

Press release: Stirling businessman banned for 9 years after abusing company's assets

Euan Fenwick Snowie (50), from Stirling, was given his disqualification order by Sheriff Mackie on Friday 30 November at Stirling Sheriff Court after the Secretary of State brought proceedings against him.

The court heard that Ochil Services Limited was incorporated in June 2008 and Euan Snowie was the sole director at incorporation.

The company was involved in haulage, transportation and vehicle repair but was wound up in March 2016 due to unpaid taxes.

Despite knowing that Ochil Services was in liquidation, on 27 March 2016 Euan Snowie transferred just over £161,000 worth of assets to Euan Snowie Farms to help reduce outstanding debts it owed to the partnership.

Following an investigation by the Insolvency Service, the Secretary of State obtained an order against Euan Snowie on 30 November 2018 for transferring assets to an associated party to reduce an outstanding debt after the company had entered liquidation.

Euan Snowie is banned for 9 years from directly or indirectly becoming involved, without the permission of the court, in the promotion, formation or management of a company.

Rob Clarke, Chief Investigator for the Insolvency Service, said:

Euan Snowie is a well-known local businessman and our investigations showed that he put his own personal financial interests above his creditors, which substantially damages business confidence and the health of the local economy.

9 years is a significant ban and this should serve as a warning to other directors that you will be investigated and could lose the privilege of limited liability trading if you are found to neglect your duty to your creditors.

Euan Fenwick Snowie is of Stirling and his date of birth is March 1968.

Ochil Services Limited company registration number SC343876.

Fiona Tosh appeared for the Insolvency Service and no one appeared for or on behalf of the defendant.

A disqualification order has the effect that without specific permission of a court, a person with a disqualification cannot:

- act as a director of a company
- take part, directly or indirectly, in the promotion, formation or management of a company or limited liability partnership
- be a receiver of a company's property

Persons subject to a disqualification order are bound by a [range of other restrictions](#).

The Insolvency Service administers the insolvency regime, investigating all compulsory liquidations and individual insolvencies (bankruptcies) through the Official Receiver to establish why they became insolvent. It may also use powers under the Companies Act 1985 to conduct confidential fact-finding investigations into the activities of live limited companies in the UK. In addition, the agency deals with disqualification of directors in corporate failures, assesses and pays statutory entitlement to redundancy payments when an employer cannot or will not pay employees, provides banking and investment services for bankruptcy and liquidation estate funds and advises ministers and other government departments on insolvency law and practice.

Further information about the work of the Insolvency Service, and how to complain about financial misconduct, is [available](#).

Media enquiries for this press release – 020 7637 6498

You can also follow the Insolvency Service on:

[Speech: Damian Hinds Technical Education Speech](#)

Introduction

Good morning ladies and gentlemen... Thank you all for joining us here in Battersea... And thank you to Battersea for providing this very striking venue.

I once came here as Minister for Employment and met some of your apprentices...

I remember speaking to them about what they were doing...their future plans...and being struck – as I often am when talking to someone on a good quality apprenticeship – by their enthusiasm, their ambition, their optimism... the sense of what is possible in the future.

Young people know when they are genuinely on a path to a good job, a great career – just as they know when they're on a route to nowhere.

And, unfortunately, for too long, we've had too many of our young people leaving school without the necessary skills or direction – and ending up on a dead-end route...getting in to work but not able to get on in work and progress to something better.

I am determined now to change this.

Everyone must be given the chance to get on a clear path to a skilled job. That could be an academic path – but it could also be a more practical, technical path, as I'll be setting out today.

Productivity problem

There is, of course, one dominant theme in any conversation about the UK economy right now... leaving the European Union. Getting the right deal for our country...the best future trading relationships... ensuring the stability that businesses need to keep growing and investing...and sustaining this unparalleled record we have had on job creation.

But there is another crucial issue that pre-dates Brexit and should be focusing minds just as much... Our great unsolved issue in our economy of the last fifty plus years: productivity.

Clearly, productivity matters...higher output per hour means the economy grows, firms can raise wages...and when people earn more, they have higher living standards, higher quality of life.

...And that goes for everyone's quality of life, not just those at the top.

Productivity is also how we afford our public services. When people earn more they can pay more. It's how we afford the best education for our children, the best care for our parents.

So what's the problem?

Today Germany, France, the US – all produce over 25% more per hour than the UK. And, actually, this productivity gap with Germany and France first opened up in the late 1960s, further back still with the US.

It is a longstanding problem.

And this gap really matters. Matching German productivity would allow government to spend tens of billions of pounds a year more in our public services.

What has kept our economy growing this last decade, is our growing working age population and our buoyant jobs market.

But... As the OBR point out, we cannot rely on a growing number of workers keeping our economy growing – employment is already at record levels and we're seeing less inward migration.

Our high employment rate is a great strength of our economy...

But the challenge now is more people working in highly productive industries, in rewarding jobs with the opportunity to progress and earn more...not just in work, but getting on in work.

Skills and people

So what's the solution?

A year ago today, this Government set out our first modern Industrial Strategy for boosting our nation's productivity...setting out our ambition to put the UK at the forefront of the AI and data revolution...increased investment in Research and Development...a major upgrade to the UK's infrastructure...

My colleague Greg Clark will be speaking about many aspects of this strategy later today.

Clearly, there is more than one factor associated with low productivity...but today I want to focus on a critical one that I believe underpins everything else...

Skills.

Yes you need to invest in high-tech machinery and in the latest technology; but you still need people who are trained to use it.

That's why our Industrial Strategy also promises a major upgrade on the nation's skills.

Right now, when it comes to skills we have an hourglass shaped problem in this country...

By that I mean that at the top of our hourglass, we have a large number of well-educated people, often with degrees from good universities... They tend to be in the high skilled, high paid jobs. This is worth celebrating.

But at the bottom of the hourglass, we have a large number of people who either never progressed beyond GCSEs or gained low level vocational qualifications... They are too often ending up in low skilled, low wage jobs.

If we're ever going to close the productivity gap then we need more people getting into the top half of the hourglass, and essentially we need to change the shape of the hourglass so it bulges out in the middle...with more skilled jobs for people doing high quality training when they finish school.

In brief: more skilled workers, more skilled jobs.

At the moment, the UK benefits from a growing economy and low unemployment, but it suffers from a skills shortage...

In 2017, employers reported difficulties finding the right skills, qualifications or experience for 42% of skilled trades vacancies.

Our country needs more computer programmers...more engineers...more electricians and chefs... We need more technicians in fields from advanced manufacturing to healthcare ...construction to telecommunications.

Brexit and automation

This shortage is becoming more urgent...for two reasons in particular.

First, the movement of people.

Our businesses, and our society as a whole, has hugely benefited from our diverse workforce, the fantastic contribution of EU nationals and people from other parts of the world... Everyone working in the UK today, wherever we come from, has an equal stake in our nation's future.

As the Prime Minister has set out, once we will leave the EU we will be able to set our own immigration policy...a skills based system...

In the past the easy availability of ready trained labour coming from abroad has led to some reliance, some might say an over reliance, on importing our skills needs. In future, I want to make sure everyone has the opportunity to develop the complex skills needed to play their part in a vibrant, growing economy...

Secondly, automation...

It is impossible to predict the timing or the way automation will impact us – although we see various predictions when it comes to the numbers of jobs at risk or may change, no one really knows.

But we must assume it is those with more training that will do better...

And by more training I mean better literacy, better numeracy, continuing improvement in general primary and secondary education, as well as practical, technical skills...

Ultimately, it is about how well our whole workforce can adapt to rapid technological change and a changing job market...the challenges and the opportunities.

The educational divide

What does all this mean for our education system?

Now, let's be clear: there is a lot to be proud of – standards have risen and, since 2011, we have narrowed the attainment gap between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their better off peers by 10%.

That's a fantastic achievement from teachers and leaders across the country.

And we should also be proud of our strong higher education sector...students from all corners of the world compete for a place at our top universities.

But the truth is that while we can boast that our young people have an

excellent and clear academic route to a job...A Levels and then university...

Our vocational, technical routes tell another story. For many, the route is not clear, the expectations are not high enough and the links to a skilled job are too weak.

In fact, around a quarter of all 16 year olds in the education system are essentially churning around – switching between course types, dropping back to lower-level learning, or repeating study at the same level.

In recent years we've done a lot of work to improve apprenticeships – but before then they'd fallen out of favour with employers... They were too short, with too little off-the-job-training... The apprentice stayed the apprentice rather than mastering the skills needed.

Behind all of this has been a bit of an attitude problem: as a nation I'm afraid we've been technical education snobs.

We've revered the academic but treated vocational as second class – when we do it well, law, engineering, medicine – then we don't even call it vocational.

Why has this has been tolerated for so long? I think the reason is the "O.P.C" problem. For so many opinion formers, commentators and, yes, politicians: vocational courses are POC courses: for 'other people's children'.

As the Prime Minister has been very clear – this has to change.

Young people not on the A-level route have two years of government funded education when they turn 16...precious time, precious investment in the future... And all too often it's time and money used to train them to a low level in a skill the economy doesn't need.

Let me be clear, the answer is not just encouraging more and more people to go to university...

It is introducing clear, high quality, technical paths to skilled jobs... Paths that are as respected and as easy to understand as the A-level-to-degree route.

Partnership

If we're to achieve this, there are two vital partners for government.

The first is Further Education Colleges. For too long, Further Education has been something of a neglected sector, playing second fiddle to Higher Education... That needs to change.

Colleges will play an essential part in delivering the modern Industrial Strategy... They will be our key national infrastructure for technical education.

Of course, colleges do many important things for their communities... But their core purpose is to help people to move into and thrive in work. And providing world-class technical education – the knowledge and skills people need for the jobs of today and tomorrow – is central to that.

The second partner is, of course, employers. We can't guarantee young people that a qualification is a clear path to a job unless we're working side by side with the people who have the vacancies and the skills needs. That's why we're putting employers at the heart of every reform we're making to technical education.

Ambition

I'm not promising an overnight revolution. This is a ten-year project. But in a decade's time I want us to have a completely different perspective on technical education in this country...

The core test of our reforms will be this:

Today, in the UK, just 65% of our working population have completed upper secondary education, with qualifications at what, in the jargon, we call a Level 3 standard – the equivalent of A levels.

So one third do not; they have only GCSE-level qualifications, or below.

In Germany, that 65% is 87%...meaning a better chance at a skilled job, a higher wage, a career taking you where you want to go.

What does that mean in practical terms? Well, the difference to your wages from reaching a Level 3 or A-level equivalent qualification is about £40 a week – more than £2,000 a year.

I don't think our young people are less talented, less ambitious or less capable than those in Germany ...

In ten years time we should be able to look back on all the reforms we've made, and be able to say, yes, our young people now have the same – or ideally better – training opportunities than they do in Germany, or Holland, or Switzerland, or other leading systems.

Matching skills with the labour market need

How do we make this vision a reality? I believe there are four key elements.

The first is overcoming our system's failure to match skills with the labour market need...

Right now, we have a training market that is driven by the choices colleges and other training providers make... For the people putting on the training there is good reason to go for cheap, popular courses that are easier to put on, easier to pass.

We need a strategy that means both the individuals choosing their courses and

the colleges putting the courses on are incentivised to develop skills that match the labour market needs of the future... With the number of people training in proportion to the number of opportunities likely to be available.

We know, for example, that Germany trains around 11,000 hairdressers per year – in England, around 40,000 people train in hairdressing each year, in a country with fewer actual heads.

At the same time, employers in the construction sector struggle to fill over a third of their vacancies because they are unable to recruit people with the required skills.

We need a plan to better ensure supply matches demand...a plan to make sure people are going to be able to find productive, remunerative jobs at the end of their courses.

A big part of our Industrial Strategy is tailoring policy to local needs, the same goes for skills.

Simply put – there's no point in training lots of people to be web designers if a town needs electroplaters.

So, when it comes to our new T Level qualifications, which I'll be talking more about in a moment...

...Our T Level funding consultation proposes that colleges must have regard to local skills plans and strategies before deciding which T levels to offer.

I want to go further. All areas will have Local Industrial Strategies... And I'm determined that employers should have real influence over what kind of courses colleges in their area are putting on.

Some great colleges are already making this happen – let's make it universal.

As a starting point, today I'm publishing guidance on the role of our Skills Advisory Panels – local partnerships between public and private sector employers, local authorities and colleges and universities – setting out how they will work together to decide what skills are really needed in each local area.

I want this done well – so today I am announcing new support for every local area to fully understand and assess their skills needs now and in the future... Each Panel will get £75,000 to analyse their local skills needs, which could include employing a labour market analyst.

Clear paths to a job

The second element is the lack of clear, simple path for young people choosing technical study at 16.

Britain is unique worldwide in offering thousands upon thousands of training courses to our 16-year-olds, more than 10,000 in total.

But it's hard to know for sure which course is actually valuable in the job market.

Often we find that these training courses teach about a broad sector, but they don't help someone develop the depth of skills they need to succeed in the job.

Our new T Levels will change this... 25 high quality courses, with a clear line of sight to actual job roles ...

We've worked with employers such as Fujitsu, IBM, EDF, GlaxoSmithKline, the Bank of England, KPMG, and the British Army to design rigorous content...

Crucially, both in the classroom and during the industrial placement, T Levels will focus on developing the skills needed to get, and perform well in, an actual job.

So looking at the first three T Levels being offered by around 50 colleges in 2020...

Pass your Education T Level then go and work as a teaching assistant or in an early years setting...

Pass Digital, Production and Design and apply to be a software development technician...

Complete the Design, Surveying and Planning T Level and become a civil engineering technician...

Clear paths to a skilled job.

And we will make sure that we're not letting people who need a little more support fall through the gaps...

By making a 'transition offer' available to a number of young people who are not quite ready to do a T Level at 16... extra training so they'll be ready to start by 17.

I'll be setting out more details of this offer in the new year.

Today, as part of our T Level Action plan, I am also announcing the next set of T Levels we will roll out in 2021...

- A Health T Level...
- A Healthcare Science T Level...
- And a Science T Level...
- An Onsite Construction T Level...
- A Building Services Engineering T Level...
- A Digital Support and Services T Level...
- And a Digital Business Services T Level.

When fully rolled out, we'll be putting hundreds of millions of pounds in additional money behind T Levels every year...

Crucially, this will allow us to support the intensive 3 month industrial placements for every T Level student, so they can put into practice what they've learnt...developing their confidence and skills.

Already this year employers large and small are offering pilot placements to students...

But as T Levels are fully rolled out in the coming years we are going to need more and more employers to step up in every town and city, across the country. For businesses – this is your opportunity to build up the skills pipeline of the future.

As we roll T Levels out, we're also reviewing the qualifications currently on offer...we don't simply want to add 25 to the 10,000 plus that already exist...

There are going to be some tough decisions ahead as we think carefully about what we take away from the system as well as what we add – we'll consult before deciding on the nature of qualifications needed. But I think we'd all agree – better to see young people with a smaller number of high quality choices rather than a plethora of often mediocre ones.

A clear path to higher skills

The third element I want to look at is the issue of –what comes after your vocational qualification...

A-level students, of course, often progress to a degree, but what's the next step on your journey once you've completed a T Level or an initial apprenticeship?

Yes, many will now be wanting and, crucially, will be ready to step straight in to a skilled job.

But, equally, some will also be ready for the next level of training that can take them to an even higher skilled job...

The kind of training that helps you step up from being a cook to a chef...a bricklayer to a construction site supervisor...an aircraft maintenance fitter to an aircraft maintenance engineer...

According to the CBI, the biggest growth in jobs in the years ahead is expected to be in management and professional and technical roles –

And these roles will require the specialist skills which a higher technical training course could provide.

At the moment, people in the sector describe these training courses as 'level 4 and 5'...

But a lot of people will look blank at this description – which is part of the problem.

Colleges and universities don't offer much training at this level... Very few

students do it compared to the numbers doing a degree or a lower level of technical training – partly because it's not available and partly because they're not aware of it.

And employers are also less aware of these training courses...which means recruitment is often either focused below the level needed or above...with some jobs being unnecessarily inflated to degree level. Which, it's worth noting, can mean some people are paying for a degree they might not need.

It's not just the lack of college courses that's a problem here either...in recent years, we have not had enough apprenticeships that train people for more highly skilled jobs. When I visited Germany earlier this year I saw for myself how apprenticeships can be a ladder to more and more specialist, well paid occupations.

But in this country...last year more sixth form and college leavers went to Oxbridge than went on to do a higher level, that is to say a Level 4 or 5, apprenticeship...

I'm determined to properly establish higher technical training in this country – so that it's recognised and sought after by employers and young people alike.

Right now, with dozens of different qualifications, courses and brands on the market, it's baffling for employers and students alike.

But we do know there are good quality higher technical qualifications on the market already... What is missing is widespread clarity and confidence that these qualifications deliver the skills employers need.

That's why I intend to establish a system of employer-led national standards for higher technical education which will be set by employers themselves. Through the Institute of Apprenticeships, we plan to identify and recognise existing and new qualifications that meet the knowledge and skills needed by employers.

I mentioned that Level 4/5 doesn't mean a lot to most of us... I want us to start calling these courses what they are: higher technical qualifications ...and develop clear national recognition...

Ensuring these qualifications are clearly badged and easy to recognise, meaning that employers are able to start looking for them on CVs and application forms, and advertising for them when recruiting to jobs at that level.

This process will be overseen by the Institute for Apprenticeships, who will soon become the Institute for Apprenticeships and Technical Education... and we will have the first recognised qualifications in place from 2022 – ready for those first T Level students who will just have completed their course.

We will be consulting next year on how to deliver this new approach.

I expect higher training to be offered by high performing colleges and

universities, alongside our National Colleges focused on specific industries such as High Speed Rail and Nuclear... And by the new Institutes of Technology we're establishing across the country, which will specialise in delivering higher technical training.

Of course, it is essential that different bits of the technical education system also fit together – our reformed apprenticeships, T Levels, higher technical training...

The Institute of Apprenticeships have documented all the skilled jobs and occupations that you can get to through an apprenticeship or T Level...showing how you can progress from one job to another...that mapping should now extend to Higher Technical qualifications and beyond as well.

In this way, it will be clearer to everyone – young people, parents, employers and training providers – how, through high-quality technical education, you can get into and can progress to the top of your chosen profession.

Parity of esteem

Time to look at the fourth and overarching element: the issue of esteem. As I've said, we've long been technical education snobs in this country...

But our ultimate goal is to deliver parity of esteem when it comes to technical and academic routes...equally valid choices.

In order for technical education not simply to be something for other people's children, it has to be something you want your child to do as well. That means it's high quality and leads to a well-paid, rewarding skilled job.

Government can't endow esteem on technical education, you can't legislate for parity in this way...it's our job to make it high quality, then employers and young people themselves will genuinely value it. Quality has to come first. Get that right and esteem will follow.

We also need to make clear to young people, and their parents – that a degree is not the only path to a great job.

When it comes to our schools and colleges, although we have published performance tables where destinations to further education, apprenticeships and employment are all counted...

We show how many students go to specific universities... without also showing how many students progress to higher technical training...

So we inherently imply that university is valued more highly than other routes.

This will end. In the future, our performance tables will lead with publishing a new measure...one measure: young people doing higher learning on either route.

And this could be a degree at university or higher technical training through an apprenticeship or a Higher Technical qualification.

I'm clear that the school that gets a young person onto a higher apprenticeship deserves as much praise as when it gets someone to university.

To be clear, the message here is not don't do a degree – the message is simply you don't have to do a degree.

With the growth in the knowledge economy and the demands of business – we will need a high number of graduates in the future, but we also need more people with higher technical skills.

We want young people to acquire the higher qualifications that lead to high skilled, more rewarding jobs – whether through a degree, a higher apprenticeship or higher technical qualifications.

And no longer should schools and colleges feel that they must push students down one route in order to be judged a success.

We also need to make sure that all young people get the advice and guidance they need to make choices about their future. Just over a year ago we published our careers strategy, setting out our plans to build a world class careers system.

Thanks to the hard work of our partners like The Careers & Enterprise Company, we are now seeing real changes in schools and colleges, with over 2000 business volunteers helping to connect young people with employers and I commend them for what they do.

Finally, I want us to break down some of the false barriers we've erected between academic and technical routes...

I don't see any reason why higher technical training shouldn't be open to certain A-level students as long as they have the prerequisite knowledge and practical skill –

Equally, I want T Level students, that want to, to be able to go to university to do relevant technical degrees.

This will of course depend on the T Level subject, but there will be an obvious path for, say, a Design, Surveying and Planning T Level student to then do a surveying degree or for an Accountancy T Level student to then do an accountancy degree. We will identify and work with specific universities well placed to lead the way on this.

And I'm pleased to be announcing today that UCAS has agreed to give a T Level UCAS tariff points in line with 3 A-levels. This reflects the size and complexity and demands of the qualification.

T Levels will be graded Pass, Merit or Distinction...and we are now discussing with UCAS exactly how points will be awarded per grade.

Conclusion

What does all this ultimately boil down to?

A clear quality technical path to a skilled job. More young people gaining higher skills. A more productive economy.

This won't all change overnight – this is a ten year project to upgrade our nations' skills...colleges playing their part as the national infrastructure for technical education, industry playing their part, creating and investing in the workforce of the future...

And we must see this through...

Even without the imperative of Brexit, productivity and skills are historic problems that need solving.

We have a modern Industrial Strategy that is all about making Britain fit for the future, in a world of rapid technological change... But it's people that are at the heart of this strategy. It's people that will make it live.

By investing in our technical education now, we can make sure that everyone is qualified for the jobs of today and tomorrow... That all our young people have the opportunities they need to succeed.

Thank you.

[News story: Expert panel confirmed to raise education outcomes in North East](#)

School leaders and business executives have been named among the group tasked with raising aspirations and creating more opportunities for young people in the North East of England.

The expert board will help to run the Opportunity North East programme, a £24million initiative launched earlier this year by Education Secretary Damian Hinds to build a coalition of schools, colleges, local authorities, businesses and higher education institutions to tackle the issues holding back young people in the region.

The group, which includes Paul Booth, Chair of the Tees Valley Local Enterprise Partnership, Andrew Hodgson OBE, Chair of North East Local Enterprise Partnership, Edward Twiddy, Chief Innovations Officer and Company Secretary, ATOM Bank and Professor Suzanne Cholerton, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Learning and Teaching at Newcastle University, met for the first time on the 3 December.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Lord Agnew said:

Drawing on the expertise of local education and business leaders to develop initiatives that are evidence led and tailored to the particular needs of the North East will help us tap into the talent that so clearly exists in the region and ensure young people have every chance to go on and succeed.

Creating opportunity is a job for all of us and I am pleased to see such a diverse range of organisations determined to work with the Government to create more opportunities for every young person, regardless of background.

In full, the local experts on the Opportunity North East Strategic Board will include:

- Paul Booth OBE, Chair of Tees Valley Local Enterprise Partnership
- Professor Suzanne Cholerton, Pro Vice-Chancellor (Education), Newcastle University
- Professor Robert Coe, Professor of Education and Director of the Centre for Evaluation and Monitoring, Durham University
- Jill Colbert, Director of Children's Services, Sunderland City Council, and Chief Executive of Together for Children
- Andrew Hodgson OBE, Chair of North East Local Enterprise Partnership
- Nick Hurn OBE, Head Teacher Cardinal Hume Catholic School, CEO of the Trinity Catholic MAT, and Chairman of Ascent Special Schools Trust
- Cath McEvoy-Carr, Executive Director of Children and Adult Services, Northumberland County Council
- Martyn Oliver, Chief Executive Officer and Accounting Officer, Outwood Grange Academies Trust
- Mike Parker, Director of Schools North East
- Janet Renou, Regional Schools Commissioner for North of England
- Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services at Hartlepool Borough Council
- Edward Twiddy, Chief Innovations Officer and Company Secretary, ATOM Bank
- Dr Lindsey Whiterod CBE, Chief Executive of Tyne Coast College

Opportunity North East is part of a government drive to improve education and boost productivity in the North of England, and follows on from investment in the Northern Powerhouse strategy. It will help young people in the North East to reach their potential through secondary education and beyond by:

- Building on good primary school performance to ensure more children continue to achieve at secondary school;
- Unlocking the potential of key secondary schools in the region by encouraging collaboration with schools, high performing academy trusts and local authorities;
- Working with partners such as Teach First to ensure there are more great teachers where they are needed most. The North East will be the first

region in England to implement more support for newly-qualified teachers to encourage them to stay in the classroom, with £12 million for early roll-out of the Government's improved offer from September 2020 – and more details set to be announced in the Department for Education's recruitment and retention strategy. This will form part of the Teacher Development Premium, creating an enhanced offer of professional development for teachers in challenging areas throughout their careers.

- Raising aspirations and tackling the barriers that prevent young people in the North East from realising their full potential, including accessing high-quality technical education and attending the best universities; and
- Making the most of young people's skills and talents in the North East – harnessing the pioneering work of local enterprise partnerships – to help them find a rewarding, secure job.

News story: Animal medicines improvement notice: Glenmore House Veterinary Surgery

This notice was issued to Glenmore House Veterinary Surgery

The following contravened the Veterinary Medicines Regulation 2013:

- Records of batch details and quantities of prescription medicines not being recorded in accordance with Regulation 23 of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013

The improvements required:

- Surgery must begin keeping records of batch numbers
- Written or photographic evidence must be provided to the VMD that batch numbers for all prescription medicines are being recorded on receipt into the practice or on first use
- Quantities of POM injectable products administered must be recorded

Press release: Charity Commission Chair welcomes new members of the

regulator

Baroness Stowell MBE, Chair of the Charity Commission, has welcomed the appointment of Tony Cohen, Ian Karet and Nina Hingorani-Crain as new members to the Commission.

The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport [today announced the appointment of the new board members](#).

They replace Eryl Besse and Tony Leifer, whose terms of office come to an end in December 2018, and fill a current vacancy. The new members will take up their positions on 1 January 2019.

Their combined experience brings a wealth of knowledge and skills that will help the Commission deliver on its new 5 year strategy, published in October.

Baroness Stowell said:

I am delighted to welcome Nina, Tony and Ian to the Commission. They were stand-out candidates from a high quality field, and each bring valuable skills and strong leadership. We have defined a positive new purpose and set an ambitious strategy for the next five years – I am confident each will make a hugely valuable contribution in the months and years ahead. I look forward to working with them and all members of the Commission to ensure that charity can thrive and inspire trust and deliver as much benefit as possible back to society.

Tony Leifer and Eryl have also made significant contributions in their time at the Commission. I have valued their advice immensely over the last year and they have worked tirelessly throughout their six years on the Board in order that the Commission regulates charities effectively and in the public interest.

These new appointments also come as the regulator publishes an [updated governance framework](#). As part of this new framework, the Commission's Chief Executive Officer joins the Commission's Board. This change means that the CEO's role as accounting officer is more clearly represented at the highest level of corporate decision-making and brings the Commission into line with recommended governance practices of other similar bodies.

The updated governance framework provides further information about roles and responsibilities of the Board and the way that the Commission is organised.

Tony Cohen

Tony Cohen was chair of trustees of trustees at Barnardo's for four and a half years until May this year. He has also served on a number of other not-for-profit boards, including the Arvon Foundation, City of Westminster

College and the RSA. After working as a newspaper journalist and television producer in the UK, Tony ran a television company in the US. He was then CEO of FremantleMedia, a major international television production, distribution and rights company, specialising in prime time entertainment, drama and factual programming, for over 11 years from 2001 until 2012. Tony is a Sloan Fellow of the London Business School and a Fellow of the RTS.

Nina Hingorani-Crain

Nina has had a diverse career in the private, public and charity sectors. After almost a decade in corporate finance and consulting, she joined the Financial Services regulator. Here she spent a varied 10 years, including as the Chairman's Principal Private Secretary during the global financial crisis and subsequently as Chief of Staff leading the creation of the new Financial Conduct Authority. Nina also undertook a 6-month secondment to Age UK to inform the FCA's strategy of placing consumer needs at the heart of its regulatory mandate. In 2015 she embarked on a Non-Executive career, and is today a Director on the Boards of the Monmouthshire Building Society (the second largest building society in Wales), Achieving For Children (an award-winning provider of children's services) and Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust (a mental and community health trust). Nina holds an LL.B. (Hons) degree from King's College London, and a Maîtrise en Droit from the Sorbonne Paris. She has also qualified as a Chartered Accountant, and has recently completed the Financial Times Non-Executive Director Diploma. She enjoyed a diverse upbringing with spells living in Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Ian Karet

Ian Karet is a solicitor and a partner of Linklaters LLP. He specialises in Intellectual Property and Technology and handles a range of commercial matters and disputes. He is a Solicitor Advocate, a qualified arbitrator and trained mediator. He read Chemistry at Oxford. Ian is also a member of the Civil Justice Council and a Trustee of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, appointed in 2014, where he currently chairs the Finance Committee. He has served on the board of the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property and writes and speaks on intellectual property issues.