



HM TREASURY



BANK OF ENGLAND

Candidate Brief

Appointment of External Members to the Prudential Regulation Committee of the Bank of England

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Foreword

Thank you for your interest in becoming an external member of the Bank of England's Prudential Regulation Committee (PRC).

The PRC oversees the work of the Bank of England as Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), the prudential regulator for banks and insurers. Its work covers some of the most important issues facing individual firms and the financial services sector as a whole, and its decisions play a crucial role in ensuring the safety and soundness of the financial institutions on which we depend.

The coming period will see the PRC – along with the Bank's other policy committees – continue to deal with a wide range of issues. This will include assessing financial and operational risks to the resilience of financial institutions, in addition to further assessing and defining the PRA's approach to developing and emerging risks and supporting the sector in learning lessons from recent events. Equally, the Committee will be focussed on the new responsibilities of the PRA as a result of the Financial Services and Markets Act (2023), including the new secondary growth and competitiveness objective.

This makes it all the more important that the PRC benefits from the judgement and expertise of its external members. The knowledge and analytical rigour that these members bring to bear on the Committee's work, along with the independent challenge they provide, ensure that the PRC's decision making is robust and effective.

If you have the skills and experience that the PRC requires, and are motivated to promote the safety and soundness of the country's financial institutions, I encourage you to pursue this opportunity and wish you every success in your application.

Andrew Bailey

Governor

Chair of the Prudential Regulation Committee

About the Prudential Regulation Committee (PRC)

The Government is seeking to appoint **two** new external members to the Prudential Regulation Committee (PRC).

The PRC was established as a committee of the Bank under the Bank of England Act 1998 (as amended by the Bank of England and Financial Services Act 2016). The PRC governs the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) which is responsible for the prudential regulation of banks, building societies, other deposit takers, insurance companies and certain investment firms. The terms of reference of the PRC reflect the provisions of the Bank of England Act, and set out the extent to which its functions can be and are delegated.¹

Chaired by the Governor of the Bank, the PRC is accountable to Parliament. The PRC sets the PRA levy on the firms it regulates and adopts the budget of the PRA, with the approval of Court.² It has several non-delegable responsibilities which include the PRA's strategy and policy-making functions.

The membership of the PRC comprises the Governor, the chief executive of the Financial Conduct Authority, the four Deputy Governors of the Bank, and at least six non-executive members appointed by the Chancellor. The Committee meets frequently to take decisions on rules and practice, and on firm-specific issues. In addition, it sets the PRA's strategy and approach to supervision. The current membership of the PRC is set out in Annex A.

The Committee has a full and varied agenda. On average, it meets 18 to 22 times per year, - usually meeting every three weeks for three hours to enable Committee Members to stay abreast of fast-moving topics.

A typical agenda will include developing policy issues on which PRC guidance is sought; policy statements for discussion and approval; setting the supervisory strategy for one or two major firms; approval of one or more senior manager appointments at a major firm; discussion of the internal operations of the PRA; and updates on "live issues". Recent agendas have seen discussion of the PRA's approach to policy making, the UK credit risk outlook and supervisory approach, the approach to stress testing of insurers, and decisions in relation to current significant policymaking including Basel 3.1 and Solvency UK.

Short-notice meetings may also be called to deal with urgent matters. PRC meetings normally take place at the Bank's Moorgate office in the City of London. Consistent with the Bank's new ways of working in response to Covid, some PRC meetings may now take place in a 'hybrid' way, with some members attending from the Bank's Moorgate office and other members joining remotely via video conference.

Further information about the Bank of England can be found at Annex B.

¹ <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/about/prc/prctermsofreference.pdf>

² The Bank's Court of Directors acts as a unitary board, setting the organisation's strategy and budget and taking key decisions on resourcing.

Key Responsibilities

Key responsibilities of PRC Members

- Providing independent challenge, perspective and insights across the breadth of the PRC's policymaking and supervisory remit.
- Contributing an understanding of the broader context in which the PRA operates to PRC discussions.
- Providing oversight of the PRA's strategy and, with approval of Court, adopting the PRA's budget.
- In addition to the PRC meetings, external members also attend other panels and meetings in support of their role on the Committee. This includes assurance meetings with regulated firms, observing some Practitioner Panel meetings, and meeting with senior staff within the Bank.

Role Criteria

In making these appointments, the Government will seek to ensure that the composition of the Committee provides an appropriate balance of different skills and backgrounds, and that it benefits from thinking and expertise in addition to that gained inside the Bank of England.

The successful candidates will be strategic thinkers with excellent communication and influencing skills. They will have the ability to contribute across a broad range of topics and issues considered by the PRC.

The role criteria for these roles are as follows:

Essential Criteria

- **Strong and proven financial sector knowledge and experience at a senior level** – candidates must have the experience necessary to make independent decisions. They must demonstrate that they have used their financial sector expertise operating at a senior level in or in relation to financial services organisations, in particular retail banking, wholesale banking or insurance firms.
- **Decision-making skills** – the PRC makes decisions that directly affect firms and people. It determines whether an individual can take a senior role at a bank, and it decides whether a bank is failing, and consideration if resolution is required. All members should have strong leadership skills, a strategic mindset, and be ready to take tough decisions and stand by them.
- **Analytical ability** – candidates will need to be able to absorb large volumes of complex information and reach reasoned and robust conclusions.
- **Independence of thought and interpersonal skills** – Candidates must be able to exert influence within the Bank and PRC providing robust challenge whilst working closely and constructively with PRC members.
- **Excellent communication skills** – the PRA has to communicate with firms, trade associations, ministers and relevant Parliamentary Committees. External members of the Committee should expect to be called before the Treasury Committee in the Commons and the Financial Services Regulation Committee in the Lords (along with other members) to explain the PRC's policies. A successful candidate should expect a pre-commencement hearing with the Treasury Committee.
- **Undisputed integrity and standing** – candidates should have no reservations about meeting the requirements of the Bank's Code of Conduct and the Conflicts Code for the PRC. An assessment of potential conflicts of interest will be undertaken as part of the selection process.

Desirable Criteria

- An understanding of how proportionate and flexible regulation can be shaped to drive growth and competitiveness and/or regulatory approaches in other jurisdictions.
- An understanding of how policy is developed and implemented, including the theory of regulation.
- Commercial/investment banking or trading experience.

Terms of Appointment

External members of the PRC are appointed by the Chancellor as officer-holders at the Bank of England. The Court of the Bank sets the terms of their appointment. The contract is temporary and non-pensionable for the fixed term of the appointment plus a three-month period of restricted duties on expiry of the fixed term.

Term length

External members of the PRC are appointed for a three-year term. There is the possibility of reappointment at the end of the term and external members can serve a maximum of two terms.

Time commitment

The role requires a part-time commitment of an average of 26 days a quarter, though this may vary in practice.

Remuneration

Total compensation is currently £108,300 p.a. This figure is reviewed annually by the Bank's Remuneration Committee.

Nationality requirements

External PRC members are not required to hold UK nationality.

Conflicts of Interest

Due to the nature of the role, successful candidates will need to balance any other activities with the need to demonstrate sufficient independence in the role. This may have an impact on other appointments they can hold and, as such, it is important that prospective candidates make clear any other commitments they have or are likely to undertake.

Under the Bank of England Act 1998, a person is disqualified from being an external member of the PRC if he or she is (a) a Minister of the Crown; or (b) serving in a Government department in employment in respect of which remuneration is payable out of money provided by Parliament. For the period of the appointment and during the restricted duties period, PRC members are bound by the Bank's conflicts of interest code – which covers potential conflicts on appointment as well as subsequently – and are required to abide by the Bank's rules on personal financial transactions as well as its general code of business ethics ("[Our Code](#)") and guidance on external communications.

Candidates should declare any potential conflict of interest as early as possible in the selection process and disclose information or personal connections that, if appointed, might be open to misperception. Any potential conflicts of interest will not prevent candidates going forward to interview but may, if appropriate, be explored during the interview to establish how the candidate would address the issue(s) should they be successful in their application.

Candidates may contact Leanne.Hill@kornferry.com if they wish to discuss potential conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest form is attached to the advertisement.

Process and Application Instructions

The application deadline has been extended to **23:59 on 10 April 2024**.

An application can be made at: ApplicationsKF@kornferry.com

Applications made through an alternative platform or after the above deadline will not be considered.

As part of your application, please provide:

- A comprehensive CV.
- A covering letter which explains your interest in the role and demonstrates how your skills and experience is relevant to the required criteria. Please include the names and addresses of three referees. Referees will not be approached without prior permission.
- The Disability Confident Scheme, Political Activity, and Conflict of Interest questionnaire.
- The Diversity Monitoring Form.
- Contact information, including telephone number(s) and e-mail address(es), which will be used with discretion.
- Consent to share personal details.

As guidance we recommend a CV of three pages of A4 and a covering letter of two pages of A4.

The Diversity Monitoring form will assist HM Treasury in monitoring selection decisions to assess whether equality of opportunity is being achieved. Any information collated from the form will not be used as part of the selection process and will be treated as strictly confidential.

If you have any queries concerning your application, or technical queries on completing the application, please email Leanne.Hill@kornferry.com.

HM Treasury's Public Appointment Recruitment Privacy Notice is included alongside this pack.

Process and Timing

Once the closing date for applications has passed, applications will be sifted according to the criteria set out in page 7 and 8 of this document. Those applicants who have not been successful will be notified at this stage. A longlist of the most qualified applicants will then be invited to interview with Korn Ferry in early May 2024. Following this exercise, the field will be reduced further to a shortlist of candidates who will progress to final interview.

Please note that the assessment process will involve several rounds of thorough due diligence, including checks of individuals' public social media accounts. Furthermore, the successful candidate may be subject to pre-commencement scrutiny from the House of Commons Treasury Select Committee, and to normal security vetting to Security Check (SC) level.

Interviews are expected to take place in late May 2024 (though please note that this is subject to change). The assessment panel will be Chaired by Lowri Khan (Director, Financial Stability, HM Treasury), accompanied by Sarah Breeden (Deputy Governor, Financial Stability, Bank of England) and John Godfrey (independent panel member).

It is expected that the new appointees will begin their terms in Q3 or Q4 2024.

Equality of Opportunity and The Disability Confident Scheme

The Bank of England and HM Treasury have strong commitments to diversity and equality of opportunity, and welcome applications from candidates irrespective of their background, gender, race, sexual orientation, religion, or age, providing they meet the required criteria.

All disabled candidates (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) who satisfy the minimum criteria for the role will be guaranteed an interview with the Assessment Panel under the Disability Confident Scheme (DCS).

To be eligible for consideration under the DCS, you must be considered disabled under the Equality Act 2010. This means that you must have, or have had in the last 12 months, a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. This includes those whose disability has lasted, or is likely to last, for 12 months, or if the disability or condition is likely to progress or recur.

If you wish to apply under the DCS, please complete the relevant section of the Disability Confident Scheme, Political Activity, and Conflict of Interest questionnaire which is available alongside this Candidate Pack.

If you feel you have reason for complaint about the appointment process or the manner in which your application was handled, please contact HM Treasury. Contact details are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury/about/complaints-procedure>

Complaints

We aim to process all applications as quickly as possible and to treat all applicants with courtesy.

If you feel you have reason for complaint about the appointment process or the manner in which your application was handled, please contact HM Treasury. Contact details are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury/about/complaints-procedure>

Annex A – PRC Members



[Andrew Bailey](#) - Governor

Term of appointment: 16 March 2020 – 15 March 2028



[Julia Black](#) – External Member

Term of appointment: 30 November 2018 – 29 November 2024



[Sarah Breedon](#) - Deputy Governor, Financial Stability

Term of appointment: 1 November 2023 – 31 October 2028



[Dr Ben Broadbent](#) - Deputy Governor, Monetary Policy

Term of appointment: 1 March 2017 – 30 June 2024



[Tanya Castell](#) – External member

Term of appointment: 1 September 2021 – 31 August 2027



[Antony Jenkins](#) – External member

Term of appointment: 5 April 2021 – 4 April 2027



[Jill May](#) - External member

Term of appointment: 23 July 2018 – 22 July 2024



[Marjorie Ngwenya](#) – External member

Term of appointment: 5 September 2022 – 2 September 2025



[Nikhil Rathi](#) – Chief Executive, Financial Conduct Authority

Term of appointment: 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2025



[Sir Dave Ramsden](#) - Deputy Governor, Markets and Banking

Term of appointment: 4 September 2017 – 3 September 2027



[John Taylor](#) – External member

Term of appointment: 14 January 2021 – 13 January 2027



[Sam Woods](#) - Deputy Governor, Prudential Regulation & Chief Executive of the Prudential Regulation Authority

Term of appointment: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2026

Annex B – About the Bank of England

The statutory objectives of the Bank of England, as set out in the Bank of England Act 1998, are:

- **Monetary Stability**
Monetary stability means stable prices and confidence in the currency. Stable prices are defined by the Government's inflation target, which the Bank seeks to meet through the decisions on interest rates and asset purchases taken by the Monetary Policy Committee, explaining those decisions transparently and implementing them effectively in the money markets.
- **Financial Stability**
Financial stability entails detecting and reducing threats to the financial system as a whole; these may be detected through the Bank's surveillance, analytical, market intelligence and supervisory functions, which include the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). The Financial Policy Committee is responsible for identifying and monitoring threats and taking action to reduce or remove them.
- **Prudential Regulation**
As Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), the Bank's objectives are to promote the safety and soundness of all the firms it regulates, which include banks, insurers, major investment banks, building societies, friendly societies and credit unions. This means ensuring that firms are resilient against failure and minimising harm arising from disruption to the continuity of provision of financial services; and specifically for insurers, to contribute to the securing of an appropriate degree of protection for those who are, or may become, policyholders. The PRA has secondary objectives, insofar as reasonably possible, to facilitate effective competition in the markets for services provided by PRA-authorized persons in carrying on regulated activities; and, subject to aligning with relevant international standards, the international competitiveness of the economy of the UK (including in particular the financial services sector through the contribution of PRA-authorized persons) and its growth in the medium to long term.

The Bank has two further functions that are relevant to its financial stability objectives:

- **Resolution**
The Bank is the UK's resolution authority. Resolution is the process by which the regulatory authorities can intervene to manage the failure of a firm. The Bank seeks to ensure that firms within scope of the resolution regime – whether large or small – can fail without causing the type of disruption that was experienced in the UK during the financial crisis, and without exposing taxpayers to loss. The Bank will aim to ensure that the firm stays 'open for business', to allow access to protected deposits to be maintained and for customer payments to continue to flow, minimising the risk of disorderly asset fire-sales or termination of derivatives contracts, and ensuring that credit and other critical functions continue to be provided.

- **Financial Market Infrastructure**

As well as providing the UK's high-value payment system – RTGS - The Bank has since the crisis had responsibility for supervising three classes of financial market intermediaries (FMIs) — central counterparties, securities settlement systems and payment systems. These responsibilities have been carried out amid a background of change, including post-crisis regulatory reform and technological innovation. Several UK-based FMIs operate in global markets, and are systemically important in a number of jurisdictions. The Bank has played a leading role in the development of international regulatory frameworks for FMIs, and in building co-operation with other authorities.

The Court of the Bank of England

The Bank of England is governed by a Board known as the Court, which includes the Governor, the four Deputy Governors and up to nine non-executive directors. The Crown appoints the non-executive directors for terms of up to four years, the Governor for an eight-year term and the Deputy Governors for five-year terms. The Chancellor nominates one of the non-executive directors to chair Court. The requirement for there to be a Court of the Bank of England, and much of the detail regarding its powers and responsibilities, is contained within the Bank of England Act 1998.

The Court is required by the Act to manage the Bank's affairs, other than the formulation of monetary policy. It must determine the Bank's objectives (including objectives for financial management) and strategy, to ensure the effective discharge of the Bank's functions and, subject to that, to ensure the most efficient use of the Bank's resources.

The Court approves the Bank's budget, and monitors outturns against that budget. It is also responsible for agreeing the Bank's dividend, treasury management and risk management policies, appointments and remuneration.

The Bank of England Act 1998 places great emphasis on accountability and transparency, in the context both of the monetary policy process and financial stability, and of the Bank's operations and finances. The Court is responsible for producing the Bank's *annual report and accounts* for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay before Parliament. Members of Court may be called to give evidence about the Bank before Parliamentary Committees. Through its oversight functions, Court keeps under review the Bank's performance of its statutory and other objectives.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)

The Bank of England Act 1998 established the MPC as a Committee of the Bank. The Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is made up of nine members – the Governor, the Deputy Governors for Monetary Policy, Financial Stability and Markets & Banking, a member appointed by the Governor (the Bank's Chief Economist) and four external members appointed by the Chancellor.

Under the 1998 Act, the Bank's objectives in relation to monetary policy are to maintain price stability and, subject to that, to support the economic policy of the Government, including its

objectives for growth and employment. At least once a year, the Government specifies the price stability target and its growth and employment objectives. The MPC meets eight times a year.

The Financial Policy Committee (FPC)

The FPC was established by the Financial Services Act 2012 and was made a policy committee of the Bank by the Bank of England and Financial Services Act 2016. In addition to the Governors and other Bank officials, membership includes the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority, five external members appointed by the Chancellor, and a non-voting member from HM Treasury. The FPC is responsible for identifying, monitoring and taking action to remove or reduce systemic risks with a view to protecting and enhancing the resilience of the UK financial system; it has a secondary objective to support the Government's economic policies. Jointly with the PRC, the FPC oversees the annual stress tests of the banking system. The FPC has wide-ranging powers of recommendation and can direct the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority to take action to address systemic risks to financial stability. It meets in four rounds of meetings each year.

Annex C – The Seven Principles of Public Life³

The seven principles of public life apply to anyone who works as a public officeholder. This includes people who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally.⁴ The principles also apply to all those in other sectors that deliver public services. They were first set out by Lord Nolan in 1995 and they are included in the [Ministerial code](#).

1. Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

2. Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

3. Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

4. Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

5. Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

6. Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

7. Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-7-principles-of-public-life>

⁴ The Civil Service, local government, the police, the courts and probation services, non-departmental public bodies, health, education, social and care services.

ANNEX D: HMT Public Appointment Privacy Notice

Public appointments are generally ministerial appointments to the board of a public body or advisory committee and HM Treasury advertises its public appointments on the Cabinet Office's Public Appointments website. For the purposes of the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR), this means that HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office are considered joint data controllers for any personal data processed for HM Treasury's public appointments advertised on the public appointments website.

The purpose of this notice is to set out how HM Treasury uses personal data and special category data for the purpose of public appointments and explains your rights under the UK GDPR.

1. Data subject categories

The personal data to be processed for this activity relate to individuals applying for a Treasury public appointment which has been advertised on the Cabinet Office's public appointments website.

2. Data categories

In most cases, the following personal data will be collected for the purposes of your application:

- name, address, telephone number and email address
- date of birth
- curriculum vitae and any covering letter
- employment references
- employment history and qualifications
- other background information relevant to your application including sift and interview assessments made by the advisory assessment panel
- right to work documentation (where necessary)
- any political activity
- details of any public appointments held
- alongside your own conflicts of interest and declaration of relevant interests, this may also include information relating to your conduct or professional capacity gathered as part of departments conducting appropriate checks on information appearing in the public domain

This list of data categories is not exhaustive and may vary, depending on the appointment you are applying for and what data you supply to us as part of your application.

3. Purpose of processing

Your personal data will be processed for the purpose of considering your application for a public appointment or reappointment in accordance with the Governance Code on Public Appointments published by the Cabinet Office.

4. Lawful basis for processing personal data

Personal data processed for the purpose of a public appointment or reappointment complies with Article 6(1)(e) of the UK GDPR in that it is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public task is that of ensuring the suitability of those applying for public appointments.

5. Special category data

We are responsible for monitoring the diversity of our public appointments by assessing any diversity data collected as part of applications. This diversity data may include your:

- race or ethnicity
- religious beliefs
- sexual orientation
- sex/gender
- political beliefs
- disability information (where applicable)

We may also ask you to supply us with any relevant health information where this may be needed to make reasonable adjustments to facilitate your access to offices and participation at events.

6. Lawful basis for processing special category data

Where we process special category data (as defined in Article 9(1) of the UK GDPR), it is for reasons of substantial public interest (under Article 9(2)(g) of the UK GDPR) and in accordance with the requirements set out in section 6(2)(b) of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Data Protection Act 2018 (i.e., for the exercise of a function of the Crown, a Minister of the Crown, or a government department).

7. Recipients of your personal data and special category data

Data appearing in applications made via the Cabinet Office's public appointments website, will be available to the Cabinet Office (as site owners). It will also be available to the Prime Minister's Office as they have a role in Public Appointment work, the relevant recruiting body, and HM Treasury as the advertising department.

Applications are only seen by HM Treasury staff and/or those of organisations

working on our behalf, who have a business need to see them. Where it is necessary for us to use

third parties to process applications on our behalf, activities they may undertake will include (but will not be limited to):

- processing your application
- advising you of the outcome of your application
- arranging interviews for successful candidates
- equality and diversity monitoring
- vetting

We may also need to share your data with the Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments (OCPA) for the purpose of ensuring that our appointment practices are fair, open, made on merit and encourage a diverse range of candidates. How the Commissioner uses your personal data is set out here: <https://publicappointmentscommissioner.independent.gov.uk/privacy-andcookies-policy/>

Others with whom we may need to share your personal data will vary, depending on the nature of the position being applied for. They may include:

- The Prime Minister's Office
- Prime Minister's Appointment Unit
- Cabinet Office
- The recruiting body
- The Royal Household (where applicable for Crown appointments)
- The Ministry of Justice (for some Crown appointments)
- HM Revenue and Customs for the purpose of vetting
- The organisation responsible for base line security checks.
- The Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments
- Government ministers and officials involved in public appointment work

The legal basis for the sharing of this data with these relevant organisations is the same as paragraphs 4 and 6 (above) and is in line with the Governance Code for Public Appointments.

8. Retention

HM Treasury is required to keep information provided in support of applications in order for us to complete the appointment process, satisfy the purposes of audit and to facilitate onboarding should your application be successful.

The data will only be visible to HM Treasury, Cabinet Office, and other relevant departments' officials. Some of this data will also be available to other individuals involved in the recruitment process, including Advisory Assessment Panel members, members of the Commissioner for Public Appointments team and our IT providers.

Unsuccessful applicants

If your application is unsuccessful, the Treasury and the recruiting body will keep your application on file for 2 years following the announcement of the successful appointment. This is to allow the Treasury to; provide any requested feedback, satisfy complaints or legal challenge and provide evidence for audit purposes. After that time your CV, letter of application, declaration of conflicts, political activity and diversity form will be destroyed. This will include all contact details that we hold for you, unless you have indicated that you would like your name to be kept on file for future public appointment opportunities.

Successful applicants

If your application is successful, the Treasury and the recruiting body will keep your application on file for the duration of your role plus 2 years. After that time your CV, letter of application, declaration of conflicts, political activity and diversity form will be destroyed. This will include all contact details that we hold, unless you have indicated that you would like your name to be kept on file for future public appointment opportunities. You may expect to receive further privacy notices as part of the onboarding process from the body that you are appointed to.

Where we share information with Ministers' Offices for the purposes of the public appointments process, HM Treasury will retain this information for a period of 20 years, but this will not include personal contact details.

9. Your data protection rights

- You have the right to request:
- information about how your personal data are being processed and to
- request a copy of that personal data
- that any inaccuracies in your personal data are rectified without delay
- that your personal data are erased if there is no longer a justification for
- them to be processed
- in certain circumstances, for the processing of your personal data to be
- restricted e.g., where accuracy is contested

10. HM Treasury contact details

For general queries relating to the processing of your personal data for the purposes of your public appointment application, contact: PublicAppointments-HMT@hmtreasury.gov.uk

11. How to submit a Data Subject Access Request (DSAR)

To request access to personal data that HM Treasury holds about you, contact:

HM Treasury Information Rights Unit
Ground Orange
1 Horse Guards Road London
SW1A 2HQ
dsar@hmtreasury.gov.uk

12. Complaints

If you have concerns that your personal data has been misused or mishandled, you can contact HM Treasury's Data Protection Officer (DPO) at:

HM Treasury Data Protection Officer Ground Orange
1 Horse Guards Road
London
SW1A 2HQ
privacy@hmtreasury.gov.uk

If you are unhappy about Treasury's handling of your concerns, you may contact the UK Information Commissioner's Office at:

Information Commissioner's Office Wycliffe House
Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5AF
0303 123 1113
www.ico.org.uk