

Press release: Board announced for new UK Council for Internet Safety

The UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) is the successor to the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS), with an expanded scope to improve online safety for everyone in the UK.

The Executive Board brings together expertise from a range of organisations in the tech industry, civil society and public sector.

Margot James, Minister for Digital and the Creative Industries said:

Only through collaborative action will the UK be the safest place to be online. By bringing together a wealth of expertise from a wide range of fields, UKCIS can be an example to the world on how we can work together to face the challenges of the digital revolution in an effective and responsible way.

UKCIS has been established to allow these organisations to collaborate and coordinate a UK-wide approach to online safety.

It will contribute to the Government's commitment to make the UK the safest place in the world to be online, and will help to inform the development of the forthcoming Online Harms White Paper.

Priority areas of focus will include online harms experienced by children such as cyberbullying and sexual exploitation; radicalisation and extremism; violence against women and girls; hate crime and hate speech; and forms of discrimination against groups protected under the Equality Act, for example on the basis of disability or race.

CEO of Internet Matters Carolyn Bunting said:

We are delighted to sit on the Executive Board of UKCIS where we are able to represent parents needs in keeping their children safe online.

Online safety demands a collaborative approach and by bringing industry together we hope we can bring about real change and help everyone benefit from the opportunities the digital world has to offer.

ENDS

Notes to Editors:

The UKCIS Executive Board consists of the following organisations:

- Apple
- BBC
- Childnet
- Children's Commissioner
- Commission for Countering Extremism
- End Violence Against Women Coalition
- Facebook
- GCHQ
- Google
- ICO
- Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime
- Internet Matters
- Internet Watch Foundation
- Internet Service Providers and Mobile Operators (rotating between BT, Sky, TalkTalk, Three, Virgin, Vodafone)
- Microsoft
- National Police Chiefs' Council
- National Crime Agency – CEOP Command

- Northern Ireland Executive
- NSPCC
- Ofcom
- Parentzone
- Scottish Government
- TechUK
- Twitter
- UKCIS Evidence Group Chair
- UKIE
- Welsh Assembly

The UKCIS Executive Board is jointly chaired by Margot James, Minister for Digital and the Creative Industries (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport); Victoria Atkins, Minister for Crime, Safeguarding and Vulnerability (Home Office); and Nadeem Zahawi, Minister for Children and Families (Department for Education). It also includes representatives from the Devolved Administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Board membership will be kept under periodic review, to ensure it represents the full range of online harms that the government seeks to tackle.

Achievements of the UK Council for Child Internet Safety include:

- implementing an unavoidable choice for home broadband customers about whether to turn on parental control filters
- working with the RDI (UK) Holdings to create a [Friendly Wifi logo](#), to allow parents and families to easily identify places where they can be sure that the public wifi has filtered inappropriate websites.
- publishing summaries of a large body of [internet safety research](#).
- creating a guide for [providers of social media and interactive services](#)

to encourage businesses to think about “safety by design” to help make their platforms safer for children and young people under 18 [HTML version available here](#).

- creating a guide for [parents and carers](#) whose children are using social media including practical tips about the use of safety and privacy features on apps and platforms.
- creating the [Education for a Connected World framework](#) which describes the digital knowledge and skills that children and young people should have the opportunity to develop at different ages and stages of their lives.
- creating advice for schools and colleges on responding to incidents of sexting

[Board announced for new UK Council for Internet Safety](#)



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1. 29 July 2019 Addition of Board Minutes for Meeting on May 1.
2. 30 October 2018 First published.

News story: CEN updates affecting chemical measurements October 2018

EN ISO 3961:2018 – Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value (ISO 3961:2018)

The iodine value (IV) is the mass of halogen, expressed as iodine, absorbed by the fat or oil component in a sample expressed as the mass fraction in grams per 100 g of fat. It is considered a measure of the relative degree of unsaturation of the fat or oil component where a high iodine value is indicative of greater unsaturation.

EN ISO 3961:2018 updates and replaces EN ISO 3961:2013 describing the determination of the iodine value for animal fats or vegetable oils but not fish oil. The method is based on the dissolution of the sample in a solvent and reacting with 'Wijs' solution, followed by the addition of potassium iodide and water where the liberated iodine is titrated using standardised sodium thiosulfate solution.

EN ISO 18363-2:2018 – Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of fatty-acid-bound chloropropanediols (MCPDs) and glycidol by GC/MS – Part 2: Method using slow alkaline transesterification and measurement for 2-MCPD, 3-MCPD and glycidol (ISO 18363-2:2018)

The glycidyl fatty acid esters 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) and 2-monochloropropane-1,3-diol (2-MCPD) are contaminants which can form during the refining of oils and fats along with glycidol which occurs with the formation and decomposition of 3- and 2-MCPD.

The toxicological relevance of glycidyl fatty acid esters has not yet been fully elucidated but glycidol is categorised as probably genotoxic and carcinogenic to humans.

EN ISO 18363-2 describes a procedure for the parallel determination of glycidol together with 2-MCPD and 3-MCPD in bound or free form present in the fat or oil. The method is based on alkaline-catalysed ester cleavage, transformation of the released glycidol into monobromopropanediol (MBPD) and derived free diols (MCPD and MBPD) with phenylboronic acid (PBA) and determined by gas chromatography with a mass spectrometer detector (GC-MS).

The method is considered applicable to solid or liquid fats and oils including animal fats and frying oils but a validation study is required to be undertaken before the analysis for these matrices. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this standard.

EN 17093:2018 – Domestic appliances used for drinking water treatment not connected to water supply – Jug water filter systems – Safety and performance requirements, labeling and information to be supplied

EN 17093 describes chemical and microbiological safety requirements and tests for gravity fed devices for treating drinking water that are not connected to the mains water distribution system in buildings, known as jug water filter systems.

Further information on food and feed legislation can be found on the Government Chemist website:

[Food and feed law: Compendium of UK food and feed legislation with associated context and changes during April to June 2018 – Government Chemist Programme Report](#)

Speech: PM Nordic Council speech: 30 October 2018

Takk skal du ha, og god ettermiddag alle sammen.

Secretary General, Prime Ministers, Parliamentarians, friends... It is an honour to be asked to speak to you all today.

This is the first time a British Prime Minister has been invited to address the Nordic Council.

But my country is no stranger to the Nordic world.

The ties that draw our nations together have snaked their way back and forth across the North Sea for almost 1,500 years.

This common culture is most obvious in Shetland.

It's a place where the Arctic winds buffet flags bearing a blue and white Nordic cross, and the darkest nights of winter are illuminated by the torches of Up Helly Aa.

But the Nordic influence is not limited to our most northern islands.

Right across the UK, towns and cities owe their names to Viking settlers.

Our homes are infused with Scandinavian design.

We listen to Sibelius, read Larsson, and watch Borgen.

Some of us occasionally dance to Abba.

And the UK has just as much of a presence in Nordic life.

Across the Nordic Council nations, British investments exceed £30 billion.

Just last week the contract to run the Oslo South rail network was awarded to the Go-Ahead Group.

And nor are the links solely about business: every year, 320,000 British people visit Iceland – a number not far off the island's entire population.

The UK's relationship with our Nordic neighbours is one of immense breadth and depth.

But it has not come about simply because our shores are lapped by the same seas.

Rather, we are friends and partners because those values and ideals that bring unity to the diverse Nordic nations are also shared by the United Kingdom.

We believe in democracy, in equality, in human rights.

We believe that global stability, security and prosperity depend on adherence to the well-established international system of rules, treaties and protocols.

And we recognise that it is not enough to simply hold such beliefs: we must be prepared to speak and act in their defence.

We saw that earlier this year, when the Russian state deployed chemical weapons in my country and all five Nordic governments stepped up to stand alongside the UK.

The sickening attack was symptomatic of a period in which the rules and norms that underpin international behaviour are being tested and challenged by both malign states and non-state actors.

Permitting such a degradation of the rules-based order risks an increase in global instability.

It makes it all the more difficult for nations to co-operate with one another to tackle common challenges – and, just as importantly, to embrace shared opportunities.

Faced with this, those of us who believe in democracy, human rights and the rule of law have two duties.

First, we must work together to take practical steps in defence of the international order and in defiance of those who would undermine it.

That can be through diplomacy, as the UK and Nordic world showed after Salisbury.

It can involve the brave men and women of our armed forces, who train and serve side by side across Europe and around the world – helping young democracies defend themselves in distant lands while keeping us all safe here at home.

Or it can come about through projects such as Helsinki's European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats – where the very first non-Finnish expert was supplied by the UK.

Second, we have a duty to ensure the system itself is as strong and effective as it can be.

The current system has served the world well, but many of its core ideas and institutions were enshrined half a century or more in the past, so it is vital that the global rulebook evolves to reflect these changes.

Today, businesses are international and our economies are intertwined.

Artificial intelligence is becoming ever more sophisticated.

Developments such as the so-called "gig economy" are transforming the way we live and work.

In the face of such changes, we must work together to ensure the continued relevance of the rules-based order.

Only by doing so can we defend its core principles from attack – and, in doing so, build thriving societies that work for everyone.

But we don't just want to see prosperous, stable societies in the UK and the Nordic nations.

We want to see them take root right around the world.

It is no understatement to say that the countries here today are true powerhouses of international development.

World leaders in both the quantity and quality of development assistance we offer.

But we live in an age where the need for Official Development Assistance is increasingly questioned and even rejected.

And in such times it falls to us in this hall – as representatives of nations that believe in international development – to speak more loudly than ever in its defence.

To champion the Global Goals, to make the moral case for spending 0.7 per cent of GNI, to make a positive investment in the future of those less well-off than ourselves.

We in this room know that aid works.

Let us not be afraid to share that with the world.

Let us work together to deliver aid that really drives sustainable development, helping countries reach a point where outside support is no longer required.

Aid that unlocks the transformative power of new markets, creating the jobs demanded by people around the world.

Aid that provides greater stability for us all, and helps us find global solutions to challenges that the whole world must confront.

Challenges such as rising seas, climate change and ocean pollution.

Once again, these are areas where nations that believe in clean growth have a duty to take a lead and show the world what can be done to tackle such threats.

I have made a personal commitment to make the UK cleaner and greener, including by cracking down on the single-use plastics that all too often end up in our oceans.

In New York last month I was delighted to see Prime Minister Solberg bringing together governments from around the world for the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy.

Prime Minister Rasmussen's recent P4G Summit was a great success.

And I welcome Iceland's plans to make oceans a major focus of the Arctic Council when it assumes that organisation's chair next year.

We must continue to show leadership in this way.

We must demonstrate that there is no choice to be made between a greener environment and economic growth.

No need to decide whether we want reliable energy or clean air.

We can have all these things, and I want the UK and Nordic nations to work together in developing the policies and technologies that will prove it to the world.

Environmental protection, international development, and the rules-based international order are just three of the areas in which the UK and Nordic nations are already co-operating closely.

And I believe they can be the pillars on which we base a stronger, deeper future relationship between our countries and our people.

It is a relationship that will continue to thrive after Brexit.

On 29 March next year the UK will be leaving the EU.

We will not be turning our backs on the world.

And we will certainly not be turning our backs on the Nordic region – a part

of the world that has long shown how a commitment to international co-operation and European values goes well beyond any one political structure.

Like the countries you represent, the UK is a proud part of Europe and a proudly internationalist nation.

We always have been and always will be.

In our referendum, the British people made it clear that that they wanted decisions about their lives to lie closer to home.

So we will deliver the greater accountability they demanded.

And we will also remain active members of the UN. Of NATO. Of the Northern Future Forum, the Nordic Plus group of development ministers and the Northern Group of defence ministers.

We will continue to act as observers on the Arctic Council, further strengthen our relations with the Nordic Council, and embrace the possibilities of closer bilateral engagement.

And, of course, we will build a new partnership with the EU and with the EEA and EFTA countries.

One that will deliver on the democratic wishes of the British people while maintaining our commitment to international co-operation in pursuit of our shared values.

I would ask all of you here today to work with us to build that partnership – just as we have worked together for many years to build the partnership the UK and Nordic nations now enjoy.

It is a partnership perhaps best described by the Norwegian Stone memorial in London's Hyde Park.

Its inscription speaks of our "common struggle for freedom and peace" – a message that, in 2018, remains as relevant as ever.

The UK and our friends and allies in the Nordic world have long struggled together in support of one another and in defence of the values we hold dear.

Now, as we confront new threats, rise to new challenges and embrace new opportunities, let us work together once more to take that relationship to the next level.

Let us build stronger defences against those who would do us harm, let us speak with stronger voices on behalf of those who have none, let us secure stronger protections for our shared environment.

And together – as neighbours and as friends – let us work to build a thriving, prosperous, inclusive world that reflects and upholds those precious values we all share.

[News story: ePassport gates to ease travel for passengers from more countries](#)

From summer 2019, eligible travellers from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States will be able to use the ePassport gates at 14 ports, both in the UK and at Eurostar terminals at Brussels and Paris.

The ePassport gates expansion will provide an automated route through the border for an estimated additional 6 million international travellers arriving in the UK every year. The move is the next step in the government's continuing programme of work to roll out digital technology at the border and is expected to significantly improve the flow of passengers at busy airports such as Heathrow.

ePassport gates, which are currently available for British and EU nationals, provide a faster route through the border as they allow eligible passengers to be processed quickly and securely. All passengers are automatically checked against Border Force systems and watchlists. The technology also allows Border Force officers to focus on other priority work such as identifying potential victims of trafficking.

Immigration Minister Caroline Nokes said:

We want to encourage people who boost our economy through tourism and business to travel to the UK, while at the same time maintaining border security. Expanding the number of nationalities eligible to use ePassport gates supports this aim.

Increasing the use of digital technology is part of our ambitious programme to improve the passenger experience and meet the challenge of increased passenger numbers.

ePassport gates use facial recognition technology to compare the passenger's face to the digital image recorded in their passport. The system is monitored by Border Force officers and anyone rejected by the gates will be sent to an alternative channel to have their passport checked.

There are now 259 ePassport gates in operation at 14 ports around the UK and juxtaposed control locations. The gates can be used by those aged 18 and over, and who are travelling using a biometric or 'chipped' passport. Those aged 12 to 17 years old, and who are accompanied by an adult, are also able to use them.