

[News story: Chair's speech marks Parole Board's 50th Anniversary and looks at the future for parole](#)

The Parole Board marked its 50th Anniversary with an event held in collaboration with HM Prison and Probation service and organised by the Butler Trust.

Speakers from across the justice system gave speeches on the “past, present, and future of parole”, including The Rt Hon David Lidington MP, Secretary of State for Justice, [who gave the keynote speech](#).

Nick Hardwick, Chair of the Board, gave a speech looking back at the past 50 years in parole and also looking forward to what the Board can do to further improve parole for prisoners, victims, and the general public:

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He said: “In a short space of time we have made real progress towards reducing the backlog, improving how we deal with IPP cases, implementing a digital way of working, and training over 100 new Parole Board members.

“Looking to the future, there is much more that we can do to make the system more open and transparent.

“For justice to be done, it should be seen to be done. Therefore we will consult people about how we can make the Parole Board more accessible to victims, prisoners, and the public.”

Martin Jones, CEO of the Parole Board said:

“This was a wonderful opportunity to mark the Parole Board’s 50th Anniversary, to reflect on how parole has changed during that time, and to have a forward look at what the future holds for parole. A big thank you to the Butler Trust for facilitating this event and our partners from across the justice system who are joining us as speakers and attendees.”

[The Butler Trust](#) is a charity organisation that “recognises, celebrates, develops and disseminates outstanding work and best practice across UK prisons, probation and youth justice.”

[Press release: Foreign Secretary visiting Washington to reaffirm UK commitment to the Iran nuclear deal](#)

During his first visit to Washington since President Trump’s decision not to certify the Iran nuclear deal under US domestic legislation, the Foreign Secretary will meet foreign policy leaders from both parties.

Speaking at the start of his visit, Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson said:

The Iran nuclear deal makes the world safer. That’s why it is vital that the international community sticks to the deal. It is working and has, so far, resulted in Iran giving up 95 percent of its uranium stockpile. These are the points I will be making in my meetings in the United States this week.

Supporting the nuclear deal does not mean we should not call out and take action against disruptive Iranian behaviour elsewhere, including its ballistic missile programme and the unjustified detention of British dual-nationals. However, it is vital that we do not conflate the issues on which we should rightly condemn Iran and a deal which is neutralising the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran.

It took thirteen years of tireless diplomacy between the UK, US, our European partners and Iran to make the world a safer place. Now is not the moment to put that at risk but rather it is time for the US and UK to draw on the strength of our relationship and to focus

on addressing Iran's destabilising activity in the region.

In two days of meetings on Capitol Hill, the Foreign Secretary will meet with Speaker Paul Ryan, House and Senate Majority Leaders Representative McCarthy and Senator McConnell, and the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees, Senators Corker and Cardin, and Representatives Royce and Engel.

Speech: Global MilSatCom conference 2017

Let me begin by saying what a great privilege it is to speak at this conference. I am sure Harriet Baldwin would have expressed a similar sentiment if she not been obliged to attend to pressing business overseas, for which I apologise on her behalf.

As an arts graduate, I cannot profess to be a leading expert on orbital mechanics. But I am an enthusiast for space, and have been so since, as a 10 year old, I was taken by my parents to a mountain top in Fiji, where we then lived, to watch the re-entry of an Apollo mission. This was a magical experience for me. Not only was this a shooting star with men in it, as it appeared to me, but I realised that it was a very significant moment because my parents awoke my sister and I at one am to begin the journey to the mountain, an hour of the day I had never seen before!

And later in my life, as a tank soldier prone to getting lost at night, trying to read a map with a red torch and red contour lines, I marvelled and thanked the Lord for the arrival of GPS navigation. Still later, as a Brigade Commander in Iraq, I was hugely grateful for what satellite communications could do for us.

So I'm pleased to now find myself as the commander of the UK's Joint Forces Command, responsible, amongst other things, for C4ISR, including cyber, special forces, and joint warfighting, because I am in a position to put my enthusiasm and belief in space to good use.

The UK has been a space faring nation for decades. We launched the first Skynet satellite in 1969. Since then, you and your colleagues have built a thriving space industry, generating a turnover of £14 billion a year and employing about 40,000 people in the UK.

The UK is a world leader in certain technologies: 40% of the world's small satellites are built in the UK, and a quarter of the world's telecommunication satellites. And the space systems and services generated by the UK space sector support a wide range of applications across wider

society: more than £250 billion of our gross domestic product is supported by satellite services.

Satellites are the reason we can make mobile phone calls, take money from cash machines, ensure our emergency services get to where they need to, and a whole range of activities vital to our daily lives.

Defence is just as dependent. More than 90% of the platforms and systems that constitute the UK military equipment programme are dependent on space to some degree. It is space based capability, much of it benefitting from US investment, that has enabled modern information warfare and precision attack. It is this dependence, combined with our appreciation of the growing threats and hazards, which has led us to increase the attention we are giving to space.

How are the risks increasing? From both natural and manmade sources. There are the dangers of 'space debris', remains of previous spacecraft orbiting the Earth that travel at speeds of up to 17,500 miles per hour, and environmental hazards like geomagnetic storms, which can damage Earth orbiting satellites.

We also have to recognise that potential adversaries see the reliance on space by the UK and our allies as an important vulnerability, and are developing weapons that can exploit that vulnerability. Russia and China have both admitted to developing direct ascent anti-satellite missiles.

This should concern all of us: the testing of such weapons in 2007 by the Chinese government created at least 2,000 pieces of space debris, threatening the sustainability of this shared domain.

But there are positive changes taking place as well, principally around commercial investment in space related R&D. As in the field of micro-electronics, it is no longer governments and defence departments who are driving innovation, and this is leading to greater accessibility and lower costs. Which is good, because our demand for space services continues to increase.

Be it new launch capabilities, mega-constellations, or satellites that provide on orbit repair and refuelling, the space market is evolving in a way that opens up new opportunities for the further exploitation of space.

As this market continues to develop, we will work together to ensure the continued security of the space domain. We cannot take this for granted: our dependence is great and growing, and the space environment becomes progressively congested and competitive. Gone are the days when we could launch satellites into space and expect them to operate unchallenged.

Our government recognises the vital importance of working closely with industry on these matters. That is why it published a National Space Policy and acknowledged the importance of space to our prosperity and security in the 2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review.

This included a number of commitments. One was to invest in space

surveillance capability, enabling us to further assess space threats, risks and events, both natural and man made. Another was to invest in multi-signal satellite navigation receivers, which will enhance the resilience of the armed forces and emergency services to the loss or disruption of GPS service. And a third was the commitment to enhance our Space Operations Centre and invest in a ballistic missile defence radar that would also enhance our space situational awareness.

As we develop our strategy and capabilities in response to these changes, we will look to secure our freedom of action in, to and from space, fully exploiting its military and civil potential. The emerging themes of our space strategy are as follows:

- optimising space support to the front line, making sure our forces can absolutely depend on getting the services they need
- enhancing the protection and resilience of space based assets, keeping safe the space assets that underpin our military and civil national security, and
- complementing cross-government space activity, to maximise the opportunities that arise from coordinating matters of security and prosperity

Nick Ayling will elaborate on these points in the next session, and Air Commodore Nick Hay will discuss in more detail how this applies to our future military satellite communications capability. So let me finish by highlighting the overarching importance of strong relationships to the delivery of our ambitions.

We must work closely with our industrial partners in the space sector to exploit innovative emerging technologies.

We must work closely with our allies, following the principles of “international by design” to deliver joint force advantage in space, much like we do in every other domain.

As with every other aspect of Britain’s safety and security, it depends not just on our own efforts, but on working with our allies to manage common threats and hazards that face us all. And this is at least as true in space as anywhere else.

Our relationship with the US on space has traditionally been close: the radar at Fylingdales has long contributed to US led networks. And as we develop the next generation of Skynet we will ensure it is as interoperable as possible with US and allied systems. This will be made possible by the framework provided by the Combined Space Operations initiative, through which we are seeking a safe, secure and resilient space environment.

And the UK’s departure from the European Union will not prevent us from working with our European neighbours on matter of space security. As well as working bilaterally with member states, the UK will seek the closest possible participation in EU space programmes such as Galileo, commensurate with the contribution that UK government and industry has made to date, and where we

can continue to add real value.

In conclusion, space offers great opportunities. But the strategic context is much like it is here on Earth: becoming less certain, with increasing threats that will take skill and commitment to manage successfully. And that is what we must do. You must judge us by our actions rather than our words as we pursue these goals, but I very much hope you will work closely with us, and our allies as we seek to protect our interests and enhance our capabilities.

I look forward to our continued close working between defence and industry on military programmes, particularly Skynet 6.

[News story: UK steps up commitment to European security](#)

Speaking at the NATO Defence Ministerial in Brussels, Gavin Williamson will commit four RAF Typhoons to the Southern Air Policing mission in Romania next summer. Following a successful rotation last summer, the fast jets will be redeployed to the country, working with our Romanian allies to police the Black Sea skies.

Marking a further commitment to Europe, the Defence Secretary will announce that the UK is stepping up in the Western Balkans. In addition to the troops already based in Kosovo, supporting peace in the country, and our contribution to the EU's Op Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina, from next year a Battalion will be held at high readiness to respond to any situation in the region. This will see 600 soldiers ready to move into the region at short notice.

Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson said:

In the face of an increasingly assertive Russia, the UK has significantly stepped up its commitment to Europe and today I can confirm a further package of support, showing how we remain at the forefront on European security.

We are standing by our allies across air; deploying Typhoons to Southern Air Policing in Romania, land; increasing our support to the Kosovo peacekeeping operation, and sea; with HMS Ocean returning to the NATO Standing Maritime Group.

The Defence Secretary will also welcome the return of HMS Ocean to one of NATO's Standing Maritime groups, following its redeployment to the Caribbean

to help in the hurricane recovery.

[News story: Robotics and AI: projects to create safer work for people](#)

UK businesses and researchers will share £68 million with the aim of supporting safer working practices for people in extreme environments that could prevent potential harm and increase productivity.

The projects will each support the research and development of robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies for use in industries such as offshore and nuclear energy, space and deep mining.

Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry, Claire Perry, announced the funding today at [Innovate 2017](#). It is part the government's £93 million programme for robotics and AI in extreme environments, which is being funded through the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund.

Across research and innovation

Investing in business

Innovate UK is giving funding to a range of projects for robotics and AI systems development. £16.5 million will be shared between 70 businesses, 13 universities and 10 research organisations for collaborative research and development projects. A further £3 million will go to 17 demonstrator feasibility studies.

Some of the projects include:

- using autonomous submarines to determine the ice risk hazards for shipping or the installation of energy assets in the Arctic. Project lead, [Thurn Group](#) will use autonomous vessels to survey ice retreat to better understand the threats of the surviving ice, to plot when it's safe for people to use shipping routes or install or make changes to infrastructure
- integrating autonomous drones to inspect offshore-wind farms. Currently, a boat with crew has to go out to each turbine to carry out inspection and assess blade faults. A system that automatically deploys and recovers drones for monitoring would remove the need to send people into potentially dangerous seas or oceans while reducing costs and time. [Perceptual Robotics](#) are the lead
- manufacturing in space, such as the potential for in-orbit manufacture. This could be used for small replacement parts and tools, and possibly even large structures and spacecraft. [BAE Systems](#) are the lead

[Robotics and AI in extreme environments. ISCF winners: Perceptual Robotics.](#)

Ruth McKernan, Chief Executive of Innovate UK, said:

These pioneering projects driven by the very best minds in UK research and industry exemplify the huge potential of what can be achieved through the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund and the long-term benefits for the UK economy.

These are just the first competitions in robotics and AI. There will be further opportunities for businesses in the coming months.

[Robotics and AI in extreme environments. ISCF winners: Thurn Group.](#)

Hubs for research

A £44.5 million investment will be made into 4 research hubs for world-leading research and robotic solutions. This will be managed by the [Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council](#) (EPSRC). Commercial and international partners will support with an additional £51.6 million investment.

The hubs will lead investigations in the areas of off-shore energy, nuclear energy and space, opening up new cross-disciplinary opportunities which are not currently available. The [UK Space Agency](#) is co-funding one of the hubs.

Professor Philip Nelson, EPSRC Chief Executive, said:

The robotics hubs will draw on the country's research talent to nurture new developments in the field of robotics and provide the foundations on which innovative technologies can be built. The resulting outcomes from this research will allow us to explore environments that are too dangerous for humans to enter without risking injury or ill-health.

The Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund is helping us achieve a joined-up approach to research, discovery and innovation.

Sensors for the ocean

To develop sensors capable of working in the ocean, [Natural Environment Research Council](#) (NERC) is investing £4.3 million into 5 research projects by the [National Oceanography Centre](#), the [University of Exeter](#) and [University of Southampton](#).

The sensors will help researchers to answer questions about our changing oceans, such as how carbon dioxide moves between air and water, as well as monitoring the health of cold-water corals in marine protected areas. They will be compatible with existing marine robotic vehicles and those in

development.

NERC's Chief Executive, Professor Duncan Wingham commented:

Sensors help us to better understand our oceans and manage them sustainably for the future.

The projects will develop ambitious new technologies that work in hazardous and extreme environments, maintaining the UK's world-class status in marine robotics. Other industries, such as the water, aquaculture and industrial waste, are also likely to benefit.

About the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund

The Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund is part of government's Industrial Strategy, which will ensure the UK continues to be one of the best places in the world for science and innovation.

Innovate UK and the Research Councils are taking a leading role in delivering this funding across the country. This will allow the UK to secure maximum benefit.