Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street,
London SW1



2. u AH

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

"NAMES" AT LLOYD'S

Thank you for your minute of 10 March (A083/0787), which I have shown to the Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher agrees that you should talk to Sir Peter Green with a view to strengthening the rules governing membership of Lloyd's as you propose. She has suggested that this should be done urgently since these matters do not appear to have been consistently considered in relation to recent Ministerial appointments.

It is not clear from paragraph six of your minute whether the reference to exclusion "from membership of syndicates" in the case of the Secretaries of State for Social Services and for Employment is intended to be a more far-reaching prohibition than what is suggested in paragraph four, but I take it that it is not. Sir Peter Green will be able to advise whether Lloyd's syndicates are sufficiently involved in pensions and life insurance to make it necessary for the Secretary of State for Social Services to cease underwriting: my understanding is that Lloyd's syndicates are not generally involved in this sort of business.

It would be helpful if your office could make sure that No 10 always has an up to date copy of the central list of Ministers who are "names". Perhaps Mr Hatfield would organise this in due course.

F.R.B.

14 March 1983

"Names" at Lloyds

74. A Minister should not be a "name" at Lloyds while holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Secretary of State for Trade. As regards other Ministers who, on appointment to office, are "names", it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of the syndicates of which they are members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial office. All Ministers are therefore required, on appointment whether to their first or to any subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appointment or establishing any such connection during their term of appointment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

PRIME MINISTER

"NAMES" AT LLOYD'S

Sir Peter Green raised with me the question whether you were satisfied with the present policy governing Ministers remaining as "names" at Lloyd's while they hold office. He gave me in confidence (Flag A) his copy of a Lloyd's working paper, from which you will see that the issue came to the attention of the Council of Lloyd's because Mr Pym, Mr Edwards and Mr Adam Butler were "names" at Lloyd's during the period of the Falklands crisis which put a number of merchant ships at risk.

The present rules are that the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade should not be "names" while holding office; other Ministers should not take an active part in the management of the syndicates of which they are members; and all Ministers, on appointment whether to their first or any subsequent Ministerial office should obtain your permission before continuing as "names" at all.

The relevant paragraph of Questions of Procedure for Ministers is at Flag B.

I attach immediately below Sir Robert Armstrong's advice. It is that

- i) it should be made clear that what is meant when it is said that a Minister may not be a "name" it is that he should not become a "name" if he is not one already and, if he is one already, should cease underwriting during his period of office;
- ii) the list of Ministers automatically disqualified should continue to include the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade. The Secretaries of State for Social Services and for Employment should be excluded from membership of syndicates dealing with pensions, life insurance and employer's liability; the Secretary of State for

- 2 -

Transport should be excluded from membership of syndicates dealing in motor insurance business; and Junior Ministers in the Treasury concerned with taxation and the Junior Minister in the Department of Trade responsible for the insurance industry should cease underwriting;

- iii) newly appointed Ministers should continue to be required to obtain your permission for continuing a connection with Lloyd's and as a double check the Secretary of the Cabinet should be required to ask every Minister on appointment to a first or subsequent office whether he is, and if so whether he wishes to continue to be, a "name" at Lloyd's. This would enable the Secretary of the Cabinet to maintain a central register. It would be useful if a copy of that register was kept in No 10 so that it is readily available to you when you are thinking about Ministerial appointments.

Do you agree that Sir Robert Armstrong should discuss with Sir Peter Green a further definition of the rules governing Ministers' participation in Lloyd's on this basis and, if he reaches agreement, prepare an amendment to "Questions of Procedure for Ministers" accordingly ?

*Yes - and importantly.
These matters have not
been considered during
reshuffles as they should
have been.*

F.R.B.

11 March 1983

mt.



Ref. A083/0787

MR BUTLER

Names at Lloyd's

You have sent me two minutes on this subject, on ~~31~~ January and 8 March.

2. I have considered, in the light of recent events, whether we ought to strengthen the rules on this matter.

3. First, the rules as now drafted require that certain Ministers "may not be names at Lloyd's". I understand that this may be a little imprecise. Clearly no problem arises if a Chancellor of the Exchequer (for instance) is not a name at Lloyd's: the effect of the rule is that he may not become a name so long as he holds office. If he is already a name at Lloyd's when appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, the rule has been interpreted as requiring him to cease underwriting for the period while he is in office. This means (as I understand it) that he would continue to be liable in respect of risks underwritten before he took office, but underwrites no new risks. The advantage of this is that he does not have to resign from Lloyd's (though he may eventually do so, as some have), does not have to requalify for membership of Lloyd's if and when he leaves a disqualifying Ministerial office, and suffers the minimum of tax disadvantage.

4. I think that we should clarify the rules on this, so that it is clear that someone appointed to a disqualifying Ministerial office may not become a name at Lloyd's if he is not one already, and must cease underwriting for the period of his office if he is already a name.

5. Second, those Ministers now disqualified from being names at Lloyd's are the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade. I understand that in 1972 all members of Mr Heath's Cabinet were debarred from membership or required to cease underwriting if they were already members; two members of the Cabinet who were names at Lloyd's ceased underwriting and subsequently resigned from membership. It does not seem to me



that we need a general embargo of this kind. I think, however, that it should continue to be a rule that the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade should not be names at Lloyd's or, if they are already names when appointed to Ministerial office, should be required to cease underwriting forthwith.

6. The Secretaries of State for Health and Social Security and for Employment are excluded from membership of syndicates dealing in pensions and life insurance and in the employer's liability insurance responsibility. I think that this rule should be confirmed; and I consider that the Secretary of State for Transport should be excluded from membership of syndicates dealing in motor insurance business.

7. I should be inclined to add to the list of Ministers required to cease underwriting at Lloyd's, Junior Ministers in the Treasury concerned with taxation and the Junior Minister in the Department of Trade responsible for the insurance industry (currently Dr Vaughan, who is not (so far as I know) a name at Lloyd's).

8. I do not think that it is necessary to exclude the Secretary of State for Defence on the grounds that the Ministry of Defence may commandeer or charter merchant ships in connection with hostilities. In such cases, the Government normally bears the risk itself. A fortiori, I would see no need to require the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary to cease underwriting at Lloyd's.

9. So much for instances in which the risk of conflicts of interest can reasonably be foreseen. Other conflicts of interest can arise ad hoc; and the risk of conflict should be reviewed on a new appointment. The rules provide for this but I do not think that it always happens. For example, so far as I know, the fact that Mr Pym was a name at Lloyd's was not specifically brought to attention when he was appointed Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary. When Mr Peter Rees became a Minister of State at the Treasury, it was decided that he need not cease to be a name at Lloyd's, provided that no conflict of interest arose; but I am not aware that this matter was reconsidered, as under the rules it should have been, when he became Minister of State, Department of Trade.



10. I propose, therefore, that, in addition to the existing duty placed upon newly appointed Ministers to obtain the permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyd's, a duty should be placed upon the Secretary of the Cabinet to ask every Minister on appointment to a first or subsequent office whether he is, and if so whether he wishes to continue to be, a name at Lloyd's. This should provide us with a central and up to date list of Ministerial names at Lloyd's. The Secretary of the Cabinet would then be able to warn the Prime Minister, if she was contemplating the appointment to one of the disqualifying offices someone who was a name at Lloyd's; and, if a situation arose which created a risk of conflict of interest, the Secretary of the Cabinet would be in a position to consider whether he should raise the question of the position of the Minister concerned with the Prime Minister.

11. If the Prime Minister agrees that we should proceed to strengthen the rules governing membership of Lloyd's as proposed in this minute; I would propose to talk to Sir Peter Green before preparing an amendment to Questions of Procedure for Ministers accordingly.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

10 March 1983



Mackay : Outside Interest
5/79

Chairman

A

Memorandum for discussion at 'O' Group on 31st August, 1982

UNDERWRITING MEMBERS
APPOINTED TO CABINET POSITIONS

Purpose

The purpose of the paper is to review the current position relating to Members of Lloyd's who are appointed to posts in the Cabinet and to seek approval to a letter to be sent to the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Background

In 1952 discussions took place between the Chairman of Lloyd's and Lord Salisbury on behalf of the Government and at the Government's instigation. It was considered that those Ministers whose function directly or indirectly affected Lloyd's could be in a difficult position and it was decided by the Government that Members of Lloyd's appointed to the following Cabinet posts should cease underwriting for the period of their appointment:

President of the Board of Trade
Minister of Transport
Chancellor of the Exchequer

As a result of this decision, a number of Members of Lloyd's have been obliged to cease underwriting for temporary periods.

Variations to the above general rule occurred as follows:-

- 1) In 1957 Mr. E.N.C. Birch was appointed Economic Secretary to the Treasury and voluntarily ceased underwriting.
- 2) In 1964 Mr. J. Diamond was appointed Chief Secretary to the Treasury and ceased underwriting, although in his case it was not clear if this was at his request or at the Prime Minister's.
- 3) In 1972 the Right Honourable Edward Heath decided that all Cabinet Ministers in his Government should cease underwriting while they held office. This decision affected Mr. Peter Walker and Sir Keith Joseph. Both ceased underwriting and subsequently resigned their Membership.

Mr. Heath's decision does not appear to have been followed by subsequent Prime Ministers.

Current Position

The current position is that there is no Committee of Lloyd's rule requiring a Member appointed to a Cabinet post to cease underwriting or resign his Membership. Members who are appointed Cabinet Ministers at the present time are not, therefore, advised to cease underwriting except in the case where they are appointed to one of the three posts originally agreed in 1952.

'O' Group decided that, in view of the publicity arising at the time of the Falklands Crisis, it would be sensible to review the procedures followed when Members of Lloyd's are appointed Cabinet Ministers. It was also agreed to delay any approach to Parliament until the crisis had passed in order that the matter could be considered more dispassionately.

The attached letter is presented for comment and approval.

A. Rayner
Membership Department

Draft Letter to Parliamentary Private Secretary
to the Prime Minister

Dear Sir,

I am writing to seek your guidance as to the views of the Prime Minister in relation to Cabinet Ministers actively participating as Underwriting Members of Lloyd's.

On several occasions recently, particularly in relation to the Falklands Crisis, articles have appeared in the national press drawing attention to the fact that certain Cabinet Ministers are Members of Lloyd's and that the Syndicates on which they underwrite cover Marine Risks in the South Atlantic. For example, reference has been made to the Right Honourable Francis Pym, Mr. Nicholas Edwards and Mr. Adam Butler.

It is my understanding that, following discussions in 1952 between the Chairman of Lloyd's and Lord Salisbury on behalf of the Government, it was agreed that there was no objection in principle to Ministers continuing to underwrite at Lloyd's. It was, however, agreed that Ministers whose functions directly or indirectly affected Lloyd's would be in a difficult position and it was decided, therefore, that should any Underwriting Member hold the position of President of the Board of Trade, Minister of Transport or Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should stop underwriting at Lloyd's for the period of his appointment.

In 1972 the Right Honourable Edward Heath decided that all Cabinet Ministers in his Government should cease underwriting while they held office. This decision affected Mr. Peter Walker and Sir Keith Joseph. Both ceased underwriting and subsequently resigned their Membership.

The purpose of this letter is to establish, if possible, an agreed course of action to be followed if a Member of Lloyd's is appointed a Cabinet Minister. It may also be felt that other Government appointments should be treated similarly. I should be grateful, therefore, if you would let me know the Prime Minister's views on this matter in due course.

[I shall, of course, be more than happy to provide additional information if required or to come and discuss the situation with you if that would be preferable.]

Yours faithfully,

Manager
Membership Department

3
B

"Names" at Lloyds

74. A Minister should not be a "name" at Lloyds while holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Secretary of State for Trade. As regards other Ministers who, on appointment to office, are "names", it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of the syndicates of which they are members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial office. All Ministers are therefore required, on appointment whether to their first or to any subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appointment or establishing any such connection during their term of appointment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

1



Ministers
Lee AG

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

RESTRICTED

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

MINISTERS WHO ARE "NAMES" AT LLOYD'S

I sent you a minute about the approach to me from Sir Peter Green, Chairman of Lloyd's, about the rules governing the continuance of Ministers as "names" at Lloyd's while they are in office.

I recently saw Sir Peter Green and told him that we were looking at this question and he volunteered to send me, on a personal basis, a copy of the Lloyd's Working Paper on it. I enclose a copy of his letter and of the paper attached to it, which indicates that Lloyd's taking up this question is a more considered act than I had previously appreciated.

The attached papers have been sent to me on a personal basis, and I should be grateful if no reference is made to them in any dealings with Lloyd's.

If Mr Hatfield would keep me in touch with the progress of consideration of this matter, I should be very grateful since I see Sir Peter Green from time to time.

F.E.R.B.

8 March 1983

AW

Ministerial "Name" at Lloyd's



Lloyd's

Lime Street, London EC3M 7HL

Telephone: 01-623 7100

INTERNATIONAL: + 44 1 623 7100

TELEGRAMS: LLOYDS LONDONEC3

TELEX: 987321 LLOYDS G

THE CHAIRMAN
SIR PETER GREEN

C/H

9th March, 1983

Dear Robin

Thank you for your letter of the 8th March and I confirm my approach to you is at this stage in the place of the planned letter. It may well be that you advise us to write in due course but we will take your advice on what should be done.

I hope I will be down at Harrow in time for the meeting tomorrow but if something crops up here I will let you know via the Harrow secretary. I will certainly be there in time for dinner.

Yours
Robin

F.E.R. Butler Esq.,
Principal Private Secretary,
10 Downing Street,
London SW1



2.6.83
A74

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

8 March 1983

PERSONAL

Dear Peter,

Thank you so much for your letter of 3 March enclosing a copy of the Working Paper on Cabinet Ministers and Members of Lloyd's. This is extremely helpful and sets out some background which I did not know. I will now carry this forward. Unless you let me know to the contrary, I will take it that your approach to me replaces the planned letter to the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Private Secretary attached to the 'O' Group paper.

Yours ever,

Robin.

Sir Peter Green

A74

THE CHAIRMAN
SIR PETER GREEN



Lloyd's

Lime Street, London EC3M 7HL

Telephone: 01-623 7100
INTERNATIONAL: + 44 1 623 7100

TELEGRAMS: LLOYDS LONDONEC3
TELEX: 987321 LLOYDS G

3rd March, 1983

C/H

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Robin,

As promised I enclose a copy of the Working Paper on Cabinet Ministers and Members of Lloyd's. I think it is quite self-explanatory and I am not quite certain why the draft letter of the 31st August was not sent but I was on holiday at the time and it may have been decided to leave it until I got back and at that moment, of course, we became embroiled in the Howden and other problems.

The usual course of action has been for the person concerned to suspend their underwriting for the period that they hold Cabinet or under Mr. Heath, Government, office and re-start underwriting as soon as they leave office. This has the advantage that they do not have to resign from Lloyd's, they do not have to re-qualify for Membership and most importantly, they suffer the minimum of tax disadvantage.

If you want any further information please ask or if you would like myself or one of the experts here to talk to you about it we would be happy to do so.

Enc.

F.E.R. Butler Esq.,
10 Downing Street,
London SW1

Yours

John



File AH

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

"NAMES AT LLOYDS"

Sir Peter Green, the Chairman of Lloyds, has approached me informally about the policy governing Ministers remaining as "names" at Lloyds. He asked whether the Government were satisfied with the policy governing Ministers remaining as "names" while they were holding office.

I asked whether a particular incident had prompted this inquiry. Sir Peter Green said that it had been brought to his attention during the Falklands crisis that a particular Minister, who had quite properly remained a "name", was closely involved in Government decisions about the handling of the crisis which of course involved the deployment of merchant shipping. Sir Peter Green said that he had not been worried that any actual conflict of interest arose in this case, and he had only been alerted to it in order to prepare a line in case questions were raised. But it had raised in his mind the question whether the Government had a policy governing such situations.

I have read the passage in Questions of Procedure for Ministers and also the extract from the Cabinet Office precedents book which was enclosed with Sir John Hunt's minute of 22 June 1979 to Mr Pattison (A09847). I see that, in addition to the rule debarring the holders of certain offices, there have been cases when other Ministers have been asked to give an assurance that there is no inconsistency between their Ministerial duties and the business undertaken by their syndicates. But the latter undertaking has not been universal, and there does not appear to be any provision for reviewing the question if some exceptional situation arises in which a Minister's private interests as a member of Lloyds might be affected by decisions which he takes as a Minister.

BF
May I have your advice on what further response I should give to Sir Peter Green? I am sure that he would nominate somebody to discuss this matter with a representative of the Government in confidence if that we thought desirable. Before such discussions were started, I should want to make sure that the Prime Minister had no objection.

F.R.B. N8

31 January 1983

Robin

You asked to see the attached file relating to newly-appointed Ministers obtaining the Prime Minister's permission before continuing as a 'name' at Lloyds. The papers in the early part are most relevant.

Also attached is a list of those Ministers in this Government who have sought such permission; it has been granted in every case, although that of Peter Rees in Trade was not straightforward.

There are no papers on policy as such under this Government. Would you like me to look out the papers from previous administrations?

Nicky 31/1



File AH
cc Sir Armstrong
Ministers

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

17 January 1983

PERSONAL

Dear John,

I am sorry not to have replied more quickly to your letter of 5 January about the invitation to the Chancellor to become a patron of the Bow Group.

I agree with you that there is nothing in questions of procedure for Ministers which touches on this. The argument against it is that there could be embarrassment to the Chancellor and the Government if the Bow Group took a public position on some matter of policy which was contrary to or inconsistent with the policy of the Government. I have therefore had a word with the Prime Minister, and she is content that the Chancellor should accept the invitation since he has such a long association with the Bow Group and on the basis that he would not have to endorse all their views.

Yours ever,

John Kerr Esq.,
HM Treasury.

Robin AH

Ref. A083/0110

MR BUTLER

Prime Minister

There is no reason of propriety against the Chancellor's becoming a patron of the Bow Group, but do you agree that he should be advised against it, for the reasons at X/?

F.E.R.B.

Thank you for your minute of 7th January about the invitation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to become a patron of the Bow Group.

2. On balance I should have thought that the Chancellor would be well advised to decline this invitation. The balance is a fairly fine one, because as a patron the Chancellor would presumably not be involved in the Bow Group's individual activities, and the risks of conflict of interests are not very great. But I should have thought that one could not exclude the possibility of some embarrassment to the Chancellor himself if he was a patron of the Bow Group and the Bow Group took a public position on some matter of economic policy which was contrary to or inconsistent with the policy of the Government. There does not seem to be any particular advantage about the patronage to set against this potential risk.

REA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

13th January 1983

He was a founder member
on at least very active in
the earlier stages. I have
no objection therefore to his
being patron. He does not have
to endorse all their views.
me

Mr Richard Hatfield
Cabinet Office

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been invited to become a "patron" of the Bow Group to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Siegmund Warburg. Mr Harold Macmillan, Lord Eccles, Lord Harlech and Sir John Baring are all current patrons. The office carries no remuneration.

I doubt whether acceptance of this office would give rise to any difficulty, but I should be grateful for your advice on the proprieties.

sgd ROBIN BUTLER

7 January 1983

Thank. .

MR. BUTLER

FERB

You asked whether there were any previous cases of Ministers being invited to become patron of the Bow Group or of similar political bodies.

There is nothing on the file dealing with Ministers' outside "interests", directorships, etc., which would help in this particular case.

We usually seek Cabinet Office advice when consulted about something like this and, in case you wish to do so on this occasion, I attach a minute to Mr. Hatfield.

g.

7 Jan. 1983

610
PERSONAL



Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG
01-233 3000

F E R Butler Esq
No 10 Downing Street

5 January 1983

See Robin, Do we have any previous cases of invitations to Ministers to be patron of the Bow Group (presumably not, in view of the names below) or of similar political bodies?

PER S.1.

The Chancellor has been asked to become a "patron" of the Bow Group. The current patrons are Mr Macmillan, Lord Eccles, Lord Harlech, and John Baring, and the vacancy has arisen through the death of Sir Siegmund Warburg.

OK, you may feel, but what has it got to do with you? Not a lot, but knowing what a cautiously bureaucratic operator I am, you won't be surprised to hear that I have had a look at "questions of procedure for Ministers", for which you are the Supreme Patron and Guardian. I can find nothing in them which suggests that I need advise the Chancellor against acceptance of the Bow Group's offer; indeed it would be rather absurd if they did exclude acceptance of a quasi-Party quasi-office which carries no remuneration. But such is my caution that I wanted to check that you, as SP and G (Q of P for M), agree with my conclusion that I need do nothing.

Could you give me a ring?

Yours ever,

Ja

J O KERR

Minister



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

The extract from Erskine Murray
setting out the interests that
members should declare is
at Page 4.

my apologies for not
attaching this last night.

WJ
24/12

Thank you - It was
a 'Thank you'.
The answer is.
Still Nil
—
not

A

Following the recommendations of the Select Committee on Members' Interests (Declaration), endorsed by the House on 12 June 1975, a Member is required to register nine specific classes of pecuniary interest or other benefit. They are:

- X (1) remunerated directorships of companies, public or private;
- X (2) remunerated employments or offices;
- X (3) remunerated trades, professions or vocations;
- X (4) the names of clients when the interests referred to above include personal services by the Member which arise out of or are related in any manner to his membership of the House;
- X (5) financial sponsorships, (a) as a Parliamentary candidate where to the knowledge of the Member the sponsorship in any case exceeds 25 per cent of the candidate's election expenses, or (b) as a Member of Parliament, by any person or organisation, stating whether any such sponsorship includes any payment to the Member or any material benefit or advantage direct or indirect;
- X (6) overseas visits relating to or arising out of membership of the House where the cost of any such visit has not been wholly borne by the Member or by public funds;
- X (7) any payments or any material benefits or advantages received from or on behalf of foreign Governments, organisations or persons;
- X (8) land and property of substantial value or from which a substantial income is derived;
- X (9) the names of companies or other bodies in which the Member has, to his knowledge, either himself or with or on behalf of his spouse or infant children, a beneficial interest in shareholdings of a nominal value greater than one-hundredth of the issued share capital.

- 2 -

A Member is only required to enter the source of the remuneration or benefit and not the amount received.

Prime Minister

WN
23/12



COMMITTEE OFFICE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

01-219 3277 (Direct Line)
01-219 3000 (Switchboard)

*Not in correct
no change
mt*

*23/12
mt*

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

A further edition of the Register of Members' Interests for the current Parliament, as it stands at the end of the Christmas recess, will be published early next year.

I attach a print out of your present entry. Should you wish to amend it I would be grateful to know by Friday 21st January, when the copy will be delivered to the printers. The Introduction to the last published Register (H.C. 1981-82 No. 158) gives a brief description of declarable interests. Any change in your declarable interests should be notified to me within four weeks of the change occurring. If you have any problem, I will be only too happy to discuss the matter with you.

Overseas visits which were shown in the previously published Register will not be reprinted in the new edition and have been struck out on the attached entry.

*Could you just
remind me of what
we have to register
I believe it is
shown underneath
of the 711 used
shown opposite.*

R.S. Lankester
Registrar

December 1982

THATCHER, Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret (Finchley)

Nil.



Minister

Government Chief Whip
12 Downing Street, London SW1

4 September 1982.

Thank you for your letter of 23 August. I am
sorry about the chairmanship, and I will certainly
see that this aspect of the Northern Ireland job
is appreciated.

The Rt Hon Humphrey Atkins, MP,
House of Commons, SW1A 0AA.



Government Chief Whip
12 Downing Street, London SW1

R4
Prime Minister (2)

To note.

rus 6/9

PRIME MINISTER

mt

I enclose a copy of a letter I have received
from Humphrey Atkins which I think you should
see.

3 September 1982.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

23 August 1982

Dear Michael,

When I came to see you just before the end of the Session, I told you that there was a possibility that I would be offered a part-time job in the commercial world, and sought your confirmation that, if the offer was made, it was sensible for me to take it.

A group of companies in the advertising and marketing field (in which, years ago, I had some experience) were looking for a non-executive Chairman for their group, which owns companies in this country and (so far) in a total of five of the ten countries of the E.E.C.. When we met, my discussions with them had progressed a considerable distance, and I anticipated hearing from them shortly. I have now heard from them, and they tell me that in every respect, save one, I was the person whom they would like to have as their Chairman.

However, the one stumbling-block is the fact that one of their companies operates in the Republic of Ireland, and they did not feel that to have as their Chairman someone who had been Secretary of State for Northern Ireland would be a good thing. I also understand that, in view of the activities of the I.R.A. in London of recent weeks, there is a certain nervousness about possible attacks on their London-based companies if I was the Chairman.

I thought that you ought to be aware of this, because it seems that the office of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland carries with it more disadvantages than I had appreciated when I took it on, and I feel sure that you and the Prime Minister would wish to alert any future candidate for that office to the fact that the disadvantages may endure, as in my case, even after he has relinquished it.

I shall, of course, now have to look elsewhere, and hope for the best.

Yours ever

Humphrey

The Rt. Hon. Michael Jopling M.P.,
Chief Whip,
12 Downing Street,
London S.W.1.



*See Act
Lloyd*

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

9 June 1982

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Brian,

LLOYDS

The Prime Minister has seen
and noted the Foreign and Commonwealth
Secretary's letter about his connection
with Lloyds.

Yours ever,

John White.

Brian Fall Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Act

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

From the Secretary of State

Prime Minister
has
7/1

ms
Dear Margaret,

Lloyds

You may remember that when I took up my appointment as Secretary of State for Defence I cleared with you my continuing connection with Lloyds. I understand that I should now do so again on appointment to my present post. I need hardly say that I am not involved in any way with the day-to-day running of the business, but I did get in touch with Bowings (who are the managers of the Syndicate) after a piece had appeared in the Daily Express of 28 May which implied that the Syndicate was heavily involved in war risks and making a handsome profit therefrom. Bowings have now told me that there is a small war risk account, and it is possible that some Falkland Islands business has been written. If this leads to any further speculation of the kind which appeared in the Daily Express, I would certainly want to consider saying something in public to put the record straight but I would naturally get in touch with you before doing so. As things stand, any such action would seem likely only to make a story out of something which seems to have been largely ignored and my inclination is therefore to let matters rest.

Yours truly
Frank

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



C (F) PPS?

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6BY

Telephone 01-407 5522

From the Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled

NR.
Mr M Pattison
Private Secretary
Prime Ministers Office
10 Downing Street
London
SW1

R/26 April 1982

Dear Mr [unclear]

You kindly provided this office with advice recently on whether Mr Rossi should accept an invitation from a voluntary organisation working in the disablement field to become a patron of their group.

I am afraid I must write to you again about a similar matter but this time the invitation comes from a religious organisation. I should be grateful if you would consider the attached letter - *referred* and let me have your view on whether, as SPIGA does not come immediately under Mr Rossi's own sphere of responsibility, he may accept this invitation. I would also appreciate your advice on whether I should approach the Foreign Office.

I look forward to receiving your reply.

Yours sincerely

Note

I have told Melanie Smith that if Mr Rossi is satisfied that his organisation does not fall within his responsibilities, and that he can defend this in public, then there is no reason why he should not accept this invitation.

Melanie

MS MELANIE SMITH
Assistant
Private Secretary

NR
27/4

Received 16/4/82

S.P.I.C.M.A.



SPECIAL PROJECTS IN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY AREAS

(Registered as a Charity with the Charity Commission, Reg. No. 270794)

Please reply to:

16 Grasmere Close,
Loughton, Essex.

H. Rossi, Esq., M.P.
House of Commons,
Westminster,
London, S. W. 1.

6th March, 1982.

Dear Hugh,

Since the inception of SPICMA you have always shown great interest in our work. My brother Michael, who is at present out of the country, and I have had discussions recently and as a result we should very much like you to become a Patron of SPICMA.

Perhaps you could consider this and let Michael or me know your decision. We both sincerely hope that you will find it possible.

I am very happy to inform you that SPICMA's shipment to Poland you saw in Echo has reached Poland safely and been distributed.

We are also happy to let you know that we have just completed sixty seven tons of medical and food for the missionaries and Bernard in Uganda.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Paddy', with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

Paddy Phelan
Director



10 DOWNING STREET

He B
Director

e. Cabot

From the Private Secretary

4 March 1982

Thank you for your letter of 25 January, about the invitation to Mr. Rossi from PHAB to become a Vice-President.

I am sorry that we have taken so long to reply, but we have discussed this on the telephone several times.

As you know, the relevant section of "Questions of Procedure for Ministers" suggests that this kind of invitation needs to be treated with great caution. The Prime Minister has carefully considered the circumstances in this case, but has concluded that the normal guidance must apply; that is that a Minister directly responsible for a particular area of work should not become a patron of an organisation within his own sphere of responsibility.

It may be worth recording that we can trace no record of clearance for Mr. Morris to accept a similar invitation. If this becomes an issue with the organisation, you might find it helpful to check whether DHSS papers throw any light on the way the matter was handled at the time.

M. A. PATTISON

Ms Melanie Smith,
Department of Health and Social Security.

DS

Murdo

11 February 1982

Opposed Private Business

Thank you for your letter of 10 February, about the suspension of the rule to allow further time for the House to consider the Lloyd's Bill.

In the circumstances you describe, the Prime Minister is ready to authorise the suspension of the rule.

MAP

Murdo Maclean, Esq.,
Chief Whip's Office.

RM



Government Chief Whip
12 Downing Street, London SW1

Prime Minister

The Chief Whip & the leader are both Lloyd's Members. Both sides of the House wish to suspend the rule for the Lloyd's Bill, but the Business managers would like you to take the decision, to avoid any 'conflict of interest' accusation.

10 February 1982

Dear Mike,

OPPOSED PRIVATE BUSINESS

The First Deputy Chairman has asked if time could be found next week for a further debate on the consideration stage of the Lloyd's Bill. Mr Godman Irvine has also asked if the Government would table a motion to enable proceedings on the Bill to continue until any hour, so as to ensure that both groups of selected amendments can be dealt with.

Standing Order No 7 provides that Opposed Private Business shall be distributed as nearly as may be proportionately between Government days and Supply days. So far this session, the Government has provided two days for this purpose, and therefore the next allocation should come from Supply time.

There are many precedents for suspending the rule to dispose of private business, and I attach for information a list of the recent precedents. The Opposition Chief Whip is ^{also} likely to make a formal request to the Government for the rule to be suspended.

As you will know, Mr Weatherill, the Chairman of Ways and Means, is a member of Lloyds, and he has not been in the Chair for any of the proceedings of this Bill but rather left it to the Deputy Chairman. Equally, both the Leader of the House and the Chief Whip are members of Lloyds and they believe that it would be inappropriate for them to take a decision which could affect progress on this Bill one way or the other.

The purpose of this letter therefore, is to ask whether the Prime Minister

Yes no Agree that the rule should be suspended? MAF 19/2

would be prepared to agree to the rule being suspended as requested by the First Deputy Chairman and the Opposition.

yours ever,

Maclean

(M MACLEAN)

M Pattison Esq
Private Secretary
Office of the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1



Telephone: 01-219 3000 (Switchboard)

01-219 3259 (Direct Line)

Chief Whip - To see.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE
HOUSE OF COMMONS

9th February, 1982

Dear Mr Moore, 9/2.

You asked me for more information about the occasions in the last decade on which the Standing Orders have been suspended to allow Private Bills to be debated for longer than three hours in one evening. As you requested, I give you the title of the Bill, the length of the suspension and the amount of previous debate on the Bill. Please note that in the case of Second Readings with Instructions or Money Resolutions it was often the second motion in respect of which the suspension was moved.

1. 18 March 1971: Second Reading, Isle of Wight County Council Bill: till any hour: no previous debate.
2. 17 May 1971: Consideration of Chichester Harbour Conservancy Bill: till any hour: no previous debate.
3. 21 June 1971: Consideration of Mersey Docks and Harbour Bill: till any hour: previously debated on second reading at seven o'clock on 27 April.
4. 1 July 1971: Third Reading of Greater London Council (Money) Bill: till any hour: previous seven o'clock debate without suspension on second reading, 25 May.
5. 1 July 1971: Third Reading, Mersey Docks and Harbour Bill: till any hour: debated on ~~Second Reading and~~ Consideration, with ~~suspensions each time~~ (see item 3 above).
6. 28 February 1972: Second Reading of Milford Docks Bill: until any hour: no previous debate.
7. 20 May 1974: A motion to suspend until 11 p.m. on an Instruction relating to the Greater London Council (Money) Bill and until any hour on consideration of the British Transport Docks Bill was negatived. It would have been the first appearance at seven o'clock of either Bill.

.../2.

8. 1 May 1975: Second Reading and Instruction on Greater London Council (Money) Bills: one hour: no previous debate.
9. 14 June 1976: Consideration of Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill: to any hour: previous seven o'clock debate on second reading, without suspension.
10. 15 June 1976: Second Reading of London Transport Bill: to any hour: no previous debate.
11. 2 August 1976: Second Reading of Cromarty Petroleum Order Confirmation Bill: to any hour: no previous debate.
12. 25 October 1976: Resumed Consideration of Cromarty Petroleum Order Confirmation Bill: to any hour: as well as the Second Reading debate mentioned above (item 11), there had already been a seven o'clock debate on consideration, without suspension.
13. 9 March 1978: Second Reading British Railways (Selby) Bill: to any hour: no previous debate.
14. 6 February 1979: Second Reading and Instruction, West Midlands County Council Bill: to 11 p.m.: no previous debate.
15. 21 June 1979: Second Reading and Instruction, Cheshire County Council Bill: to 10.45 p.m.
16. 28 June 1979: Consideration (re-committal Motion), West Midlands County Council Bill: to 10.45 p.m.: previous Second Reading Debate (with suspension) (see item 14 above).

A case on 25 July 1972 mentioned in Mr. Willcox's letter to Mr. Grant appears not to be relevant.

*Yours sincerely,
Alda Milner-Barry*

Alda Milner-Barry
A Senior Clerk

P. Moore, Esq.,
Office of the Government Chief Whip.

PRIME MINISTER

P.S. A minister chiefly responsible should not become a patron of an organization with his own responsibilities. Offending all right not.

Hugh Rossi has been invited to become Vice President of a Charitable Trust for the Handicapped and Disabled.

We told his office that, on the basis of "Questions of Procedure", this seemed unwise. But he claims that Alf Morris accepted a similar role when in office. He is therefore reluctant to say no.

I attach Cabinet Office advice, together with Mr. Rossi's letter and the relevant extract from "Questions of Procedure". Agree that we must ask him to turn down the invitation?

(I recall your agreeing to allow one or two Ministers to accept honorary positions with local branches of charities like "Gingerbread". But Mr. Rossi's position is different, as the Minister responsible nationally for services which the charity may present as inadequate.)

3 February 1982

MAJ

I wonder if we should continue with this advice. I think there are a number of charities with relations to government for whom Rossi could accept provided he wrote a letter making his position clear or "written" in some way.

Ref. A07048

MR PATTISON

In your minute of 26th January, you asked for advice on whether the Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled, Mr Hugh Rossi, might accept an invitation to become a Vice-President of the charitable trust PHAB (Physically Handicapped and the Disabled).

2. Mr Rossi's Private Secretary has correctly pointed out in her letter of 25th January that the guidance to Ministers in Questions of Procedure is clear that Ministers should decline such invitations as that which Mr Rossi has received. PHAB is a pressure group which works to advance the interests of the physically handicapped. Mr Rossi's Vice-Presidency would involve the risk of a conflict of interest arising at some stage in the future between the Government's policies and the views which PHAB might urge upon it. With a President as actively engaged in the advancement of the interests and welfare of the physically disabled as Mr Jimmy Savile, Mr Rossi could find himself subjected to considerable pressure within PHAB and consequently risk being himself embarrassed and causing embarrassment to the Government. Sir Robert Armstrong, whom I have consulted about this, takes the view that the established criteria and precedents point towards Mr Rossi declining the invitation.

3. Mr Rossi's Private Secretary has, however, suggested that her Minister would not wish to imply that he is less concerned about the plight of the disabled than one of his predecessors, Mr Alf Morris MP, who according to the Director of PHAB accepted a similar invitation to that now extended to Mr Rossi. I have consulted both the Cabinet Office Precedent Book and the relevant files for the period when Mr Morris held Ministerial office and can find no reference either to his acceptance of a Vice-Presidency or to the Cabinet Office being consulted about such an invitation being extended to Mr Morris. Had the Cabinet Office been consulted about such an invitation, it is almost certain that we would have advised Mr Morris to decline. The principle embodied in the advice contained in Questions of Procedure has been common to successive administrations.

4. I recommend, therefore, that you should advise Ms Smith that Mr Rossi should decline the invitation for the reasons given in both Questions of Procedure and in paragraph 2 above. You might also point out that the Cabinet Office has no reference to a similar invitation being extended to or accepted by Mr Morris. Ms Smith might think it prudent to have the previous administration's files in the DHSS examined to establish the accuracy of the statement made by the Director of PHAB to Mr Rossi. If the files reveal that Mr Morris accepted such an invitation and Mr Rossi were asked why he was unwilling to accept a Vice-Presidency as Mr Morris had done, Mr Rossi could say that the practices and policies of a previous administration or Minister are not of course his concern, but that it was an established policy of successive administrations that Ministers should not accept non-governmental positions in which there might be a risk of a conflict between the interests of such an organisation and the policies being pursued by the government of which the Minister is a member.

D. J. WRIGHT

D J WRIGHT

2nd February 1982

File



Minutes

RM

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

MR WRIGHT
CABINET OFFICE

Please see the attached letter from Mr Hugh Rossi's Office about an invitation he has received to be a Vice-President of PHAB.

Any organisation of this type seems likely to try to act as a pressure group demanding increased Government action. I believe we have occasionally allowed Ministers to become associated with constituency-related organisations of this nature, but to encourage the responsible Minister to be listed on the notepaper of a national organisation seems more dangerous.

I should be grateful for advice.

MA

26 January, 1982

B/E 4/2

OS



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SECURITY

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6BY

Telephone 01-407 5522

From the Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled

Mr M Pattison
Private Secretary
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London SW1

25 January 1982

Dear Mr Pattison

I have been asked to write to you on behalf of Mr Rossi who has been invited to become a Vice President of 'PHAB' ('Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied') a Charitable Trust which has the Rt Hon The Earl of Snowdon as its Patron and Jimmy Savile as President.

Shortly after receiving the invitation Mr Rossi met Mr Terry Thompson, the Director of PHAB, at an engagement and was told that Mr Alf Morris MP had accepted a similar invitation while holding Ministerial Office. However, on referring to the Cabinet Document on Questions of Procedure for Ministers Mr Rossi found that the advice is that "such invitations should normally be declined".

You may recall I telephoned you about the invitation earlier this week when you kindly advised that if Mr Rossi did accept then he would possibly be aligning himself with an organisation that may at some future stage oppose government policy. Mr Rossi has said that clearly this advice is sound but if Mr Morris accepted as a Minister he does not want to appear to be any less concerned than he was.

Mr Rossi has consequently asked me to write to you to seek the Prime Minister's advice on the matter as this is suggested in the 'Questions of Procedure' if the Minister is in some doubt because he wishes to accept.

I look forward to receiving your reply.

Yours sincerely

MELANIE SMITH(MS)
Assistant Private Secretary

Ref. A07048

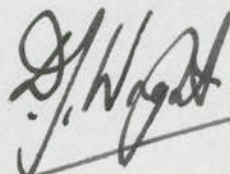
MR PATTISON

In your minute of 26th January, you asked for advice on whether the Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled, Mr Hugh Rossi, might accept an invitation to become a Vice-President of the charitable trust PHAB (Physically Handicapped and the Disabled).

2. Mr Rossi's Private Secretary has correctly pointed out in her letter of 25th January that the guidance to Ministers in Questions of Procedure is clear that Ministers should decline such invitations as that which Mr Rossi has received. PHAB is a pressure group which works to advance the interests of the physically handicapped. Mr Rossi's Vice-Presidency would involve the risk of a conflict of interest arising at some stage in the future between the Government's policies and the views which PHAB might urge upon it. With a President as actively engaged in the advancement of the interests and welfare of the physically disabled as Mr Jimmy Savile, Mr Rossi could find himself subjected to considerable pressure within PHAB and consequently risk being himself embarrassed and causing embarrassment to the Government. Sir Robert Armstrong, whom I have consulted about this, takes the view that the established criteria and precedents point towards Mr Rossi declining the invitation.

3. Mr Rossi's Private Secretary has, however, suggested that her Minister would not wish to imply that he is less concerned about the plight of the disabled than one of his predecessors, Mr Alf Morris MP, who according to the Director of PHAB accepted a similar invitation to that now extended to Mr Rossi. I have consulted both the Cabinet Office Precedent Book and the relevant files for the period when Mr Morris held Ministerial office and can find no reference either to his acceptance of a Vice-Presidency or to the Cabinet Office being consulted about such an invitation being extended to Mr Morris. Had the Cabinet Office been consulted about such an invitation, it is almost certain that we would have advised Mr Morris to decline. The principle embodied in the advice contained in Questions of Procedure has been common to successive administrations.

4. I recommend, therefore, that you should advise Ms Smith that Mr Rossi should decline the invitation for the reasons given in both Questions of Procedure and in paragraph 2 above. You might also point out that the Cabinet Office has no reference to a similar invitation being extended to or accepted by Mr Morris. Ms Smith might think it prudent to have the previous administration's files in the DHSS examined to establish the accuracy of the statement made by the Director of PHAB to Mr Rossi. If the files reveal that Mr Morris accepted such an invitation and Mr Rossi were asked why he was unwilling to accept a Vice-Presidency as Mr Morris had done, Mr Rossi could say that the practices and policies of a previous administration or Minister are not of course his concern, but that it was an established policy of successive administrations that Ministers should not accept non-governmental positions in which there might be a risk of a conflict between the interests of such an organisation and the policies being pursued by the government of which the Minister is a member.



D J WRIGHT

2nd February 1982

the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appointment or establishing any such connection during their term of appointment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

Nominations for International Awards, etc.

75. From time to time, the personal support of Ministers is requested for nominations being made for international prizes and awards, e.g., the annual Nobel prizes. Ministers should not sponsor individual nominations for any awards, since it would be inevitable that some people would assume that the Government was itself thereby giving its sponsorship.

Pressure Groups

76. Ministers are frequently asked to associate themselves with pressure groups, for example by becoming signatories of open letters or appeals or by attending a rally or other function to which publicity is to be given. Such invitations should normally be declined since Ministerial association with pressure groups can give rise to misunderstanding about the Government's position. Any Minister who wishes to accept an invitation from a pressure group should consult the Prime Minister.

Participation in the Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund

77. Under the terms of the Parliamentary and Other Pensions Act 1972, as amended by the Parliamentary Pensions Act 1978, Ministers, if paid, will be required to contribute to the Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund in respect of their Ministerial salary (less, for Members of the House of Commons, the difference between their reduced salary as a Member and a Member's ordinary salary) but they may within 12 months of their appointment elect not to do so. Details of the contributions required, and of the rates of personal and family benefit which accrue from participation in the Fund, can be obtained from the Fees Office.

78. Ministers who have accrued pension rights in another pension scheme may, if they elect to participate in the Fund in respect of their Ministerial salary, and if the rules of the other scheme permit, also elect within twelve months of their appointment to have the value of those accrued rights transferred to the Fund. The Fees Office will advise on the additional benefits which will be secured by such a transfer payment.

Participation in other pension schemes

79. Ministers with accrued pension rights in another pension scheme who do not (or cannot) elect for a transfer payment may leave these as "frozen" rights in the other scheme, with no further contributions being payable during their tenure of office. Alternatively, if the rights are secured by an insurance policy (and assuming that the rules of the other scheme so permit) the policy could be transferred to them, either on a paid-up basis or with the right to continue payment of the premiums themselves.

80. Ministers who expect to resume their former employment on ceasing to hold Ministerial office and who elect not to participate in the Parliamentary Fund in respect of their Ministerial salary may remain in active membership (that is, with continued payment of contributions, and with their period of office counting as continued pensionable employment) of any pension scheme relating to that

Minister

12 October 1981

Thank you for your letter of 23 September to Tim Lankester. The Prime Minister is quite content for Mr. Shelton to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

I am copying this letter to David Wright (Cabinet Office).

WILLIAM RICKETT

Mrs. J.D. Nisbet,
Department of Education and LScience.

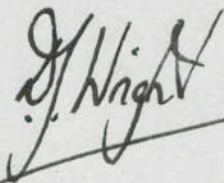
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Ref: A05673

MR. PATTISON *MR*

Thank you for your minute of 28th September about Mr. William Shelton's wish to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

2. In approaching you in her letter of 25th September, Mr. Shelton's Private Secretary has followed the procedure laid down in "Questions of Procedure for Ministers". Provided Mr. Shelton's involvement in the management of the syndicate to which he belongs is going to be as nominal as Mrs. Nisbet suggests in her letter, there would be no objection to the Prime Minister agreeing.



D.J. Wright

30th September 1981

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Cabinet

MR. WRIGHT
CABINET OFFICE

You have received a copy of a letter dated 25 September from Mr. William Shelton's Private Secretary at DES about Mr. Shelton's wish to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

Can we take it that there is no reason to advise the Prime Minister against agreeing?

M A PATTISON

28 September 1981

SP



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

ELIZABETH HOUSE, YORK ROAD, LONDON, SE1 7PH

TELEPHONE 01-928 9222

FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

Tim Lankester Esq
Private Secretary
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1

25 September 1981

Dear Tim,

As instructed in paragraph 74 of C(P)(79)1 Questions of Procedure for Ministers circulated by Sir Robert Armstrong on 16 September, I am writing to inform you that my Parliamentary Under Secretary, Mr William Shelton is a "name" at Lloyds.

As Mr Shelton's connection is a nominal one it is extremely unlikely that any conflict of interests would arise. I would be grateful, therefore, if you could seek the Prime Minister's approval to Mr Shelton continuing this connection.

Please let me know if there are any further details you require.

Copies of this letter go to Sir Robert Armstrong and to Peter Shaw and John Street in this Department.

Yours ever,

June Nisbet.
MRS J D NISBET
Private Secretary



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

2
PRIME MINISTER

To glance

MS

6/3

Rt. Hon. SIR GRAHAM PAGE, M.B.E. (Mil), LL.B, M.P.

19th. March, 1981

Dear Colleague,

I apologise for burdening you with a brief on the Lloyd's Bill (which I have been asked to "pilot") but a number of Conservative Members have enquired about it, so I am sending this brief to all Conservative Members.

The Second Reading Debate will take place on Tuesday, 24th March, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., and, in case there is a division, I would be most grateful if you could be available in the House from 9.30 p.m. and if you would support the Bill in the Lobby.

I would be further grateful if you could remain available after the main vote in case somebody moves to challenge the vote of a Member who is a member of Lloyd's, on the grounds that the Member has "a pecuniary interest" which is "immediate and personal, and not merely of a general and remote character".

Upon the precedents, I am convinced that such a Motion would fail and I do not think that a Member of Lloyd's need refrain from voting for fear of such a challenge.

I shall be very happy to try to give any further information on the Bill and for that purpose I will be in Committee Room (Upper Committee Corridor) from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Monday, 23rd March.

Yours sincerely,

R. Graham Page

Encls.

LLOYD'S BILL - SECOND READING

24th March 1981 - 7pm to 10pm

Lloyd's constitution is dependent upon statute, mainly one of 1871 when its membership was less than 1,000. Membership is now nearly 20,000. It has outgrown its government by a management committee which has to call a General Meeting of Lloyd's whenever it needs a new bye-law. Lloyd's ask Parliament by this Bill to give it an up-to-date constitution based upon self-regulation by means of a representative Council with effective governing powers.

Clause 3 of the Bill creates a Council of sixteen working members (who are those who occupy themselves principally with the conduct of business at Lloyd's), six external members (members of Lloyd's who are not working members) and three members nominated by the Council and approved by the Governor of the Bank of England.

It is the working members of Lloyd's who are to elect the working members of the Council, and the external members who are to elect the external members. Schedule 1 provides for the separate electoral rolls of each class of member.

Since the Bill was presented, the view has been reasonably expressed that the external membership is low in representation on the Council. I propose in the Second Reading Debate to give an assurance on behalf of the promoters of the Bill that they will seek on Committee to amend the figure of six external members on the Council to eight.

It is the intention that the election of those eight external members should be by post and that each should be entitled to have a short "election manifesto" delivered with the voting papers. I shall give an undertaking in the Second Reading Debate that the transitional provisions in the Bill (Schedule 4) will be the subject of an amendment by the promoters to insert that "election manifesto" provision for the first election. This will be a precedent for a bye-law making permanent provision for this.

By Clause 6 the Council will have power "to regulate and direct the business of insurance at Lloyd's" and to make bye-laws upon the wide range of subjects (within the objects of Lloyd's) set out in Schedule 2 of the Bill. Bye-laws will be made by a special resolution of the Council i.e. one that is passed by separate majorities of both (a) the working members and (b) the external and nominated members of the Council. Under an existing bye-law (kept alive by Clause 13 of the Bill) sixteen members can requisition a General Meeting to comment on the conduct of the Council but, by clause 6(4) of the Bill, if the business of the General Meeting is to amend or revoke a bye-law, the meeting cannot be requisitioned by less than 500 Members.

/In future

Clauses 12 and Schedule 3 repeal the dead wood of existing Lloyd's statutes, and the former makes some amendments to such statutes as remain. Schedule 4 sets out the transitional provisions which are to apply pending the making of the relevant bye-laws by the Council under the powers granted to it in Schedule 2.

It is Schedule 2 that grants the enabling powers to the Council, the powers enabling it to make bye-laws by special resolution on a very wide variety of matters of the proper government of Lloyd's. There are, however, two matters to which I would call special attention.

First, the present Committee of Lloyd's has expressed determination - and no doubt carries the majority of Lloyd's members with it so that it is safe to assume that the new Council will be of the same mind - to see that the business of broking and underwriting by firms at Lloyd's shall be carried on independently the one of the other and that the powers granted by the Bill will be used to achieve that independence of operation by means of either divestment or other effective process. Paragraph (12) (d) contains the power to make the necessary bye-laws on this subject.

Secondly, it is important that if the Council is to carry out the work expected of it, the protection of the general public as well as the community of Lloyd's, it must be made aware at an early date of any malpractices or fraudulent transactions. Paragraph (21) of Schedule 2 empowers the Council to make bye-laws requiring a member of their community to supply such information as may be specified. Paragraph (22) empowers bye-laws as to an inquiry requiring information, production of documents etc. On Second Reading I will give an undertaking on behalf of the promoters to seek to add three related paragraphs, namely: (23) empowering further bye-laws for investigating frauds and crimes, for prosecuting persons responsible and for handing information, documents etc. to the police; (24) for regulating the giving of information and the production of documents; and (25) the preservation of due confidentiality of information and documents given to Lloyd's under the foregoing paragraphs. These will be a formidable array of weapons with which to attack fraud in the insurance market. With the rest of the re-organisation contained in the Bill they will enhance the status of Lloyd's both nationally and internationally.

R.Graham Page

March, 1981



bc CO
CWO

574

Minister

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

2 March 1981

Thank you for your letter of 26 February, recalling Mr. Blaker's request for the Prime Minister's permission for him to remain a name at Lloyds. I can confirm that the Prime Minister has no objection.

For the record neither we nor those whom we would have consulted have any record of earlier correspondence on this point.

MAP

J.M. Macgregor, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

5



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Prime Minister

The Lloyds Bill is reminding
many Ministers of their
obligations.

26 February 1981

Content for Mr Blaker to
remain a name? We see
no problem.

Yes
no

Dear Pattison

Following our telephone conversation this morning and in the absence of any surviving copy of a letter from my predecessor to No 10 on this subject, I would like to repeat his request, under the terms of paragraph 74 of C(P)(79)1, for the Prime Minister's permission for Mr Blaker to remain a 'name' at Lloyds.

Mr Blaker who has been a 'name' for a number of years has, since assuming office, played no active part in the management of the affairs of any of the syndicates nor could the business of any syndicate with which he is connected be regarded as inconsistent with his holding of Ministerial office.

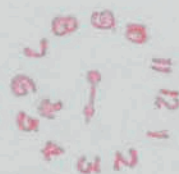
Yours ever

John Macgregor.

J M Macgregor
PS/Mr Blaker

M A Pattison Esq
10 Downing Street

27 FEB 1981





cc. co. H
Ministers

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

23 February, 1981.

Thank you for your letter of 23 February about the Chief Whip's arrangements in respect of shares in Lloyds Bank acquired by the Trust held by his family. It is helpful to have this on the record.

M. A. PATTISON

Murdo Maclean, Esq.,
Chief Whip's Office.

SP



2 pps

Government Chief Whip

12 Downing Street, London SW1

23 February 1981

Dear Mike,

The Chief Whip has asked me to let you know that some time before Christmas he was advised by his brokers that the trust which is held by his family should acquire shares in Lloyds Bank. As you know, there is a Private Lloyds Bank Bill going through the House at the moment. The Chief Whip himself has in fact resigned his residual interest in the trust ^(in respect of his children) and the purpose of this letter is purely to place on the record the fact that he accepted the professional advice in respect of the Lloyds Bank shares, and also to register the fact that he himself has no personal connection with the Lloyds Bank Bill.

Yours ever,
Macle

(M MACLEAN)

M Pattison Esq
10 Downing Street
SW1



21 FEB 1981



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

23 February, 1981.

Thank you for your letter of 23 February about Mr. John Wakeham's request to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

Your letter can serve as an adequate record of the exchanges in question.

M. A. PATTISON

CS

Murdo Maclean, Esq.,
Chief Whip's Office.



Government Chief Whip

12 Downing Street, London SW1

23 February 1981

Dear Mike,

I understand that according to your records, it does not appear that the Prime Minister's permission has been sought for Mr John Wakeham, one of the Whips, to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

I have consulted Mr Wakeham about this and he tells me that in fact he sought permission in writing as soon as he became a Whip and that Ian Gow gave him verbal permission to remain a "name". Mr Gow apparently said it would not be necessary for a formal reply in writing from No 10.

If you would like me to ask Mr Wakeham to send a further letter for the record, I shall, of course, be happy to do so.

Yours ever,
Maclean
(M MACLEAN)

M Pattison Esq
10 Downing Street
SW1

file

ds

~~Cabinet~~
Ministers

6 February 1981

Thank you for your letter of 4 February, about Mr. Alastair Goodlad's wish to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

I confirm that the Prime Minister is content for him to do so, subject to the guidance contained in "Questions of Procedure for Ministers".

I am sending a copy of this letter to David Wright (Cabinet Office).

M A PATTISON

P.J. Moore, Esq.,
Chief Whip's Office.

PK



Government Chief Whip

12 Downing Street, London SW1

4 February 1981

Dear Clive

One of the newly appointed Assistant Whips, Mr Alastair Goodlad, has told me that he is a "name" at Lloyds. In accordance with questions of procedure for Ministers I should be grateful if you would seek the Prime Minister's permission for Mr Goodlad to retain this link.

Yours sincerely

Pete Lowe

(P J MOORE)

C Whitmore Esq
Office of the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
SW1

Prime Minister

There is no problem with this. Content?

Yes

MA 5/2

F-4 FEB 1961



*Ministers**Cabinet Office confirmed
by telephone.*

MR. WRIGHT
CABINET OFFICE

*MRD
5/2.*

I attach a copy of a letter from the Chief Whip's Office, recording Mr. Alastair Goodlad's wish to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

On the basis of the advice you have offered in response to previous applications, I assume that there is no objection to this proposal, provided that Mr. Goodlad operates within the constraints set out in "Questions of Procedure for Ministers". Could you please confirm this?

M.A. PATTISON

KRB

4 February 1981



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

2 February 1981

Dear Roy

Thank you for your letter of 13 January, about your Minister of State's wish to accept an invitation to become a sponsor of Gingerbread.

We spoke about this last weekend. The Prime Minister has now confirmed that she does not think she can agree to Mr. Rees accepting the invitation. She entirely understands his wish to be a sponsor, and in principle would like to be one herself, but she is aware that Gingerbread functions not only as a self-help organisation for single parent families, but also as a pressure group to advance their interests. As Mr. Rees may well know, the organisation conducts campaigns for improvements in the legal and social provisions for one-parent families, including questions of taxation, social security and social services. Its representatives lobby MPs and Ministers, often in conjunction with other organisations. Gingerbread is opposed to cut-backs in Government spending because of their effect on their members' interest. Against this background, the Prime Minister does not feel that a Treasury Minister should serve as a sponsor, even on a local basis. She is sorry to take this view.

Yours ever

Mike Pattison

Roy Warden Esq
HM Treasury.

ds

Ref. A04154

MR PATTISON

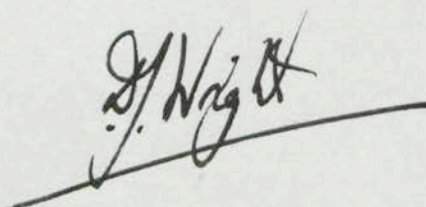
Gingerbread

In your minute of 13 January, you asked for advice on whether Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State in the Treasury, could become a sponsor of Gingerbread. I am sorry not to have been able to give you advice before but it was necessary to consult the Department of Health and Social Security.

2. I have now had confirmation from DHSS that, as well as being a self-help organisation for single-parent families, Gingerbread also acts as a pressure group to advance their interests. Gingerbread conducts campaigns for improvements in the legal and social provisions for one-parent families, including questions of taxation, social security and social services. Its representatives lobby Ministers and MPs often in conjunction with other organisations such as the Council for One Parent Families and the Child Poverty Action Group. Not unexpectedly, Gingerbread is opposed to cut-backs in Government spending because of their effect on its members' interests.

3. Gingerbread has recently been in financial difficulties, although it does receive a grant from the DHSS for its self-help, as opposed to its pressure group activities.

4. Against this background, Sir Robert Armstrong takes the view that Mr Rees, particularly as a Treasury Minister, should be advised to decline the invitation to become a sponsor of Gingerbread. This view is supported by advice given last year to another member of the Government not to accept an invitation to take an honorary post in a local Gingerbread organisation.



D J WRIGHT

30 January 1981

FILE

VLB

Miniken

27 January 1981

Thank you for your letter of 20 January, about an invitation to your Secretary of State to become a member of the Council of Reference for St. Rocco's Hospice, Warrington.

I confirm that there would be no objection from here to Mr. Carlisle accepting the invitation. It might be sensible for him to inform the Secretary of State for Social Services that he would like to accept the invitation, just in case there is any potential problem for them.

M A PATTISON

Mrs. M. E. Bowden,
Department of Education and Science.

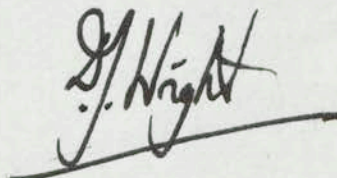
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Ref. A04084

MR. PATTISON

— With your minute of 21st January, you enclosed papers relating to the invitation which the Secretary of State for Education and Science has received to become a member of the Council of Reference for the foundation of a hospice in Warrington.

2. I have shown the papers to Sir Robert Armstrong who can see no objection to Mr. Carlisle accepting this invitation. Mr. Carlisle might, however, be well advised to inform the Secretary of State for Social Services that he has received and would like to accept the invitation, just in case there is any problem for them.



D.J. WRIGHT

27th January, 1981

FIVE

VLB

✓BF

MR. WRIGHT
CABINET OFFICE

I attach a copy of a note from DES about an invitation to Mr. Carlisle to become a patron of a constituency organisation.

u I am sure that the Prime Minister would wish to approve this. Do you see any objection?

M A PATTISON

21 January 1981

RH



ELIZABETH HOUSE,
YORK ROAD,
LONDON SE1 7PH
01-928 9222

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mike Pattison Esq
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

20 January 1981

Dear Mike

I attach a letter which my Secretary of State has received from an organisation in his constituency. Could you confirm please that it would be acceptable for him to become a member of the Council of Reference, as proposed.

Yours ever

Mary Bowden

MRS M E BOWDEN
Private Secretary

ST. ROCCO'S HOSPICE

WARRINGTON

Secretary:-

C.K. Poole
9 Burnsall Avenue
Lowton
Warrington WA3 2LT.

Ref B/3.

4 November 80.

The Right Hon Mark Carlisle, PC, QC, MP
The House of Commons
London.

Dear Mr Carlisle

You may be aware that for the past two years or so a group of people in Warrington has been working towards the foundation of an independent hospice for the terminally ill, to serve the local area.

We have now reached the stage of having been offered the lease of a suitable building by the Warrington Borough Council, and are preparing to launch a major appeal to enable us to go ahead.

The Steering Committee will continue to act in a managerial capacity, but we should be grateful for your help as a member of the Council of Reference which is gradually being formed. The intention is that this Council should be composed of public figures of various sorts whose presence upon it would inspire confidence in the project. More specifically, it will function as follows:-

- The names of Council members will be associated with the scheme on publicity and printed material in connection with fund-raising etc.
- Council members will be approached individually for help in particular areas in which they have experience and influence.
- The Council will meet from time to time, when it will receive reports from the Committee and will advise accordingly.

The Committee very much hopes that you will give sympathetic consideration to this request, though it realises that you must be extremely busy, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely


Secretary

16 January 1981

Thank you for your letter of
14 January about the Dean of Windsor's
invitation to Mr. Hayhoe to join the
Council of St George's House.

The Prime Minister would have no
objection to Mr. Hayhoe accepting.

MAP

G.E.T. Green, Esq.,
Civil Service Department.

KG



Minister of State

M Pattison Esq
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

PRIME MINISTER

I can see no reason to
advise against Mr
Hayhoe accepting this
invitation.

Agree that he may?

MAF

Civil Service Department
Whitehall London SW1A 2AZ
Telephone 01-273 3000

Yes
ml

14 January 1981

Dear Mike

The Minister of State has been invited by the Dean of Windsor to join the Council of St George's House.

It seems to me that, if Mr Hayhoe were to join the Council, it would not be in any way inconsistent with the obligations placed upon Ministers by Section IX of Questions of Procedures for Ministers. I thought, however, I had better just check this with you.

... Relevant papers are enclosed. Could I have back the Annual Report?

Yours sincerely
G E T Green

G E T GREEN
Private Secretary



Minister of State

Civil Service Department

Whitehall London SW1A 2AZ

Telephone 01-273 3000

The Right Reverend the
Dean of Windsor
The Deanery
Windsor Castle
WINDSOR

14 January 1981

Dear Dean

Mr Hayhoe has asked me to thank you very much indeed for your letter of 12 January, inviting him to join the Council of St George's House.

He very much hopes that he will be able to accept your invitation. There are, however, one or two points that need to be cleared before he can be certain. Mr Hayhoe has therefore asked me to write this letter to let you know that he will get in touch with you again, as soon as the position has been clarified.

Yours sincerely

G E T Green

G E T GREEN
Private Secretary

The Rt. Reverend Michael Mann - Dean of Windsor.

THE DEANERY
WINDSOR CASTLE
WINDSOR G5561

Dear Mr Hayhoe,

12th January, 1981.

I have been asked by the Council of St. George's House, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to invite you to join the Council of St. George's House.

You will be aware of the work which is carried on here, but I am also attaching a copy of our last Annual Report, which will give further details of the sort of activities we are undertaking at the present time.

There are two Council Meetings a year - one in the Spring and one in the Autumn, and, if you felt able to accept this invitation, your appointment in the first instance would be for a period of three years, renewable for a second period of three years, after which Members stand down.

We all realise how committed you already are, but very much hope that you may be able to join us on the Council, for we would greatly value your advice on the work we are trying to do here.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With all good wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

Enc.

Michael Mann

Mr. Barney Hayhoe, M.P.,
House of Commons,
London,
S.W.1.

15 JAN 1981



24
Minton

Mr. Wright

I attach a copy of a letter recording Mr. Peter Rees' wish to become a sponsor of Gingerbread.

11 I should be grateful for your advice. I would expect the Prime Minister to raise no objection unless there is a serious expectation that Gingerbread will find itself in embarrassing conflict with Government policy.

M. A. PATTISON

13 January, 1981.

HS



Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

M A Pattison Esq
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street

Prime Minister
Robert Armstrong
recommends firmly
against this, because
'Gingerbread' actively

campaigns
against government positions.

Agree that ~~he should~~
Mr Rees should be asked
not to become a sponsor -

13 January, 1981

another Minister has already
been turned down by Sir
Robert. MAP 30/1

Dear Mike

The Minister of State, Mr Peter Rees, has been invited to become a sponsor of Gingerbread, an association for one parent families based on the principle of self-help, which is about to receive charitable status. Mr Rees has been closely involved with the work of Gingerbread in his constituency and would like to accept. In view of the instructions in Questions of Procedure for Ministers (paragraph 76 on pressure groups), the Minister would be grateful if the Prime Minister could be consulted. If he became a sponsor, Mr Rees would, of course, confine himself to giving support to the general aims of the organisation and would not become involved in specific appeals or lobbying.

Yours ever,

Roy Warden

R WARDEN
Private Secretary

I do not think he can -
the reasons Sir Robert
adduces are wise and
therefore prevent it. Please
tell Peter Rees that I understand
why he wants to be a sponsor -
I should like to be one myself,
but can't
not

Ref. A03823

MR. PATTISON

MP

Ministers

Ministers' Business Interests

Sam Brittan of the Financial Times has asked Sir Robert Armstrong for details of the rules governing action which Ministers should take over their business interests on assuming office. I attach a copy of Sir Robert's reply since I think that you will wish to note that he has referred Mr. Brittan to the answer which the Prime Minister gave on this subject in the House on 20th March this year and has also sent him a copy of the Memorandum on Ministers' Private Interests submitted to the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life by the Secretary of the Cabinet in March 1975. The Memorandum is not only available in the Library of the House, but along with other written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission it is also available in the Public Record Office when it can be consulted and photocopied.

D. J. Wright

(D. J. Wright)

17th December, 1980



CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS Telephone 01-233 8319

From the Secretary of the Cabinet: Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO

Ref: A03818

17th December 1980

Thank you for your letter of 4th December asking about the rules on the business interests of members of the Government.

The Prime Minister set out the rules on this in an Answer to Mr. Douglas Jay in the House of Commons on 20th March last: I enclose a copy of the relevant extract from the Official Report.

The Prime Minister's answer refers to a memorandum on the subject submitted by my predecessor to the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life. This memorandum, along with other written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission, is available in the Public Record Office. However, for ease of reference, I enclose a copy of the Memorandum.

As for farming, the guiding principle for members of the Government is the same as that for other private interests, namely that Ministers should conduct their private affairs so that no conflict arises with their official duty, as you will see from the attached copy of an Answer which the then Prime Minister gave to a Question by Mr. William Hamilton on 5th February 1974.

Samuel Brittan, Esq

29 September 1980

Thank you for your letter of 24 September about the invitation to Mr. Carlisle to become a patron of an appeal for the Warrington Salvation Army centre.

I can confirm that there would be no objection to Mr. Carlisle accepting this invitation.

M. A. PATTISON

Mrs. Mary Bowden,
Department of Education and Science.

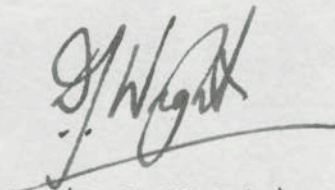
KH3

Ref: A03085



MR. PATTISON

With your minute of 24th September you enclosed a copy of a letter to you from the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Education about an invitation which Mr. Carlisle had received to become a patron of an Appeal to raise funds for a new community and social and welfare centre for the Warrington Salvation Army. I can confirm that there would be no objection to Mr. Carlisle accepting this invitation. There have been a number of cases in the past of Ministers becoming patrons of Appeals for local community schemes of this nature.



(D.J. Wright)

26th September 1980

COVERING CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

MR. WRIGHT
CABINET OFFICE

I enclose a copy of a letter to me from the Secretary of State for Education's office.

I see no difficulty at all in our confirming that Mr. Carlisle can accept this invitation within the spirit of "Questions of Procedure". I should be grateful for confirmation that you agree.

M. A. PATTISON

24 September 1980

COVERING CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

ELIZABETH HOUSE, YORK ROAD, LONDON SE1 7PH

TELEPHONE 01-928 9222

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

M A Pattison Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1

24 September 1980

Dear Mike

... My Secretary of State has received an invitation, a copy of which is enclosed, to become a patron of the Appeal to raise funds to enable the Warrington Salvation Army to replace its present meeting hall with a large community and social welfare centre. He would like to accept this but is not clear whether to do so would contravene paragraph 76 of 'Questions of Procedure for Ministers'.

I would be grateful if you could let me know what the position is on this matter.

Yours ever

Mary Bowden

MRS M E BOWDEN
Private Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Sir Thomas Williams Q.C. M.P.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON S.W.1.

Rt. Hon. Mark Carlisle M.P.
House of Commons
Westminster
London
SW1

10th September 1980

Dear Mark

I believe you will already know about the proposals of the Warrington Salvation Army to pull down their present meeting hall and to replace it with a large community and social welfare centre.

A committee has been set up to raise funds by public subscription for this work. A sum of £200,000 has already been raised privately, but the committee is anxious to enlist the patronage of all the distinguished leaders of public life in the Warrington area. Councillor Orange, who is the Secretary of the Fund, is a little shy of approaching you, I think and has asked if I would do it for him.

I am sure that you would share my view that this is a most valuable project and if you would consent to allow your names to be used in their list of patrons, it would be a most valuable help to them.

With kindest regards,

Yours ever,

Tom Williams

24 SEP 1980



CONFIDENTIAL



bc:Co

Ministers

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

11 August 1980

The Prime Minister has seen your letter of 28 July, about Dr. Boyson's connections with the Freedom Association.

As you know, paragraph 76 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers covers invitations to join political pressure groups. The Prime Minister is confident that there is no fundamental conflict between the Freedom Association's aims and Government policy, but the possibility remains that in some particular set of circumstances the Association might take a position which was not in accordance with Government policy. In the circumstances, Dr. Boyson's membership of the Council of the Association could prove to be a source of some embarrassment both to himself and to the Government. The Prime Minister would therefore prefer him not to renew his membership of the Council.

M. A. PATTISON

CONFIDENTIAL

J. Storrer, Esq.,
Department of Education and Science.

SP

PRIME MINISTER

Dr Rhodes Boyson has sought your advice as to whether he might retain his place on the Council of the Freedom Association. The Association is now changing its constitution, and the Council members will become guarantors under the new arrangement.

The Secretary of the Cabinet usually advises on questions of the propriety of Ministerial connections. You will see from the minute below that Sir Robert feels bound to advise that it would be preferable if Dr Boyson were to cease to be a member of the Council of the Association.

May I tell his office that you would prefer him not to renew his membership?

MP

*Yes - under the new circumstances
not.*

8 August, 1980


CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. A02825

MR. PATTISON

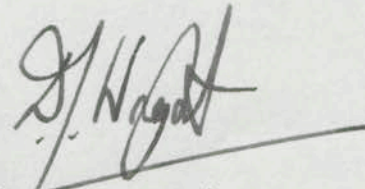
"The Freedom Association"

In your minute of 30th July, you asked for advice on Dr. Rhodes Boyson's enquiry whether he could retain his place on the Council of "The Freedom Association".

2. Questions of Procedure for Ministers (paragraph 76) advises that invitations to join political pressure groups "should normally be declined since Ministerial association with pressure groups can give rise to misunderstanding about the Government's position". I understand that Dr. Boyson was a member of the Association's Council before he took Ministerial office but that his membership was not reconsidered when the Government came to power last year.

3. I suppose that there is no fundamental conflict between the Association's aims and Government policy. But we cannot exclude the possibility of a particular set of circumstances - for instance, an industrial dispute - in which the Association was taking or was associated with activities which were not in accordance with Government policy or were otherwise not very welcome to the Government. In such circumstances, Dr. Boyson's membership of the Council of the Association could prove to be a source of some embarrassment to himself and to the Government.

4. Sir Robert Armstrong is bound therefore to advise that it would be preferable if Dr. Boyson were to cease to be a member of the Council of the Association. It appears from the papers as if he can do this by simply not replying to Lord De L'Isle's letter of January 1980.


(D.J. Wright)

6th August, 1980

CONFIDENTIAL

JS

~~BF 12.8.80~~

MR. WRIGHT

Dr. Rhodes Boyson has asked the Prime Minister whether it is appropriate for him to retain his place on the Council of "The Freedom Association". I enclose a copy of the relevant literature from the Association. I should be grateful for your advice.

MAP

30 July 1980

5



ELIZABETH HOUSE
YORK ROAD
LONDON SE1 7PH
01-928 9222

FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

N J Sanders Esq
Private Secretary to the
Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

28 July 1980

Dear Dick

Dr Boyson has asked me to check with you whether
or not it is appropriate for him to retain his
place on the Council of "The Freedom Association"
... (details attached).

I should be grateful if you could obtain a
ruling.

John Storror

J STORROR
Assistant Private
Secretary



The Freedom Association

11 Grape Street, London WC2H 8ET

Telephone: 01-836 8553/4/5

Dr. Rhodes Boyson

As spoken, herewith copies of the original letter and form. Your support is so valuable and very much appreciated, I do hope you will be able to continue on the Council.

With Compliments

Diana Andrews
14/7



*Find out from No 10
if it is still O.K. to be
on Council.*

The Freedom Association

11 Grape Street, London WC2H 8ET

Telephone: 01-836 8553/4/5

January 1980

You will recall that earlier last year our Executive Director, Charles Good, sent you the draft Rules of the Association for your comments. In the absence of such comments by the date indicated, your acceptance of the Rules was assumed. This date has now long since passed.

After a number of delays and some minor amendments to the Rules consequent upon the change of name from The National Association for Freedom Limited to The Freedom Association Limited, the Rules have been adopted and the Memorandum and Articles placed at Companies House under the name of The Freedom Association Limited, to operate from 1st January 1980.

The Council has been part of the hierarchy of The Freedom Association which has governed the Association in a loose association of like minded individuals. The change of Constitution involves the formality of Council Members becoming guarantors of the Company, which is limited by guarantee.

I am writing to all members of the Council inviting those that wish to do so to become guarantors of our new Limited Company. Of course some members, due to other commitments, have been unable in the past to play much, if any, part in the deliberations of the Council. These may therefore prefer not to become guarantors and would thus cease to be members of the Council.

If you are agreeable to becoming a member (guarantor) of the Association in it's new guise as a Company, I should be glad if you would complete the attached Letter of Application for membership at your earliest convenience and return it to Charles Good, Executive Director, in the envelope provided.

You will wish to know that the obligation such membership imposes on you is to be prepared, if the Association were wound up, to contribute to any deficiency - shared equally between the members - to a maximum of £1.00 per head.

If we have not received a reply from you by 1st March 1980 we will assume you have resigned your membership of the Council; we would of course quite understand your reasons for doing so.

Yours sincerely,

De L'Isle.

Chairman: Viscount De L'Isle, VC, KG Deputy Chairman: Norris McWhirter Hon. Treasurer: W.R. Middleton, MBE, FCA
Management Committee: Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxburgh, KCB, CBE, DSO, DSC (Chairman) E. Boorman, R. Heasman, M. Jevons, J. Jostler, S. Frank Taylor, K.W. Watkins
Chief Executives: Derek Jackson (Campaigns); Charles Good (Administrative)

The Directors,
The Freedom Association Limited,
11, Grape Street,
London,
WC2H 8ET.

Dear Sirs,

I wish to become a guarantor of The Freedom Association Limited
and on acceptance of this application I authorise you to place my
name on the Register of Members.

Yours faithfully,



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 July, 1980.

Dear James,

Thank you for writing to me on 2 July about your status at Lloyds.

I confirm that, as in the case of a number of our colleagues, I am content for you to remain a "name" at Lloyds. I am sure you are aware that this can only be on the basis that you take no active part in the management of the syndicate to which you belong while you continue in office.

Yours ever,

(SGD) MT

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP.

59



PRIME MINISTER

PRIME MINISTER

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton has belatedly noted that he requires your permission to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

There is an absolute bar on the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for Trade being "names" while they hold office. For other office holders, there is no objection, provided they take no active part in the management of the syndicate to which they belong.

Would you like to reply to Lord James as in the attached draft?

A handwritten signature, likely of the Prime Minister, in dark ink.

8 July 1980

*Blind copy to Mr Wright,
C.O.
MAF.*

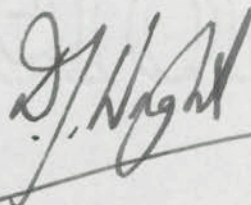
Ref. A02546

MR. PATTISON

"Names" at Lloyds

In your minute of 4th July, you asked whether the Prime Minister could agree to Lord James Douglas-Hamilton remaining a "name" at Lloyds.

2. I can confirm that the Prime Minister can agree to this. Only the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for Trade are barred from being "names" while they hold office. It seems from Lord James's letter that he realises that according to Questions of Procedure he should have sought the Prime Minister's approval when he first took office. Since he omitted to do this, it might be advisable to remind him that in giving her permission, the Prime Minister assumes that Lord James realises that while he continues in office he should not take an active part in the management of the syndicate to which he belongs.



(D.J. Wright)

7th July, 1980

Masters ^{SS}

BF 11/7/80

MR. WRIGHT
CABINET OFFICE

I enclose a letter to the Prime Minister from Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP, belatedly seeking authority to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

As with the various applications previously received from members of the Government, I take it that there is no reason to advise the Prime Minister against agreeing to this request?

MAp

4 July 1980

58

SS
4 July 1980

I am writing on the Prime Minister's behalf to thank you for your letter of 2 July seeking her authority for you to remain a "name" at Lloyds.

I will bring this to the Prime Minister's attention as soon as she returns from her current visit to Scotland, and she will be replying to you shortly.

MAP

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP.

RB



From: James Douglas-Hamilton
House of Commons
SW1.

2/7/1980

R3

Dear Prime Minister,

Under the Heading "Notes on Procedure
for Ministers", I understand I am
required to request permission to remain
a "Name" at Lloyd's.

As several other Whips are Names
this requirement escaped my notice ^{earlier} and
I should be most grateful if permission
to remain a "Name" could be granted,
which I have been since about 1966 or 1967.

Yours ever
James



DS

Minister

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

14 February 1980

Mr. P. M.,

Thank you for your letter of 11 February, about the invitation you have received from the IAPS to serve as its President.

I can understand your wish to accept the invitation, following the line of distinguished colleagues from our side of the House. I do not expect that the Government will find itself at odds with IAPS, and I should be very pleased if you accepted their invitation. It is an excellent body.

Yours sincerely

Robert

The Hon. Peter Brooke, M.P.

CU



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

The reply to Peter Brooke's
letter has been re-typed as
amended by you.

MA

13 February 1980

PRIME MINISTER

This letter from Peter Brooke asks your permission for him to take on the role of President of IAPS.

In practice, one would not expect any serious conflict of interest to arise. But IAPS is nevertheless an interest group, and Mr. Brooke could at some point be placed in a position of difficulty if IAPS took issue with some aspects of Government education policy.

Would you prefer to ask him to turn down the invitation, as in the attached draft? If you agree with his proposal for you to recommend Mr. van Straubenzee, you might like to add that in manuscript.

MA

Re Lyne

MA

12 February 1980



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

Thank you for your letter of 11 February, about the invitation you have received from the IAPS to serve as its President.

I can understand your wish to accept the invitation, following the line of distinguished colleagues from our side of the House. I do not expect that the Government will find itself at odds with IAPS, ~~But it is nevertheless an interest group, and one cannot rule out the possibility of differences of view. I would prefer to avoid any member of the Government finding himself in an invidious position through his role with independent bodies, and I would therefore like to take up your offer to suggest that IAPS should look elsewhere.~~

and I should be very pleased if you accepted their invitation. It is an excellent body.

The Hon. Peter Brooke, M.P.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

11 February 1980.

812/2

Dear Prime Minister,

The IAPS [Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools] has always had a Conservative Member as its President. My father did it for a decade between 1944 and 1954, and since then both Angus Maude and Edward Boyle did it, I believe, prior to John Davies, who was the most recent incumbent.

They have now written and asked me to succeed John Davies. I have explained to them that, were I

to do it, I would require your authority.

In terms of someone from the Party doing it, I am perfectly happy to carry the load, but Equally I would entirely understand if permission were withheld.

In that latter case I would suggest to them the name of Bill van Straubenzee, who has been quite exceptionally helpful over the Education Bill and related matters.

I
Yours sincerely
Peter Brooke



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

3 December 1979

I apologise for the delay in replying to your letter of 12 November.

As I have previously told you on the telephone, the Prime Minister has no objection to Mr. Hayhoe increasing his premium limits at Lloyds.

The Prime Minister has considered whether it is appropriate for Mr. Hayhoe to remain on the Governing Body of Birkbeck College. In view of the current sensitivities between the Government and universities, the Prime Minister has concluded with regret that it would be better for Mr. Hayhoe to stand down at this stage, and not run the risk of placing himself in an embarrassing situation later.

M. A. PATTISON

Major L.R.J. Tilson, Royal Signals,
Ministry of Defence.

26

PRIME MINISTER

Can I ask you to reconsider your decision about Mr. Hayhoe's links with Birkbeck College?

The issue is not simply one of decisions affecting his Government role, but issues affecting his part in the collective responsibility of the Government. This is an exceptionally sensitive time in relations between educational institutions and the Government. I understand that the DES would very much prefer him to stand down from the Governing Body.

Whilst it is theoretically possible for him to distance himself from matters affecting the Government, it would be much cleaner to ask him to step down now, and not run the risk of his being faced with a much more difficult choice later.

27 November 1979

PRIME MINISTER

The Government's relationship with the universities is essentially that of paymaster. At a time of pruning in spending plans, this is a sensitive relationship, and therefore one from which no member of a college's governing body could easily dissociate himself. This is the essence of the case for suggesting that Mr. Hayhoe would be well advised to step down now. But there are no binding rules: it is entirely within your judgement.

28 November 1979

MAP
What are the
"his issues" about
Birkbeck. Is it
"over the standards" now?

MAP
Perhaps he had better step
down now. Otherwise the argument
will run on and there are more
important matters to consider.

PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Barney Hayhoe seeks your permission to increase his premium limits at Lloyds, and asks advice as to whether it is appropriate for him to remain on the Governing Body of Birkbeck College.

I am advised that there is no problem over his premium limits, and I have therefore told his office that he may go ahead - there was some time pressure for his decision.

There are ^{recent} no/parallels for his request to remain on the Birkbeck Governing Body. In the past the Cabinet Office have always advised that membership of such bodies could give rise to a conflict of interest on the part of the Minister: such governing bodies are quite likely to be involved in representations to the Government. At present, there are a number of live issues in relations between the Government and the university. Cabinet Office advice is therefore that Mr. Hayhoe should resign from the Governing Body. Agree that he should be asked to do so?

MAP

I think he can
remain on Birkbeck.

Obviously he can take no
part in any decision
which affects his job.
not. not.

26 November 1979


CONFIDENTIAL


Ref. A0756

MR. PATTISON

I am sorry not to have replied earlier to your minute of 13th November requesting advice on the request that Mr. Hayhoe increase his premium limits for Lloyds and remain on the Governing Body of Birkbeck College.

I have already told you that Mr. Hayhoe's wish to increase his premium limits raises no problems - his position as a "name" raised no problems of conflict of interest.

As regards Birkbeck College, our advice is that Mr. Hayhoe resigns from the Governing Body. Such governing bodies are quite likely to be involved in representations to Government and there are plenty of live issues in relations between Government and the universities on which a college like Birkbeck may well wish to make its views known to Government. Although we have not had a recent case, we have always previously advised that membership of such bodies could well give rise to a conflict of interest on the part of the Minister.


(M.J. Vile)

26th November, 1979



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Education
New Delhi

Reference is made to the letter of the Government of Madhya Pradesh dated 12.10.1979 regarding the request for the appointment of a member to the Board of Secondary Education, Jabalpur. The Government of India has no objection to the appointment of a member to the Board of Secondary Education, Jabalpur, provided that the member is a citizen of India and is not a member of any political party.

The Government of India has no objection to the appointment of a member to the Board of Secondary Education, Jabalpur, provided that the member is a citizen of India and is not a member of any political party. The Government of India has no objection to the appointment of a member to the Board of Secondary Education, Jabalpur, provided that the member is a citizen of India and is not a member of any political party.

26 NOV 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy forwarded to

FL 510
IN CONFIDENCE



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

MR VILE

I would be grateful for your advice on the attached request from Mr. Hayhoe to increase his premium limits at Lloyds and to remain on the Governing Body of Birkbeck College.

DAP

13 November 1979

Re

From: Major L R J TILSON Royal Signals



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MAIN BUILDING WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2HB

Telephone 01-218 7116 (Direct Dialling)

01-218 9000 (Switchboard)

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR DEFENCE FOR THE ARMY

US of S(A)/BJH/3/1/1

Private Secretary to
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London

12 November 1979

Dear Private Secretary,

MINISTERS PRIVATE INTERESTS

I wrote to you in June requesting permission from The Prime Minister for Mr Barney Hayhoe to remain a Name at Lloyds whilst holding Ministerial Office, which was granted.

Mr Hayhoe now wishes to increase his premium limits by 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, in order to keep pace with inflation, and I would be grateful to know that such a proposal is in order.

May I also request advice as to whether it is appropriate for Mr Hayhoe to remain on the Governing Body of Birkbeck College.

Yours sincerely,
L R J Tilson

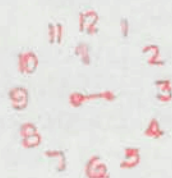
Military Assistant

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
HEADQUARTERS
WHITE HALL
LONDON SW1A 2AA



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TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM

13 NOV 1979



Minister

File

155



cc: C.O.

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 October 1979

Dear Peter,

Thank you so much for your letter of 25 September. Of course I have no objection to your carrying on in the two jobs you mention. I am sure that both will be of great value.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

The Honourable Peter Brooke, M.P.

259



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

This letter from Peter Brooke seeks your permission for him to remain a member of the Advisory Council of the Business Graduates Association and also of the Foundation for Management Education. Cabinet Office advice (attached) is that there is no difficulty whatsoever about this.

I attach a letter for you to send to Mr. Brooke.

MS

8 October 1979

Ref: A0363

MR. SANDERS

I am sorry not to have replied earlier to your minute of 27th September seeking advice on the letter to the Prime Minister from Mr. Peter Brooke, MP. I wish to establish from the Departments of Industry and Education and Science whether the Business Graduates Association or the Foundation for Management Education received financial support from the Government or were in the practice of making policy statements which might cause embarrassment to any Government Minister involved in these bodies. I have now established that neither in fact is in receipt of Government funds. I am also advised that neither body is at all likely to get involved in any public controversy involving Government policy. In so far as they have dealings with Government, both organisations seem to operate in a behind-the-scenes and responsible fashion. We would not therefore in these circumstances advise the Prime Minister to suggest Mr. Brooke terminate his association with the Business Graduates Association or decline the offer from the Foundation for Management Education, particularly as Mr. Brooke accepts that he should resign from either body if they were in danger of coming into conflict with Government.

MJV.

(M. J. Vile)

8th October 1979



B/F4-10-79

Tur

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

I attach a copy of a letter from the Honourable Peter Brooke, M.P. seeking the Prime Minister's guidance on his membership of two advisory bodies.

Have you any strong views about this?
My first reaction is that they look inoffensive, but there might perhaps be more to it than that.

MS

27 September 1979

Tur



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

September 25 . 1979 .

R27/9

Dear Prime Minister,

I would welcome your guidance as to whether two outside associations are appropriate on my part as a member of your Government.

For several years Michael Marshall and I have been members of the Advisory Council of the Business Graduates Association, both of us holding MBA degrees from Harvard. Michael has understandably resigned, given his responsibilities at the Department of Industry. Partly because of Michael's

resignation the BGA are anxious
I should continue to serve. I have
told them I will let them know.

Arising separately out
of this, John Bolton (of the Bolton
Committee on Small Businesses) has
recommended my name to the
Foundation for Management Education,
with which I believe Keith Joseph
may once have been associated.
I have likewise told them I would
let them know.

I am entirely in your
hands on both tasks, which are of

2
course unpaid. My only
interest would be as to
to which course represented the best
Service to the Government, and I
would of course instantly resign from
either if they were in danger of coming
into conflict with Government.

I ought perhaps finally
to mention, though it is a private
convenience of the Whips' Office and
not a public fact, that I am the
Education Whip, which has a
two-edged relevance.

Yours sincerely
Peter Brooke

17 August 1979

Thank you for your letter of 17 August.
I am sure that the Prime Minister will be
content with the unequivocal assurance
offered by Lord Mowbray.

M.A. PATTISON

Miss Helen Branney,
Department of the Environment.



Department of the Environment and
Department of Transport
Common Services
Room
2 Marsham Street London SW1P 3EB
Telex 22221 Direct line 01-212 3391
Switchboard 01-212 3434

FROM THE OFFICE OF LORD MOWBRAY AND STOURTON

17th August 1979

Dear Mr. Pattison,

Lord Mowbray has asked me to thank you for your letter of 10 August about his continuing his Lloyds underwriting activities.

Having further considered paragraph 74 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers, he would be grateful if you could assure the Prime Minister that he is "a totally sleeping name at Lloyds with no active interests there other than the results!"

Lord Mowbray trusts that this satisfies the requirements of paragraph 74.

Yours sincerely,
Helen Branney.

MISS H BRANNEY
Private Secretary

M Pattison Esq

17 AUG 1979





10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

10 August 1979

OF 21.8.79

He 116

Minister

The Prime Minister has seen Lord Mowbray and Stourton's minute of 30 July, seeking her consent to his continuing to be a Lloyds Underwriter.

The terms of Questions of Procedure for Ministers relevant to this case are (paragraph 74):

"It is clearly inappropriate that (Ministers) should take an active part in the management of the syndicates of which they are members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial Office."

Paragraph 74 goes on to note that the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that these conditions are met before granting permission. Could you please confirm to me that Lord Mowbray and Stourton is confident that his arrangements meet these conditions?

M. A. PATTISON

The Private Secretary to
Lord Mowbray and Stourton,
Department of the Environment.

RE

Ref: A0116

MR. PATTISON

Your minute of 1st August asked for advice on the letter of 30th July to the Prime Minister from Lord Mowbray and Stourton seeking the Prime Minister's agreement to his continuing to be a Lloyds Underwriter. As you say, his letter does not indicate the basis on which he proposes to continue his activities. I have been trying to ascertain more myself but without success hitherto. I suggest that the Prime Minister agree to Lord Mowbray and Stourton's request subject to his confirming, in accordance with paragraph 74 of Question of Procedure, that he is not involved in any syndicates which may give rise to a conflict of interest and that he will not be actively involved in their management.

MJ

(M. J. Vile)

9th August, 1979

Minute

2 August 1979

I am writing to confirm that the Prime Minister has no objection to Lord Ferrers holding the post of High Steward of Norwich Cathedral, and accepting a salary for that post, whilst holding office as a Minister, as reported in your Minister's minute to her of 27 July.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M.A. PATTISON

G.R. Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

CB

Ref: A087



MR. PATTISON

I have, needless to say, thought long and hard about whether or not Lord Ferrers appointment as High Steward of Norwich Cathedral gives rise to an actual or potential conflict of interest with his Ministerial position. It seems to me that neither the post nor the salary appear likely to create such a situation. (The salary would seem to make the post a good candidate for the comparability Commission!)

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. J. Vile', is positioned above the typed name.

(M. J. Vile)

1st August, 1979

1 AUG 1979

Minister

| BF 8/8/79 |

MR. VILE,
CABINET OFFICE.

31.7.79 I would be grateful for advice on the
N attached request from Lord Mowbray and Stourton
for the Prime Minister's approval to his
continuing his Lloyds underwriting activities.

His request is not exactly informative,
and sounds to me to imply more activity than
is acceptable under the terms of Paragraph 74
of "Questions of Procedure for Ministers".

MAP

1 August 1979

GB



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

I would be grateful for advice on the attached minute from the Minister of Agriculture about Lord Ferrers' private interests. I trust that there are no historic complications in holding the office of High Steward of Norwich Cathedral at the same time as holding a Ministerial office.

M. A. PATTISON

31 July 1979

578



Department of the Environment
2 Marsham Street London SW1

Telephone 01-212 3494 3391

Dear Prime Minister,

30 July 1979

Whilst speaking to Bertie Denham recently, he reminded me that I should seek your consent to continuing being a Lloyds Underwriter. The purpose of this note is therefore to do just that. I hope that it will be in order for me to carry on with my underwriting activities.

Yours sincerely
Charles

LORD MOWBRAY AND STOURTON

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP

30 JUL 1979





10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

30 July 1979

The Prime Minister has seen Lord Denham's minute of 18 July, in which he seeks approval to remain a name at Lloyds in accordance with paragraph 74 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers.

The Prime Minister is content that he should do so.

M. A. PATTISON

Charles Cumming-Bruce, Esq.,
Chief Whip's Office.

ll/hm



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON SW1A 2HH

From the Minister

PRIME MINISTER

26 minutes.

I am sorry to have to trouble you with a very minor issue on Ministers' private interests. Robin Ferrers has just been appointed High Steward of Norwich Cathedral at a salary, determined in 1552, of £6.67p per annum. As High Steward he will be responsible for the cathedral's fabric, and I suppose it is just possible that he might have some dealing with Government in that capacity. I see no real risk of conflict of interest, and if any were to arise Robin would resign the Stewardship at once. But in view of the rigour of the rules I thought I ought to tell you of his appointment.

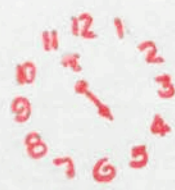
Y *5*
6 *see*

PETER WALKER
27 July 1979

RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE
ON 10/10/1914



30



COMMUNIST

cc Cab. Off

27 July 1979

Thank you for your letter of 25 July, seeking the Prime Minister's approval for Lord Ferrers to remain a name at Lloyds.

The Prime Minister is content that Lord Ferrers should remain a name at Lloyds on the basis proposed.

M.A. PATTISON

A.J. Perrins, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PRIME MINISTER

Lord Denham's attached letter seeks your approval for him to continue his Lloyds connections. The Cabinet Office advise that there would seem to be no conflict of interest problem through his being a member of the named syndicates, given that he does not intend to play an active part in the running of them.

You agreed that I need not refer straightforward requests of this nature to you: this one is not entirely straightforward, in that Lord Denham is not merely remaining connected with the syndicates in question, but is actually taking up new connections during his period in office. Nevertheless it appears harmless. Agree?

MPD Yes Sir.

26 July 1979

Ref: A061

MR. PATTISON

Your minute of 23rd July asked for advice on Lord Denham's letter of 18th July to the Prime Minister seeking her agreement to his membership of certain syndicates at Lloyds. There would seem to be no conflict of interest problem through Lord Denham, as Government Chief Whip in the House of Lords, being a member of these syndicates. He does not say that he will not play an active part in the running of these syndicates. I suggest that the Prime Minister agree, subject to confirmation, as required by paragraph 74 of Question of Procedure for Ministers, that this is the case.

Mv.
(M. J. Vile)

26th July, 1979

Ref: A064



MR. PATTISON

As you surmise in your minute of 26th July, I see no difficulties in Lord Ferrers continuing to be a "name" at Lloyds, since he proposes to take no part in managing the affairs of his syndicate, and his syndicate poses no conflict of interest problem.

(M. J. Vile)

26th July, 1979

MR. VILE,
CABINET OFFICE

✓

Could I please have your advice about the attached request by Lord Ferrers to remain a name at Lloyds? On the basis of recent precedents, I expect that you will see no difficulty in the Prime Minister's acquiescence.

M.A.P.

DRB-

26 July 1979



From the
Minister of State

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

M A Pattison Esq
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
SW1

25 July 1979

Dear Mr Pattison,

I am writing on behalf of the Minister of State, Lord Ferrers, about a private interest which he wishes to maintain during his period of office, but which requires the approval of the Prime Minister under the guidelines laid down in 'Questions of Procedure for Ministers'. The Minister of State regrets that the necessary clearance was not sought earlier.

Lord Ferrers has since 1978 been a Name at Lloyds and his underwriting affairs are looked after by Norman Frizell (Underwriting) Ltd. Lord Ferrers does not take any part in managing the affairs of the syndicate, and the emphasis of this particular syndicate's business does not seem to be such that his continued participation in it would be in any way inconsistent with his Ministerial office.

I should be very grateful if you could seek the approval of the Prime Minister to Lord Ferrers continuing with his Lloyds activities.

Yours sincerely

End Shipkin

¹⁴² A J Perrins
Private Secretary

A circular postmark from London, dated 26 JUL 1979. The text "LONDON" is at the top, "26 JUL 1979" is at the bottom, and "11 12 1" is in the center.



MAP Ministers
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Whitehall Place

London, S.W. 1

From the
Parliamentary
Secretary's office

24 July 1979

Mike Pattison Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
London SW1

Dear Mike

Thank you for your letter of 9 July about my Minister's private interests.

Mr Wiggin is grateful to the Prime Minister for her consent that he should remain a "name" at Lloyd's on the basis proposed, and that he should retain his shareholding in Wiggin Farms Limited.

As regards Mr Wiggin's directorship of Wiggin Farms Limited, he will in compliance with the Prime Minister's wishes, resign this position.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

Yours sincerely

Stan Sadowski

S Sadowski
Private Secretary



24 JUL 1972

file

Minister

BF 1-8-79

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

I would be grateful for your advice
on Lord Denham's attached approach to the
Prime Minister about his status at Lloyds.

M. A. PATTISON

JAD.

23 July 1979

file

Minister

BF 1-8-79

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

I would be grateful for your advice
on Lord Denham's attached approach to the
Prime Minister about his status at Lloyds.

M. A. PATTISON

JAP.

23 July 1979



*From the Government Chief Whip
House of Lords*

18th July 1979

My dear Prime Minister,

The Cabinet Document, Questions of Procedure for Ministers, lays down in paragraph 74 that all Ministers who are named at Lloyd's should seek the approval of the Prime Minister before continuing with this connection.

I have been a member of Lloyd's for some twenty years and was given such approval during the 1970-74 Parliament. The matter is slightly complicated this time because I have recently changed my underwriting agent from Howson, Devitt (Agencies) Limited of 92 Fenchurch Street, London EC3 to Messrs. Bradstock and Barker (Underwriting Agencies) Limited of 158 Fenchurch Street, London EC3N 6AR. This entailed resigning from all my existing syndicates, which I did in April this year, the resignation taking effect on 31st December 1979. My membership of the new syndicates through Messrs. Bradstock and Barker will start on 1st January 1980. These new syndicates are as follows:-

Marine

W.H. Pyman and others Syndicate Nos. 932 etc.
£40,000 Premium Income Limit

Non-Marine

B.T.D. Kellett and others Syndicate Nos. 994 etc.
£20,000 Premium Income Limit

D.F. Bradstock and others Syndicate No. 183
£25,000 Premium Income Limit

M.W. Payne and others Syndicate No. 386
£10,000 Premium Income Limit

Motor

Ibex Motor Syndicate No. 587
£20,000 Premium Income Limit

I should be extremely grateful if I could have your approval to continue these associations.

*Yours ever,
B. Denham*
DENHAM

The Rt Hon Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP
Prime Minister

25 JUL 1979



CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

12 July, 1979.

Thank you for your letter of 6 July, reporting that Mr. Rees is satisfied that the problem set out in my letter of 27 June will not arise.

On this understanding, the Prime Minister is content that Mr. Rees should remain an outside name at Lloyds.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M. A. PATTISON

M.C. Felstead, Esq.,
H.M. Treasury.

DBO



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

Peter Rees is an "outside" name at Lloyds. You will recall that Sir John Hunt advised that there is a judgement to be made as to whether all Treasury Ministers should be seen to be completely divorced from the City, as is the rule in the case of the Chancellor. You felt that Mr. Rees would have no dealings with the City, and that the only difficulty might arise if he became involved in legislation on Insurance Tax Relief.

I asked whether Mr. Rees felt that, in this area, his connection with Lloyds might give rise to awkward media speculation. I attach his reply.

This now comes back to the question of judgement to which Sir John Hunt referred (see Flag A). Are you content that Mr. Rees should remain an "outside" name?

Yes orb

MAP

9 July 1979



10 DOWNING STREET

cc CO H8

Ministers

✓ Ian Gow

From the Private Secretary

9 July 1979

The Prime Minister has seen your Minister's letter of 18 June.

She is content that he should remain a "name" at Lloyd's on the basis proposed.

She is also content that he should retain his shareholding in Wiggin Farms Limited. She does not, however, feel that his position as a Director of that company is compatible with his position as a Minister, and she would wish him to resign this position. She has noted the advice of Mr. Wiggin's accountant that this might exacerbate problems which the company has been having with the tax authorities, and she would like further private advice from Mr. Wiggin about the nature of these problems. Perhaps Mr. Wiggin could have a word with Ian Gow, the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Private Secretary, at a suitable moment.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M. A. PATTISON

Stan Sadowski, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.



cc MJOile

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

9 July 1979

The Prime Minister has now considered your Minister's letter of 18 June, seeking instructions on his farming interests and those of his colleagues.

She sees no difficulty in the Ministers retaining their interests on the basis set out in Mr. Walker's letter, and she is content that they should retain their membership of representative bodies. She is also content that Earl Ferrers should remain President of the East of England Agricultural Association.

In respect of the Ministers' general position as farm owners, the Prime Minister would still wish them to declare their interest if a question arises, for example in respect of a discussion on some aspect of taxation policy, which bears upon a Minister's particular circumstances. In respect of their membership of representative bodies, the Prime Minister would wish them to refrain from any active association with the views or activities of these bodies.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

MAP

G.R. Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.



ec. 100. ✓
12/7

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

M Pattison Esq
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1

6 July 1979

Dear Mike

Thank you for your letter of 27 June. The Minister of State has asked me to say that he foresees no fiscal problems specifically affecting Lloyds or its members on the horizon, but should there be any, he is satisfied that the problem you describe should not arise. His shares in the syndicates to which he belongs and his total divorce from their management does he feels make his position quite unremarkable.

Mat Felstead

M C FELSTEAD
Private Secretary



PRIME MINISTER

This is advice from Sir John Hunt about the various interests of the Agriculture Ministers.

Peter Walker's letter at flag A points to the farming interests of all four Ministers, and their membership of N.F.U., C.L.A., etc. Sir John advises that there are no problems on these points, subject to your requiring the Ministers to declare their interest if a question arises, e.g. perhaps in discussion of an aspect of taxation policy, which bears upon a Minister's particular circumstances.

Mr. Wiggin's letter at flag B presents no difficulty in respect of Lloyds, but Sir John advises firmly that Mr. Wiggin should be asked to resign his directorship in Wiggin Farms Limited, although he may retain his shareholding. Mr. Wiggin observes that his company's tax problems will apparently be exacerbated by his giving up the directorship. Sir John does not consider that this justifies a different decision, but proposes that you ask for further information about these problems to avoid any risk of embarrassment in the future.

Agree to respond to these various declarations of interest as in Sir John Hunt's advice?

6 July 1979

MAP

Accept Sir John's
advice - can Terry
Wiggin advise us further
privately (have such
with him as on Peter
Rees) about the accounts
point on his directorship
not



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

6 July 1979

In the Prime Minister's absence from London today, I am writing to confirm that she is content for you to remain an outside name at Lloyds, as you requested in your letter of 3 July.

M. A. PATTISON

The Hon. Peter Brooke, M.P.

25C



Ref. A09918

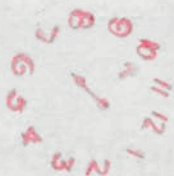
MR. PATTISON

You ask in your minute of 4th July for advice on Mr. Peter Brooke's request for the Prime Minister's permission to remain a "name" at Lloyds. I see no problem. There is no danger of a conflict of interest, and he is an outside "name" e.g. not involved in the running of the syndicates. I recommend that the Prime Minister agree to Mr. Brooke's request.

MJV.

(M.J. Vile)

5th July, 1979



-5 JUL 1959

Ref. A09913

MR. PATTISON

Flags A+B You asked for advice on the letters of 18th June to the Prime Minister from the Minister of Agriculture and from Mr. Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry, about private interests. These letters seek the Prime Minister's agreement to a number of different aspects of the private interests of the Ministers at the Ministry of Agriculture. This minute deals with each in turn, beginning with Mr. Peter Walker's letter.

All four Ministers have farms. Can they retain these?

✓ As Mr. Walker suggests, it is not unprecedented for Ministers in that Ministry to have farms (e.g. Mr. Prior during the last Conservative Government). Indeed this might be regarded as a good qualification for the job. It is probably unique, however, for all the Ministers to have farms. Nevertheless, provided, as Mr. Walker proposes, the Ministers do not take an active part in the running of their businesses, any potential conflict of interest should be avoidable. I therefore recommend that the Prime Minister raise no objection to the Ministers retaining their farms. Does Mr. Walker's letter fulfil the Ministers' obligation to declare their interest before any discussion of agricultural policy?

✓ Paragraph 68 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers stipulate that any private interests retained should be declared to Ministerial colleagues if they have to discuss public business affecting that interest. It also says that the Minister should remain entirely detached from the consideration of that business. It would be a nonsense for the agricultural Ministers to detach themselves from consideration of all business that might bear on their farming interests. On the other hand, one cannot rule out a particular situation arising in which it would be appropriate for a Minister's particular interest to be declared. I therefore recommend that the Prime Minister indicate that she accepts that the Ministers need not take any further steps to declare their interest, so far as their general position as farm owners is concerned, but that she considers they should still declare their interest if a question arises e.g. in respect of a discussion on some aspect of taxation policy which bears upon a Minister's particular circumstances.



May the Ministers remain members of the National Farmers' Union or the Country Landowners Association?

Again there are precedents for this. Mr. Prior remained a member of the NFU whilst Minister of Agriculture, and Lord Ferrers a member of the CLA when he was last a junior Minister in the Ministry. On the other hand, consumer interest is increasingly given more weight than previously in discussion of agricultural matters, and as Minister for Food, Mr. Walker should not be seen as spokesman for the NFU. It is also unusual for Ministers to retain an interest of this kind with bodies which are intimately connected with the activities of their Department. On the other hand, the fact is that all four Ministers are farmers, and that all farmers are assumed to be (and indeed virtually all are) members of the NFU (or the CLA). I doubt if obliging them to resign from the NFU or the CLA would be regarded as a significant move in distancing them from their farming interests. I therefore recommend that the Prime Minister agree to continue membership of these organisations by the Ministers, provided, as Mr. Walker proposes, the Ministers refrain from any active association with their views or activities.

Can Lord Ferrers remain President of the East of England Agricultural Association?

This seems to be an honorific title with no obligations of an executive character in a body with very limited functions. I recommend that the Prime Minister agree to this.


I now turn to Mr. Wiggin's letter.

Can Mr. Wiggin remain a "name" at Lloyds?

Mr. Wiggin says that he takes no part in managing the affairs of his syndicates and that he is no longer involved with the one syndicate which has farming connections. I recommend that the Prime Minister agree to Mr. Wiggin remaining a "name".

Can Mr. Wiggin remain a Director of, and Shareholder in, Wiggin Farms Limited?


Questions of Procedure for Ministers (paragraph 70) is categorical that Ministers must on assuming office, resign any directorships whether in public or private companies, other than in private companies established for the maintenance of private family estates and only incidentally concerned in trading. These guidelines have been published and I do not believe that it is possible to exempt a



Minister from published guidelines particularly in respect of a private interest in an activity which is so closely related to his Ministerial responsibilities. Moreover, as a Director, Mr. Wiggin must presumably involve himself in active direction of the company in a way which would be incompatible with his position as a Minister. I therefore recommend that Mr. Wiggin should be asked to resign his Directorship.

There is no rigid rule that a controlling interest in a company must be disposed of by a Minister, but this must occur if there is any danger of a conflict of interest. You will recall that Mr. Mitchell of the Department of Industry was obliged to put his shareholding in his family firm in Trust because of his general responsibility for small firms but that Mr. Marshall was allowed to retain his shareholding in a family firm because his responsibilities would not directly bear on its activities. It is unlikely that Mr. Wiggin's Ministerial activities will bear directly on the fortunes of Wiggin Farms Limited. I therefore recommend that Mr. Wiggin be permitted to retain his shareholding.

Mr. Wiggin says that his Accountant has advised him that either transferring the shares or giving up the Directorship would greatly exacerbate problems which the company is having with the tax authorities. This does not alter the advice set out above but I think the Prime Minister would be justified in asking Mr. Wiggin for further information on these problems on a private basis so that she can satisfy herself that there is no risk of any embarrassment in the future.


(John Hunt)

5th July, 1979



-5 JUL 1979



FILE

VUS

B/K 11-7-79

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

Could I please have your advice on
the attached application from Peter Brooke,
M.P., to remain an outside name at Lloyds.

M. A. PATTISON

4 July 1979

ABO



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

July 3rd 1979

R3/h

Dear Prime Minister,

I was until becoming a
Whip an outside name at Lloyd's
and I clearly need your authority
to remain so. In case the information
is necessary for the request, I am
in Marine Syndicates 16/17/18, in
Non Marine Syndicate 15 and in Motor
Syndicate 866. I hope it will be
possible to continue, not least because



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON, ENGLAND

it represents a particularly helpful
root in my particular constituency.

Yours sincerely

Pam Brooke



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

27 June 1979

Poler
The Prime Minister has seen Mr. Rees's letter of 18 June, in which he seeks her permission to remain an "outside name" at Lloyds.

The position is especially delicate in the case of Treasury Ministers, and you will know that the Chancellor is absolutely barred from being a "name" at Lloyds, but other Treasury Ministers are considered in relation to their particular responsibilities.

The most obvious point of possible difficulty in the case of Mr. Rees is if he finds himself dealing as a Minister with any amendment to tax relief arrangements for insurance. Whilst the Prime Minister has no doubt that he would act with complete integrity in such matters, there would be scope for innuendo in the media which would be unwelcome for the Government. I would be grateful to know if Mr. Rees is satisfied that this problem will not arise.

M. A. PATTISON

M.C. Felstead, Esq.,
HM Treasury.

Alkin



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

26 June 1979

The Prime Minister is content that Mr. Butler should remain an inactive member of the Leslie Langton syndicate at Lloyds, as requested in your letter of 18 June.

M. A. PATTISON

Mrs. E.A. Riley,
Department of Industry.

KAB

cc CO JS



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

26 June 1979

You wrote to Martin Vile on 25 June seeking permission for the Chief Whip and Mr. Robert Boscawen to remain "names" at Lloyds. Martin has passed your letter to me, as it is for the Prime Minister to rule on such applications.

The Prime Minister is content that Mr. Jopling and Mr. Boscawen should remain "names" on the basis set out in your letter.

M. A. PATTERSON

Murdo Maclean, Esq.,
Chief Whip's Office.



Government Chief Whip

12 Downing Street, London SW1



25 June 1979

Dear Martin,

The Chief Whip has asked me to consult you as to whether under the terms of paragraph 74 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers, he can have permission to continue to be a "name" at Lloyds.

The Chief Whip is in the Marine, non-Marine, Aviation and Motor syndicates but plays no active part in their management.

A similar request has come from Mr Robert Boscawen, one of the Government Whips, who is also a non-working 'name' at Lloyds. He has no involvement in the management or direction of any syndicate.

Yours ever,
Maclean
(M MACLEAN)

M Vile Esq
Cabinet Office
70 Whitehall
SW1

Ref: A09867



MR. PATTISON

I attach a letter from Murdo Maclean putting forward requests by the Chief Whip and Mr. Boscawen to remain "Names" at Lloyds. In neither case does there appear to be a danger of a conflict of interest; and neither proposes to take any active part in the management of their respective syndicates. I therefore recommend that the Prime Minister agree to both requests.

M.V.

(M. J. Vile)

25th June 1979

1.
PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Rees's attached request to remain an "outside name" at Lloyds is not as straightforward as others you have considered. Sir John Hunt sets out the considerations in the minute at Flag A. He suggests that, whilst a genuine conflict of interest is unlikely, you need to make a judgement on whether any Treasury Minister who is liable to have dealings with the City should, like the Chancellor, be seen to be "purer than pure".

Would you like Mr. Rees to take some further step to distance himself from the Lloyds' connection, e.g. by "suspending membership" as in paragraph 5 of Sir John Hunt's minute?

25 June 1979

*(I don't believe
MAD Peter will have
any dealings with
the City. The only thing is that
he would not propose or support
any amendment on bank relief for
immediate not for*

Ref: A09856

MR. PATTISON

No.

Yes

1. Agree?

2. Do you wish to see every individual case, or can I give your approval to similar requests which Sir J Hunt regards as straightforward?

M/P 25/6/79 Below.

You minute of 19th June asked for advice on the letter of 18th June to you from Mr. Adam Butler's Private Secretary about Mr. Butler's wish to remain an inactive member of the Leslie Langton at Lloyds.

The Leslie Langton is a syndicate at Lloyds dealing in marine, non-marine, aviation and motor business. None of these seem likely to give rise to a situation of conflict of interest for Mr. Butler. Since he does not propose to take an active part in the affairs of the syndicate, I recommend that the Prime Minister agree to his remaining an inactive member.

M/V.

A. J. Vile

(M. J. Vile)

25th June, 1979

B/f 2.7.79

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

Could I please have your advice on a further request to remain a "name" at Lloyds, this time from Mr. Jerry Wiggin. You are already considering his agricultural interests, which were raised in Mr. Peter Walker's approach on behalf of all the Agriculture Ministers.

M. A. PATTISON

25 June 1979

Ref. A09847

MR. PATTISON

In your minute of 18th June you asked for advice on Mr. Peter Rees's request that he should be allowed to continue as an "outside name" at Lloyds.


2. Being an "outside name" means that Mr. Rees:-

- (i) has to put down a substantial sum in each syndicate to become a "name"
- (ii) may or may not have invested extra money in the syndicates to obtain a greater share of the profits
- (iii) takes no part in the management of the syndicates
- (iv) but shares, with the other "names", unlimited liability to the full extent of their personal fortunes if things should go wrong.

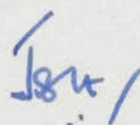
3. Mr. Rees's request is not at all straightforward since paragraph 74 of "Questions of Procedure for Ministers" debars the Chancellor of the Exchequer from being a "name" at Lloyds but is silent about other Treasury Ministers.

4. I think the most concise way of giving additional background to the Prime Minister is to attach copies of the relevant section from the Cabinet Office Precedent Book. You will see that there is no precedent of a Treasury junior Minister seeking guidance on the matter but that paragraph 6.25 envisages that, while the Chancellor is absolutely barred, other Treasury Ministers will be considered "in relation to their particular responsibilities". So far as Mr. Rees is concerned he would not seem to have a specific conflict of interest if he remains a "name" (as would e.g. the Minister of Transport if he remained a "name" in a Motor Syndicate), but he has of course got some responsibility in the taxation field.

5. You will also see that some previous Ministers have "suspended membership". This means that they have retained the position as at (i), (iii) and (iv) in paragraph 2 above but have taken out any additional money from the syndicate as at (ii). There is apparently no way of ceasing temporarily to hold unlimited liability. To avoid this a member would have to cease to be a "name" and buy his way into a syndicate again after he had given up the Ministerial office in question.



6. To sum up, I do not think that Mr. Rees is debarred by paragraph 74 of "Questions of Procedure" from continuing to be a "name" and I do not think that any real question of conflict of interest is likely to arise. The only question is whether any Treasury Minister who is liable to have dealings with the City ought to be like the Chancellor and be "purer than pure". I think I must leave this to the Prime Minister's judgment.



(John Hunt)

22nd June, 1979

"NAMES" AT LLOYDS.

(file 16/4, Part 3, Annex C; Part 4 Annex 5).

"A Minister cannot properly continue to be a "name" at Lloyds while holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Secretary of State for Trade. In each case he is required to suspend his underwriting activities. As regards other Ministers who, on appointment to office, are "names", it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of the syndicates of which they are members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial office. All Ministers are therefore required, on appointment whether to their first or to any subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appointment or establishing any such connection during their term of appointment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met."

(C(PR)(76)1, paragraph 76).

6.22 The rule is analagous to that for shareholdings.

6.23 A "name" is a member (similar to a shareholder in a company but with unlimited liability) of an underwriting syndicate. There is no possibility of having a controlling interest in a syndicate. The question is whether, nonetheless, a potential conflict of interest requires a Minister to cease to be a "name".

6.24 Ministers are required to obtain the Prime Minister's permission to continue as a "name" both on first appointment and on any change of office (because the potential conflict of interest is heavily dependent on particular Ministerial offices). And they must also do so if they propose to become "names" while in office. (Until 1971, apart from the "barred" offices (see below) Ministers were only required to obtain the Prime Minister's permission

if they wished to become a "name" while a Minister, (including Ministers not in the Cabinet and Junior Ministers to the most affected Departments). This meant that there was no check on Ministers who were "names" already on taking office. An amendment in 1971 made good this gap).

6.25 The Departments most concerned with insurance are Treasury and the Department of Trade. Accordingly the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Trade are absolutely barred from being "names". Other Ministers in these Departments (like other Ministers generally) will be considered in relation to their particular responsibilities. The Prime Minister is also barred from being a "name" (since 1973).

6.26 In addition to Treasury and Trade, Transport has an interest in motor insurance, (the Minister of Transport was "barred" until the office was abolished in 1970), Health and Social Security in pensions and life insurance, and Employment in employers' liability insurance. It is probably sufficient that the Secretaries of State in these cases should not be members of any syndicate dealing in these classes of insurance. (There was considerable debate in 1971 as to whether the Secretaries of State with these responsibilities should be barred completely. It was decided not but the words "there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial office" were added).

6.27 Ceasing to be a "name" means no longer being a member of a syndicate. A Minister may still belong to Lloyds. Furthermore, he will still have a responsibility for the business done by his syndicate while he was a member (profits and losses in a particular year are often not finally settled until a number of years later).

6.28 On one occasion, in 1972, Ministers who were "names" had their attention drawn to the possibility that syndicates in which they were involved might be at risk on Distiller's business in relation to compensation for Thalidomide children. (In the event, no Minister was a member of a syndicate with a direct insurance interest in Distillers, though some were involved through reinsurance).

Ministers who have been "names" at Lloyds since 1966.

1966-1970	None	
1970-1974	Humphrey Atkins	(Deputy Chief Whip, later Chief Whip - no objection).
	Lord Aberdare	(Minister of State, DHSS later Minister without Portfolio - no objection).
	Mr Baker	(PUSS, Defence, later PUSS, FCO - no objection).
	Robert Carr	(S/S Employment, later Lord President and Home Secretary - agreed subject to "scrupulous care" to ensure no conflict of interest).
	Viscount Colville	(Minister of State, Home Office - no objection).
	Lord Denham	(Lords Whip - no objection).
	Mr Fortescue	(Commons Whip - no objection).
	Mr Gibson Watt	(PUSS, Welsh Office - no objection).
	Lord Hailsham	(Lord Chancellor - no objection).
	Lord Jellicoe	(Lord Privy Seal - no objection - but suspended membership from 31.12.70).
	Mr Jopling	(Commons Whip - no objection).
	Sir Keith Joseph	(S/S Social Services - agreed subject to "scrupulous care" - suspended membership from 31.3.72).
	Reginald Maudling	(Home Secretary - was asked by the PM for an assurance that there was no inconsistency between his Ministerial duties and the business undertaken by his syndicate).
	Lord Mowbray and Stourton.	(Lords Whip - no objection).
	Lord Polworth	(Minister of State, Scottish Office - no objection).
	Francis Pym	(Chief Whip, later S/S Northern Ireland - no objection).
	Mr Royle	(PUSS, FCO - no objection).
	Lord St Aldwyn	(Lords Chief Whip - no objection).
	Peter Walker	(S/S Environment, later S/S Trade and Industry - agreed (when S/S Environment) subject to "scrupulous care" - suspended membership, so the question did not arise at DTI).
	Mr Weatherill	(Commons Whip - no objection).
1974-	None	
present		



Joe B
Minister

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

21 June 1979

You wrote to us on 12 June, seeking the Prime Minister's approval for Mr. Hayhoe to remain a "Name" at Lloyds. The Prime Minister is content.

You also asked for advice about Mr. Hayhoe's position as Honorary Secretary to the European Movement. The Prime Minister takes the view that Mr. Hayhoe should resign from this position, as has happened in the past.

I am copying this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

... SANDERS

Major L.R.J. Tilson,
Ministry of Defence.

ABO



100 15

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

21 June 1979

You wrote to Clive Whitmore on 18 June, seeking the Prime Minister's approval for the Lord Chancellor continuing as a "Name" at Lloyds. The Prime Minister is content.

I am copying this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

N. J. SANDERS

Ian Maxwell, Esq.,
Lord Chancellor's Office.

100 15

Ref: A09824



PRIME MINISTER !
Agree?
MAP 20/6

MR. PATTISON

Below
You asked for advice on the Lord Chancellor's wish to remain a "Name" at Lloyds (his Private Secretary's letter of 18th June).

The Lord Chancellor proposes to take no active part in the management of his syndicate, and he is aware of no possible conflict of interest with his position as Lord Chancellor. I recommend that the Prime Minister agree to the Lord Chancellor's request.

Agreed not

MJV

(M. J. Vile)

20th June, 1979

Ref: A09823

MR. PATTISON

Agree that Mr Hayhoe
may maintain his Lloyd's
link, but should resign
as an officer of the
European Movement?

Your minute of 13th June asked for advice on the requests by Mr. Hayhoe to remain a "Name" at Lloyds and to remain as Honorary Secretary to the European Movement (his Military Assistant's letter of 12th June).

Flag A
Mr. Hayhoe's continuing membership of Lloyds seems straightforward: he takes no active part in the management of the affairs of his syndicate and he is aware of no conflict of interest. I recommend that the Prime Minister agree to this request.

Flag B
As regards his wish to remain Honorary Secretary to the European Movement, I attach a note about the Movement. Although the objectives of the Movement are ones which the Government will share - indeed the Prime Minister, along with the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Liberal Party, is a patron of the Movement - association in an administrative capacity with a body which is involved in political activity in its widest sense would not seem to be compatible with a Minister's position as a member of the Government. You will see that Mr. Douglas Hurd was Deputy Chairman of the Movement, but he resigned his position on becoming a Minister. My advice is that Mr. Hayhoe should similarly step down as Honorary Secretary of the Movement.

M.J.V.

(M. J. Vile)

20th June 1979

As Douglas Hurd resigned,
so I think should Barry
Hayhoe. M.J.V.

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

1. The European Movement was established in 1948 following the first Congress of Europe and is the parent body of a large number of organisations working with the aim to promote European unity. The aim of the branch of the Movement in Britain is to consolidate Britain's role in the European Community, extend the benefits of membership already gained and work for Europe's cultural, economic and political union.
2. In furtherance of its cause it has a number of regular publications FACTS, NEW EUROPE, WOMEN IN EUROPE and CEM (for those in local government). A large number of meetings and conferences are held throughout the country each year involving most sectors of the population including political parties, local authorities, trade unions, youth organisations and educational establishments.
3. A list of Officers of the Movement is attached.

19 June 1979

MR. PATTISON

Agreed m.b.

PRIME MINISTER

*Agree that these four
Minister may remain
"names" at Lloyds?*

MAP 19/6.

Ministerial "Names" at Lloyds

FLAG B — A number of Ministers are seeking permission to remain "names" at
FLAG C — Lloyds. This minute deals with the requests which have been put to the Prime
FLAG D — Minister by the Secretary of State for Defence (his letter of 12th June), the
FLAG A — Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (his Private Secretary's letter of
12th June) and the Minister of State for Defence, Lord Strathcona (his letter of
14th June). It also deals with the attached letter which Sir John Hunt has
received from the Lord President. The rules governing Ministers who are
"names" at Lloyds, which are contained in paragraph 74 of Questions of
Procedure for Ministers, are:

"A Minister should not be a "name" at Lloyds while holding office as
Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Secretary of State for
Trade. As regards other Ministers who, on appointment to office, are
"names", it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part
in the management of the affairs of the syndicates of which they are
members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis
of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be
regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial
office. All Ministers are therefore required, on appointment whether
to their first or to any subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the
permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with
Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appoint-
ment or establishing any such connection during their term of appoint-
ment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be
satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met."

None of these Ministers take an active part in the management of the
affairs of the syndicates of which they are members, and in no case does there
appear to be an actual or potential conflict of interest with their present
Ministerial offices. Sir John Hunt therefore recommends that the Prime
Minister agree that each of these Ministers may continue to be a "name" at Lloyds.

M.V.
M. J. VILE

19th June, 1979

B/F 26-6-79

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

I would be grateful for advice on
the enclosed declaration of interests by
Ministers at Agriculture.

M. A. PATTISON

19 June 1979

lg

MR. VILE
CABINET OFFICE

Could I please have your advice on the
attached request from Mr. Adam Butler to
remain an inactive member of a Lloyds' syndicate.

M.A. PATTISON

19 June 1979

FILE

VUS

of 25/6

MR. VILE

CABINET OFFICE

Could I please have advice on Mr. Peter Rees's request (attached) for the Prime Minister's permission that he continue as an "outside name" at Lloyds.

M. A. PATTISON

Re

18 June 1979



From the
Parliamentary
Secretary

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1

18 June 1979

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister
No 10 Downing Street
London SW1

Dear Prime Minister,

I have read 'Questions of Procedure for Ministers'.

I have for many years been a "name" at Lloyds and write a broad section of business on a number of syndicates. I have ceased underwriting in a livestock syndicate, and I take no part in managing the affairs of any of the syndicates of which I am a member. I hope very much, therefore, that I might continue with my Lloyds activities.

Peter Walker has written to you on the general question of farming interests. I would in addition, like your approval for me to continue my Directorship of, and Shareholding (99 of 100 £1 shares) in Wiggin Farms Limited. This company has until now, been the vehicle for my farming activities and the recipient of consultancy or other fees earned by myself. Since the latter obviously ceased on my appointment the company will be almost dormant but it will not fall precisely within the permitted class of exemption as laid out in Questions of Procedure. My accountant advises me that transferring the shares or giving up my Directorship would greatly exacerbate problems which the company is having with the tax authorities. Since my farming activities are confined to a partnership where my partner takes all the management decisions, provides the capital and has 90% of any profits I cannot see that there will be the remotest chance of a conflict of interest or even the appearance of such conflict beyond that dealt with in Peter's letter. I have discussed this matter with him and he supports my approach.

Yours ever

JERRY WIGGIN



From the Minister

13 cc M.J. J. J. J.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON SW1A 2HH

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

18 June 1979

My junior Ministers and I have studied the paper on Questions of Procedure for Ministers which was circulated last week. It does not lay down clear or explicit rules on farming interests, and we have therefore to be guided by the precedents. I thought that you should know of our conclusions, in case you wished in any way to dissent from them.

All four of us have farms. The precedents suggest that there is no objection to our retaining them, provided that we do not ourselves take an active part in running the farm business. We shall all of us take care not to do so. I hope you will regard this letter as fulfilling our obligation to declare our interest before taking part in any discussion of agricultural policy.

We are also members of representative bodies such as the National Farmers' Union or Country Landowners' Association. Again the precedents suggest that membership may be retained, so long as we refrain from any active association with the organisations' views or activities. We propose to follow this course.

Finally, Robin Ferrers is President of the East of England Agricultural Association, which runs the East of England Show. He would like to retain this office, which is of course unpaid and does not involve active participation in the running of the Show or the other business of the Association. This seems to me to be unexceptionable. Any invitations to accept similar positions in future will of course be declined, but the retention of such an office when it is already held seems to me to be a different matter.

PETER WALKER



15 June 1954
The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place, London SW 1

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th June 1954, in relation to the proposed amendment to the Milk (Special Measures) Regulations, 1954, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the relevant authorities for their consideration.

I am sorry that I am unable to give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the need for thorough consideration of such matters.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Yours faithfully,
The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

RECEIVED
14 JUN 1954

FROM:

THE RT. HON. LORD HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE, C.H., F.R.S., D.C.L.



HOUSE OF LORDS,
SW1A 0PW

18 June 1979

Dear Clive,

Paragraph 74 of "Questions of Procedure for Ministers" deals with Ministers being "Names" at Lloyds.

The Lord Chancellor is, and has been for some time, a "Name" at Lloyds. He was a "Name" during the 1970-74 Conservative Government, and indeed in other Conservative Governments before that, and he hopes the Prime Minister will have no objection to his continuing as such. The Lord Chancellor will not, of course, take any active part in the management of a syndicate, and he has no reason to believe that the business of the syndicate of which he is a member is inconsistent with the position he himself holds as Lord Chancellor.

I will be grateful if you would refer this matter to the Prime Minister for her consideration as to whether the Lord Chancellor may continue as a "Name" at Lloyds.

Yours sincerely
Ian Maxwell

I H MAXWELL

Clive Whitmore Esq
Principal Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London S W 1

cc M. Vile for advice.

6464 NTC 64



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
ASHDOWN HOUSE
123 VICTORIA STREET
LONDON SW1E 6RB

TELEPHONE DIRECT LINE 01-212 6403
SWITCHBOARD 01-212 7676

From the
Minister of State 's Office

The Hon Adam Butler MP

Mike Pattison Esq
Private Secretary to
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

18 June 1979

Dear Mike

'NAMES' AT LLOYDS

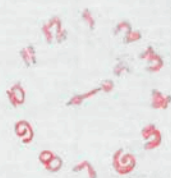
Mr Butler has seen paragraph 74 of the
Procedures for Ministers and has asked me to
let you know that he is at present an inactive
member of the Leslie Langton at Lloyds.

I would be very grateful if you would seek
the Prime Minister's permission for Mr Butler
to continue this association.

Yours ever
E A Riley

Mrs E A Riley
Private Secretary

19 JUN 1979





Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
10 Downing Street
LONDON

My dear Prime Minister

18 June, 1979

Prompted by the memorandum, Questions on Procedure for Ministers, which you have sent me - and in particular paragraph 74 - I am writing to ask your permission that I might continue as an "outside name" at Lloyds.

At the present I am a name on the following syndicates:

GL Towers, Marine, Syndicate 406
JPN Rouse, Non Marine, Syndicate 570
Roberts and Hiscox, Non Marine, Syndicate 33
Leadenhall, Motor, Syndicate 254
G W Hutton, Marine, Syndicate 803
Anton, Non Marine, Syndicate 179
David Willis, Aviation, Syndicate 97
KGM, Motor, Syndicate 260

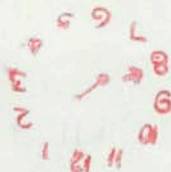
I do not take, and have never taken, any part in the management of the affairs of these syndicates.

My underwriting agents are Willis Faber and Dumas (Agencies Ltd). I am not a shareholder of that company, nor am I, nor have I been, concerned with the affairs of that company.

I should, perhaps, add that I have no plans to extend my interest in the syndicates that I have listed or to join any other syndicates.

Yours sincerely Peter Rees

PETER REES



18 JUN 1979



MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE

WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2HB

Telephone 01-218 6621 (Direct Dialling)
01-218 9000 (Switchboard)

14th June 1979

Dear Crime Minister,

I understand that I should seek your approval to remain a 'name' at Lloyds.

I am a member of Marine Syndicate 28, T A Bowring and Others, C T Bowring (Underwriting Agencies) Limited. I take no active part in the management of the syndicate and, as far as I am aware, there is not and should not be any conflict of interest with my appointment as Minister of State for Defence. If any should come to light, I would, of course, resign my membership of the syndicate immediately.

I should be grateful for your agreement to continue as a member of Marine Syndicate 28.

Yours sincerely

Lucan

Lord Strathcona

The Rt Hon Mrs Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

MINISTER OF DEFENCE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1P 5K5
11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



14 JUN 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE

VUB

Ministers

BF 15.6.79

MR. VILE

CABINET OFFICE

Could I please have advice on
Mr. Hayhoe's requests to remain a "Name" at
Lloyds and to remain Honorary Secretary to the
European Movement?

M. A. PATTISON

13 June 1979

Roger Contie
(I did it)



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MAIN BUILDING WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2HB

Telephone 01-218 7116 (Direct Dialling)

01-218 9000 (Switchboard)

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR DEFENCE FOR THE ARMY

US of S(A)/BJH/3/1/1 (B)

12 June, 1979

Private Secretary to
The Prime Minister
10 Downing St
LONDON

Dear Private Secretary,

MINISTERS' PRIVATE INTERESTS

In accordance with Cabinet Procedure Document C(P)(79)1 I would be grateful if you could obtain permission from the Prime Minister for Mr Barney Hayhoe, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defence for the Army, to remain a "Name" at Lloyds whilst holding his Ministerial appointment.

Mr Hayhoe is aware that he should not take an active part in the management of the affairs of his syndicate and can confirm that there is no emphasis of his syndicate's business which he would regard as inconsistent with the holding of his present office.

May I also request advice as to whether Mr Hayhoe should remain in his position as Honorary Secretary to the European Movement whilst in a Ministerial appointment.

Yours sincerely,
Lee Pitt

Military Assistant

A
The Right Hon. Lord Seames, GCMG, GCVO, CBE



12th June 1979

CABINET OFFICE
A 1433.....
12 JUN 1979
FILING INSTRUCTIONS
FILE No.

Dear John

I have read the paper "Questions of Procedure for Ministers". Paragraph 74 refers to "Names" at Lloyds. I have been a "Name" for nearly thirty years, including my time in Government from 1955 to 1964, but I am, according to instructions, writing to seek permission to continue this connection. I have never in these thirty years taken any active part in the management of the affairs and there are no Syndicates whose business, so far as I am aware, could conceivably be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of my Ministerial Office. The Syndicates to which I belong are: 235/237, 424, 118/122, 582, 417/418, 691, 65, 128, 700, 868, 747.

Yours
Christopher

Sir John Hunt, GCB.

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

Cabinet
cc/ Cab off



NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

LONDON SW1P 3AJ

Ken Stowe Esq CB
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

12 June 1979

Dear Ken,

My Secretary of State has now read Questions of Procedure for Ministers and notices the reference to Lloyds in paragraph 74.

Mr Atkins has been a "name" at Lloyds for a long time and would like the Prime Minister's permission to continue the connection while he is Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. He will certainly not be taking an active part in the management of the affairs of the relevant syndicates and I understand that his syndicates have no business which would make it difficult for him to maintain the link despite his responsibilities in Northern Ireland.

I am copying this letter to Martin Vile.

Yours ever,

JGP

J G PILLING

1940-1941

1942-1943

1944-1945

1946-1947

1948-1949

1950-1951

1952-1953

1954-1955

1956-1957

1958-1959

1960-1961

1962-1963

1964-1965

1966-1967

1968-1969

1970-1971

1972-1973

1974-1975

1976-1977

1978-1979

1980-1981

1982-1983

1984-1985

1986-1987

PERSONAL

B CONFIDENTIAL



*Copy Sir J Hunt
for advice.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2HB

TELEPHONE 01-218 9000

DIRECT DIALLING 01-218 2111/3

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

12th June 1979

Dear Prime Minister,

I am writing to seek your permission, in accordance with paragraph 74 of Questions of Procedure for Ministers, to my continuing my connection with Lloyds. I have been for 25 years a member of two syndicates, whose business is primarily in the marine field and in the United States.

I was able to continue this interest during the period of the last Conservative Government and I do not think any conflict of interest arises.

Yours ever

Francis Pym

Francis Pym

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP

PERSONAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MWS 5675

Mr. Vile
Cabinet Office

The Prime Minister has seen Sir John Hunt's further minute (AO9604) about the private interests of Mr. Mitchell.

She is content that he should be asked to make arrangements for his shares to be held in a Trusteeship, although she recognises that in practice any trustee will have to take account of the family interest.

M.A. PATTISON

ll

23 May 1979

Ref: A09604

MR. PATTISON

PRIME MINISTER

Further advice about Mr Mitchell's shareholdings: the earlier submission is at Flag A. Content for Sir J Hunt to consult Mr Mitchell about appropriate trustee arrangements? *MP 22/5*

In your minute of 18th May about the private interests of Messrs. Marshall and Mitchell you said that the Prime Minister was not happy with my conclusion in respect of Mr. Mitchell and wanted to know whether a trusteeship could be formed for his period in Office, with his wife as trustee. Perhaps I ought to make clear that I was not suggesting that Mr. Mitchell should have to do anything which would make it impossible for him to resume his position with the business after he ceases to be a Minister; for that reason I suggested that he should either transfer his shares to his brother or put them into a trusteeship. I see no difficulty therefore in forming a trusteeship, though perhaps it is a more open question whether his wife should act as the trustee.

Before going ahead with Mr. Mitchell on these lines I thought I ought just to check that the Prime Minister saw the attached extracts from the Evening Standard on 18th and 21st May. I have checked that the report of 21st May is incorrect. Mr. Mitchell has not sold his shares in El Vinos and is not responsible for the second Evening Standard extract. But given the fact that publicity has now been given to this shareholding it seems to me to increase the desirability of him putting his shares in the name of trustees.

Flag B —

3

J. Hunt

John Hunt

22nd May 1979

Trusteeship of shares
seems best - but the
reality is that whoever is
trustee will have to have regard to
the family interests

EVENING STANDARD, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1979

LONDONER'S *DIARY*

DOES David Mitchell know something we don't? His wineshop, El Vinos in Fleet Street, has not one but two large notices advising clients to "buy before the Budget." Mitchell, Under Secretary for industry, is a director of the company and presumably in the know about VAT changes. I'm taking his advice.

Extract from the Evening Standard
of Monday, 21st May 1979.

I AM happy to point out, at the prompting of the Department of Trade and El Vinos, that David Mitchell, Under Secretary for Industry, resigned his directorship of, and sold his shares in, the wine-shop upon his appointment. The notices which subsequently appeared urging customers to "buy before the budget" were of course put up in its windows—just as they have been in many other establishments — independently of Mitchell.

Ministers.

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

21 May, 1979.

The Prime Minister has seen Sir John Hunt's minute (A09487) of 14 May about the Lord President's EEC salary.

Having considered the background to this question, the Prime Minister agrees that Lord Soames may continue to accept his EEC salary until the end of 1979.

B. G. CARTLEDGE

Martin Vile, Esq.,
Cabinet Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

5B



DB

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

B/F 25-5-79

MARTIN VILE,
CABINET OFFICE.

The Prime Minister has considered Sir John Hunt's minute of 17 May about the private interests of Messrs. Marshall and Mitchell. She agrees with Sir John's recommendation about Mr. Marshall's shareholding. She is concerned about Mr. Mitchell's case. If there is no alternative to requiring him to divest himself of his shareholding, this would mean that small businesses can never be represented by someone who understands their problems from personal experience. She is not happy with this conclusion, and would like to know whether Mr. Mitchell could be asked if a trusteeship could be formed for his period in office, with his wife as a trustee.

I would be grateful for further advice on this point.

MAD

18 May 1979

11

73. Ministers should scrupulously avoid speculative investments in securities about which they have, or may be thought to have, early or confidential information likely to affect the price of those securities.

"Names" at Lloyds

74. A Minister should not be a "name" at Lloyds while holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Secretary of State for Trade. As regards other Ministers who, on appointment to office, are "names", it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of the syndicates of which they are members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial office. All Ministers are therefore required, on appointment whether to their first or to any subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appointment or establishing any such connection during their term of appointment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

Nominations for International Awards, etc

75. From time to time, the personal support of Ministers is requested for nominations being made for international prizes and awards, eg, the annual Nobel prizes. Ministers should not sponsor individual nominations for any awards, since it would be inevitable that some people would assume that the Government was itself thereby giving its sponsorship.

Pressure Groups

76. Ministers are frequently asked to associate themselves with pressure groups, for example by becoming signatories of open letters or appeals or by attending a rally or other function to

Minister 2.

PRIME MINISTER

When you agreed that Mr. Edwards need not resign his Underwriting Membership of Lloyds you asked to be reminded of the relevant passage in the draft of "Questions of Procedure" which you saw earlier.

I enclose at Flag A the relevant extract. I also enclose at Flag B a note which the Cabinet Office provided for me explaining how Mr. Edwards' case is covered by the guidance.

MAD

*Harley su
216.*

18 May 1979

RLE

DS



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

18 May 1979

Thank you for your letter of 15 May, proposing that the names of the Prime Minister and your Secretary of State should be included on the notepaper of the Centre for Policy Studies as "founders". The Prime Minister is content with this arrangement. I assume that they will be named as individuals rather than by their current positions.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M. A. PATTISON

Andrew Duguid, Esq.,
Department of Industry.

Alkm

17 May 1979


The Prime Minister has seen your Secretary of State's letter of 9 May, advising her about his Underwriting Membership of Lloyds.

The Prime Minister is satisfied that the arrangements Mr. Edwards proposes fall within the guidance on this subject which will be contained in the forthcoming "Questions of Procedure for Ministers" and she therefore approves his continued Membership.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M.A. PATTISON

G.C.G. Craig, Esq.,
Welsh Office.



Ref. A09585

PRIME MINISTER

PRIME MINISTER

Two awkward cases. I think Mr Mitchell's responsibilities make it desirable that he divest himself of his shares. Are you content with this, and with different treatment in Mr Marshall's case?

MAD 17/1

I am sorry to have to trouble you with two detailed points on Ministers' private interests but they are very much borderline cases for which, rather surprisingly, there are no close precedents.

Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Mitchell, Parliamentary Under-Secretaries in the Department of Industry, run small businesses, details of which are attached. The Department of Industry, both in terms of its responsibility for small firms and its interest in company policy generally (e.g. it is consulted by the Treasury on company taxation matters, and by the Department of Trade on company law matters) can create unavoidable conflict of interest situations for any Department of Industry Minister involved in a business. At the same time there are particular difficulties for a Minister who has to disengage from a company which has revolved round him before he became a Minister.

Questions of Procedure stipulate (a) that Ministers must on assuming office resign any directorships and (b) that Ministers must get rid of any controlling interest, or any lesser shareholding if there is any danger of a conflict of interest.

I think therefore that both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Mitchell must resign their directorships: and I understand that they expect to do this. The shareholding question is less straightforward.

Mr. Marshall is prepared to give up his shareholding in Marshall Consultants Limited but would like to transfer his shares to his wife if this is permissible. The current guidance does not impose any bar on Ministers' wives holding directorships: and in the Marshall case if Mrs. Marshall were required to resign her directorship we would be effectively stopping the business since in her husband's enforced absence she would be running Marshall Consultants Ltd., primarily in the sphere of promotion of tourism in which she has hitherto specialised. If this is accepted, the question arises whether Mr. Marshall can transfer his 3399 shares to her. The alternatives would be to put all the shares in trust or for Mr. Marshall to sell them. But it would be difficult to sell when

the wife wishes to continue the business and I doubt if trusteeship would help when all the shares would be held for the ultimate benefit of the Marshalls. The more relevant consideration is that Mr. Marshall's Ministerial responsibilities will be primarily in the public sector sphere: Post Office; British Aerospace; British Shipbuilders; Cable and Wireless; British Steel; NEB. On balance therefore I think he should be permitted to retain his shareholding on the understanding that he keeps the possibility of a conflict of interest continually under review in conjunction with his Permanent Secretary (Sir Peter Carey). *Apex one*

Mr. Mitchell would like to keep his shareholdings in El Vino Company Ltd. and Mitchell Partners and has also asked whether, if he must give them up, he can transfer them to his wife. Again the wide family spread of El Vino's and its related companies make divestment by him personally or the trusteeship route a not wholly plausible way of meeting the conflict of interest problem. The real difficulty is however that Mr. Mitchell has responsibility for small firms and even if he is not concerned with his own firms directly he will certainly be consulted e.g. on company taxation matters where his own firms would be affected by the outcome. I do not for a moment suggest that he would be influenced by this. The question is whether criticism would arise if and when it becomes known that a Minister responsible for small businesses has got considerable personal interests involved. Rather reluctantly therefore I reach the conclusion that Mr. Mitchell should be asked to divest himself of these shares either to his brother or into a trusteeship. *3*

I am putting these cases to you partly because, as I say, they are borderline ones and partly because it would mean treating two junior Ministers in the same Department rather differently in very similar circumstances. The problem is however Mr. Mitchell's responsibility for small businesses.

I should be grateful if you would let me have your views so that I can pass them to the two Ministers concerned.

I am very concerned about Mr. Mitchell's case. If the conclusion is right, it means that small businesses can have

M.H.
H.
(John Hunt)

17th May, 1979

be presented by someone who knows about them from experience. That seems absurd. However, would the Minister be asked if a trusteeship could be formed for

period 10 years. If it will be a trusteeship - not

MARSHALL CONSULTANTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS: R. MICHAEL MARSHALL
MRS. C. V. O. MARSHALL

SECRETARY: Mrs. C. V. O. Marshall

REGISTERED OFFICE: 22-24 Ely Place,
London EC1N 6TD

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present the audited accounts for the year ended 5th April 1978.

ACTIVITIES: The principal activities of the Company throughout the year were that of consultancy and management of a small property.

FINANCIAL RESULTS: The Profit and Loss Account for the year is shown on Page 4.

DIVIDENDS: The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 5th April 1978.

FIXED ASSETS: Changes
Changes in the Fixed Assets during the year are shown on Page 7.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS: There were no political or charitable contributions during the year.

DIRECTORS: The names of the Directors who held office at the end of the year, which remained unchanged during the year, together with details of their interests in the shares of the Company, were:-

R. M. Marshall	-	3,399
Mrs. C. V. O. Marshall	-	1

DIRECTOR'S RESIGNMENT: The Director retiring under the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association is Mrs. C. V. O. Marshall, and she being eligible offers herself for re-election.

AUDITORS: The Auditors Geo. S. Johnson, Rolph and Co., are willing to continue in office, and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.



D B MITCHELL

THE PRIMARY BUSINESS is the family one of El Vino Company Limited, registered office 1 Hare Place EC4, which is a private limited company. Its activities are importing wine principally direct from negociants in France and Germany, bottling, maturing, and selling in the UK through two licensed premises in the City of London at 47 Fleet Street, EC4 and 6 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, EC4. The range of stock offered to the public includes most standard propriety brands normally obtainable in an off-licence.

These two outlets consist of wine bars selling wines and spirits on the ground floor and lunchtime restaurants in the basement, and in addition an off-licence wine merchants business is conducted from both premises as well as by mail order from the Company's offices on the third floor of 47 Fleet Street (also known as 1 Hare Place).

The Company owns the freehold of both its trading premises, and also rents a warehouse from British Rail.

THE FIXED ASSETS on the Balance Sheet at 15 February 1978 amounted to £96,000, covering vehicles, invested reserves (overwhelmingly in gilt-edged securities and local authority loan) and the written down value of the two freeholds which are in at £41,000 of the £96,000. However, please note that these freeholds are worth something in the order of £1/4 million each.

THE NET CURRENT ASSETS amount to £175,000 which is overwhelmingly made up of the Company's stock of wines and spirits with a stock value of £271,000 which is reduced by the balance of debtors and creditors to £175,000.

TURNOVER to the year ended 15 February 1978 was £725,000 excluding VAT. To the year ended 15 February 1979 it was £840,000 excluding VAT.



POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS - there were none as such, but approximately £200 was subscribed to the Small Business Bureau of the Conservative Party.

SHARE CAPITAL consists of £10,000 fully paid and issued, consisting of 30,000 ordinary 6s 8d shares. The dividends have been 30 per cent for many years (i.e. £3,000 per annum).

The Directors are David B Mitchell and Christopher R Mitchell, his brother. David Mitchell is the Company Secretary. The breakdown of the shareholdings follows.

Christopher R Mitchell	13,450
Michael (his son)	1,050
Anthony (his 2nd son)	500
David B Mitchell	13,450
(and held by a bare trustee for his sons)	
Andrew	975
Graham	575

Mitchell Partners

(Note this is not a partnership, it is incorporated without limited liability)

Capital - £100 with two shares issued. One to David Mitchell and one to his brother, Christopher Mitchell.

Activity - Purchases wines exclusively on behalf of El Vino Company Ltd.

Assets - No fixed assets, only current assets all of which are in stock value of £43,000, increased with the balance of debtors and creditors to £49,000.

Dividend - None (profits taken as salary) No Political Contributions



Other Directorships

W BRYDON LIMITED

This Company has ceased trading and is being taken off the Companies House Register. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of El Vino Company Limited. (The name Brydon is now a registered business name for the wholesaling activity of El Vino Company Limited).

STROUD & WREN (JEREZ) LIMITED

This is a wholly owned subsidiary company of El Vino Company Limited. It has ceased trading but still has assets and will be paying a dividend to El Vino. All remaining assets are in cash on loan to El Vino. The name Stroud and Wren (Direct Wines) has been registered as a business name for the trade formerly carried on by Stroud and Wren (Jerez) Limited. The Directors of Stroud and Wren (Jerez) Limited are David Mitchell and Christopher Mitchell; David Mitchell is the Company Secretary.

Mr Mitchell will be resigning his directorships and secretaryships and intends that his wife, who now works as an Executive in the Company, will work as a Director.



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
ASHDOWN HOUSE
123 VICTORIA STREET
LONDON SW1E 6RB

3301

TELEPHONE DIRECT LINE 01-212

SWITCHBOARD 01-212 7676

PS/ Secretary of State for Industry

Mike Pattison Esq
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW 1

15 May 1979

PRIME MINISTER

*Content that you and Sir
Keith should be named as
"founders" on the Centre's notepad?
This removes any conflict of
interest issue. MJP 17/5.*

Dear Mike,

*The
Joseph
Centre*

Thank you for your letter of 14 May in which you recorded the Prime Minister's conclusion that neither she nor my Secretary of State should retain their posts with the Centre for Policy Studies. My Secretary of State accepts entirely that he should not continue as Chairman, but is hoping that it may be possible to find a way of associating his name with the Centre in order to contribute to the prestige of the organisation. He feels that it might be unwise for him to remain a patron of the Centre, but that a possible solution would be for the notepaper to refer to the Prime Minister and himself as founders of the Centre. This would be a matter of historical fact and would not imply a continuing association.

Agreed and.

I should be grateful if you could let me know whether the Prime Minister would see any difficulty over this proposal. I am copying this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

*Yours sincerely,
Andrew*

ANDREW DUGUID
Private Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

ASHGROVE HOUSE

21, THE RIVER STREET

TOWNLEY, SWILCHIE

TELEPHONE 211111

TELEGRAMS 211111

16 MAY 1979



CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. A09487

PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister

*Do you agree that
Lord Soames should
continue to accept his
salary? Yes 14/5*

Lord Soames has sought my advice on a point of propriety.

Former EEC Commissioners continue to be paid a proportion of their salaries, taxed at Community rates, for three years after they give up the job. On the face of it this seems a generous arrangement but Commissioners, unlike Commission officials, do not get pensions; if they serve for a number of years they may have a "re-entry" problem and if they retire they may have no other pension provision. The arrangement is therefore a curious half-way house between severance pay and a half-baked pension scheme.

In Lord Soames' case he would in the normal way continue to be paid his Commission salary until the end of this year i. e. three years after he left the Commission. If he were to decline the outstanding money because he has become a Minister it would mean that he would be out of pocket to the tune of about £15,000. Naturally he would prefer not to have to do this. At the same time he wishes to behave correctly, and for this reason sought guidance.

You will need to consider whether such an arrangement, if it becomes known, would be open to criticism. I do not see that any conflict of interest arises. Lord Soames has completely detached himself from the Commission: and the money is, as I say, rather akin to severance pay. It may also be relevant that Ministers who have to leave partnerships, etc., on taking up Ministerial appointment are allowed to receive profits which accrue after they become Ministers but which were earned before.

I think therefore that Lord Soames could be allowed to continue to receive this money: but I felt that you ought to know about it: and he asked me to put the matter to you. I have also ascertained very discreetly that all recent Commissioners returning to politics, with one exception, have continued to draw their EEC salaries. Those doing so include Hillary (when he became President of Ireland), Deniau, Simonet and Malfatti. The sole exception, at his personal request, is Barre.

Do you agree that Lord Soames can continue to accept his EEC salary until the end of this year?

Yes Sir.

John
(John Hunt)

14th May, 1979

Wolfson

14 May 1979

The Prime Minister has seen your Secretary of State's minute of 10 May, in which he asked whether he should continue in the post of Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies.

I understand that the Prime Minister discussed this with him in the course of the weekend. The Prime Minister has concluded that neither she (as President) nor Sir Keith should retain their posts with the Centre.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M. A. PATTISON

Andrew Duguid, Esq.,
Department of Industry.

DBX

Ref: A09555

MAP

MR. LANKESTER

✓ MAP
Ministers

In your letter of 11th May you asked for advice on the request by the Secretary of State for Wales to continue his membership of Lloyds.

I, too, find the different degrees of association with syndicates at Lloyds an arcane subject. I have explored further, however, with Mr. Edwards' Private Secretary what the nature of Mr. Edwards' continuing association with his syndicate would be and I am satisfied (a) that the association would be purely nominal i.e. Mr. Edwards would have no active part in the affairs of the syndicate and (b) that the business of the syndicate, primarily shipping, is not such as of itself to give rise to a conflict of interest so far as a Secretary of State for Wales is concerned.

Mr. Edwards' continuing membership of his syndicate is therefore consistent with the guidance (attached) in the draft of Questions of Procedure for Ministers which the Prime Minister has approved, and with previous practice in this field.

MJV

(M. J. Vile)

14th May 1979

44 MAY 1959



CONFIDENTIAL

17

"Names" at Lloyds

74. A Minister should not be a "name" at Lloyds while holding office as Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer or Secretary of State for Trade. As regards other Ministers who, on appointment to office, are "names", it is clearly inappropriate that they should take an active part in the management of the affairs of the syndicates of which they are members; and there may be cases in which, because of the emphasis of a syndicate's business, any continued participation in it must be regarded as inconsistent with the holding of a particular Ministerial office. All Ministers are therefore required, on appointment whether to their first or to any subsequent Ministerial office, to obtain the permission of the Prime Minister before continuing a connection with Lloyds, however nominal, which they had established before appointment or establishing any such connection during their term of appointment. Before granting permission, the Prime Minister will need to be satisfied that the conditions indicated above will be met.

PRIME MINISTER

David Wolfson and I have
already spoken about this. Neither
K.J. nor I can stay out.

The attached minute from Sir Keith Joseph seeks your agreement to his proposal to continue as Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies.

Richard Ryder:

"The Prime Minister is President of the Centre. She may wish to consider resigning from this office in case at any time in the next five years the Centre published a paper that was not in line with Government policy. In the short term the resignation might cause disappointment at the Centre, but over a longer period it would give them more freedom to continue their excellent work aimed at changing the climate of philosophical thinking in this country. It is a fine balance. As far as Sir Keith is concerned I am convinced it would be best for him to remain as Chairman."

David Wolfson is a little more uneasy. He also feels that the Centre might well find itself producing policy statements at variance with particular aspects of Government policy at some time in the future. He is convinced that this would make your position untenable if you remained President, but feels that it might equally make Sir Keith's position extremely difficult. He ^{also} ~~therefore~~ feels that there is a risk of some conflict of interest if Sir Keith is in any way linked with fund raising activities for the Centre, when the work of the Centre comes down in favour of certain options which Sir Keith later adopts as Government policy.

Cabinet Office could offer further advice, but the above comments show the awkward judgement which arises.

Are you content that Sir Keith should remain?

What do you propose to do about your own position as President?

MD

11 May 1979



PRIME MINISTER

I am proposing, unless you wish otherwise or any obstacle is identified by the Cabinet Office, to stay as Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies.

You will remember that you and I founded the Centre in 1974 to promote the case for the social market economy as the best way forward for the freedom and prosperity of the British people.

You will also of course know that the Centre has flown throughout our 5 years of existence a Conservative flag though it has been quite outside the Conservative Party organisation.

The Centre has been, and is, financed by donations from business and individuals with most businesses who have contributed declaring their donation in their annual report.

The staff at the Centre is now one full time man and one half time man plus the equivalent of 3 full time women. The main expense, apart from salaries, is publications which on balance involve a loss.

/The ...



The proposed function of the Centre is still to be a base for the development of arguments for the market economy. The Centre will also continue seminars for students - to back up the mission to universities which I have been conducting and which I hope will be taken on by others; publications; working groups on specific subjects; the submission of occasional papers to you or to me; the publication of articles; and other initiatives to present the case for the market economy.

I have of course been unpaid throughout and my position remains entirely honorary. I have given up my room at the Centre.

I shall not concern myself with fund raising except to express the hope to existing contributors that the Centre should be enabled to continue. The fund raising will be done by the two Honorary Treasurers, Nigel Vinson and David Young.

This note is only to acquaint you with my intention in case you wish otherwise.

K J

10 May 1979

Department of Industry
Ashdown House
123 Victoria Street
LONDON SW1

Ministers

MR RYDER

If you have any comment, could I please have it by
5 p.m. today.

Mr Pattison

The Prime Minister is President of the Centre for Policy Studies. She may wish to consider resigning from this post as a precautionary measure in case at any time in the next five years the Centre published a paper that was in line with Government policy. The resignation might cause disappointment at the Centre but over a longer period it would give her more freedom to undertake other work aimed at changing the climate of philosophical thinking in this country. It is a fine balance.



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

11 May 1979

I enclose a copy of a minute addressed to the Prime Minister by the Secretary of State for Industry. The Secretary of State proposes to continue in the post of Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies, and seeks the Prime Minister's confirmation that this is acceptable.

Do you wish to offer any advice on this matter?

M. A. PATTISON

Martin Vile, Esq.,
Cabinet Office.



PRIME MINISTER

I am proposing, unless you wish otherwise or any obstacle is identified by the Cabinet Office, to stay as Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies.

You will remember that you and I founded the Centre in 1974 to promote the case for the social market economy as the best way forward for the freedom and prosperity of the British people.

You will also of course know that the Centre has flown throughout our 5 years of existence a Conservative flag though it has been quite outside the Conservative Party organisation.

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/The ...



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This note is only to acquaint you with my intention in case you wish otherwise.

K J

10 May 1979

Department of Industry
Ashdown House
123 Victoria Street
LONDON SW1



B.F. 22/5

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

11 May 1979

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from the Secretary of State for Wales. He seeks the Prime Minister's approval for his continued Membership of Lloyds.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with Lloyds' matters to interpret the guidance in Questions of Procedure on this matter. Could you therefore please advise?

M. H. FAIRLIE

M.J. Vile, Esq.,
Cabinet Office.

HS

THE RT. HON. NICHOLAS EDWARDS, M.P.



PRIME MINISTER

This falls within the guidance you have authorized as Minister's interests. Agree?

May 9, 1979.

The Rt.Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,
Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Prime Minister

Following my appointment as Secretary of State, I am required to advise you about my Underwriting Membership of Lloyds.

I have submitted my resignation as a Director of the Underwriting Agency that controls my affairs in which I have a shareholding, but wish to continue as an Underwriting Member. I write the principal classes of business on a number of syndicates and I know of no conflict of interest.

I should be grateful for your approval for my continued Membership.

Yours

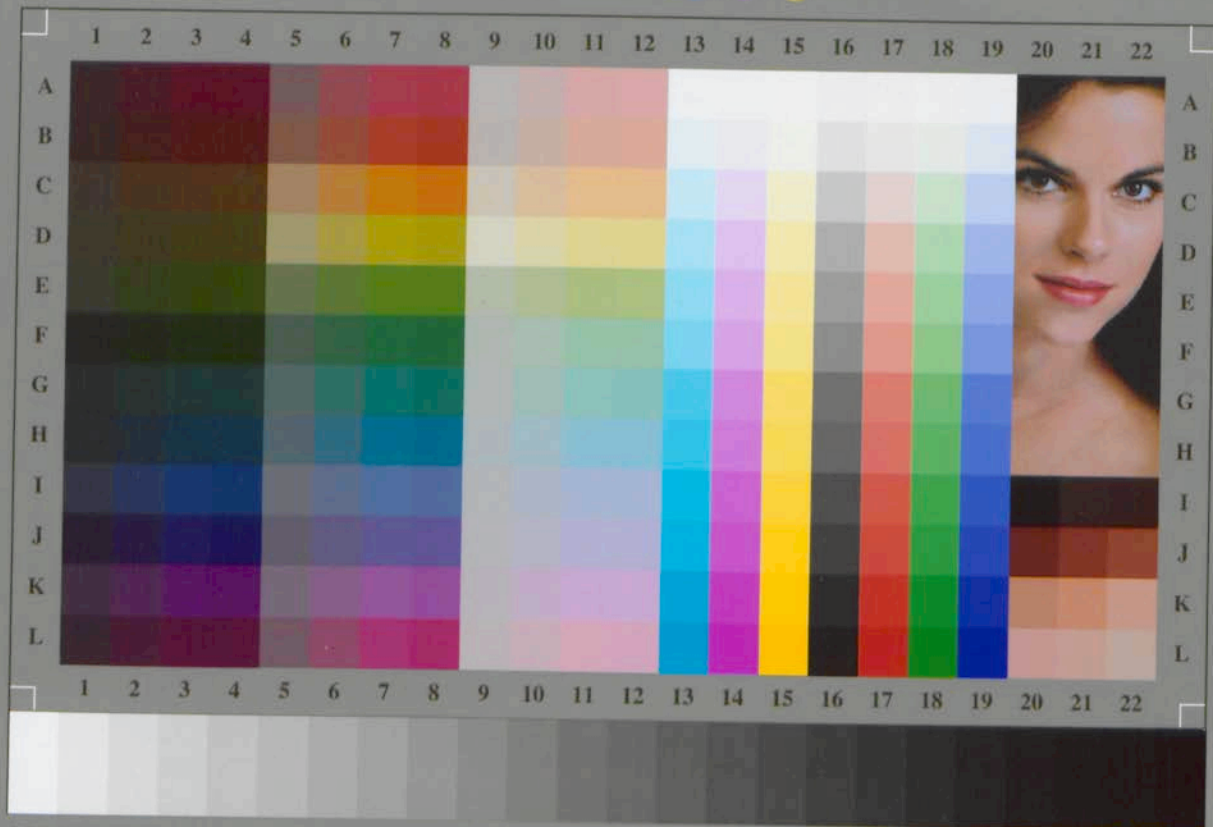
Nick

is no reason why I can't agree?

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

Yes - but what about it - day?

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