

News story: Home Secretary: keeping our country safe

The Home Secretary has given a speech today about counter-terrorism national security.

News story: Home Secretary: keeping our country safe

The Home Secretary, Sajid Javid, has today provided an update on the UK's approach to counter-terrorism and safeguarding national security.

In a speech at New Scotland Yard, home to the headquarters of counter-terrorism policing in the UK, the Home Secretary reasserted the UK's leading international role in countering terrorism and keeping people safe from emerging threats.

Introduced by the head of counter-terrorism policing, Neil Basu, the Home Secretary spoke to counter-terrorism experts and senior members of the security community, where he highlighted the importance of cooperation in protecting national and international security.

He said:

From terrorism, to crime, to hostile state activity, we are facing international problems, that require an international response.

More than any other country on Earth, the UK has a coherent, connected approach to intelligence and security and when threats do appear, the world turns to the UK for leadership, support and action.

As these threats become more global we all rely on an international system of defence, policing, security and intelligence. A safety net that is based upon cooperation, and unity.

The Home Secretary also spoke about the new powers in the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019.

The Act created an offence of entering or remaining in an area that has been designated by the Home Secretary, making it illegal for a UK national or resident to travel to or remain there without a legitimate reason, such as

providing humanitarian aid. The offence attracts a prison sentence of up to 10 years.

The Home Secretary said:

Today I can announce that I've asked my officials to work closely with CT policing and intelligence agencies to urgently review the case for exercising this power in relation to Syria, with a particular focus on Idlib and the North East.

So anyone who is in these areas without a legitimate reason should be on notice.

Speaking about international security partnerships, the Home Secretary also commented that he has agreed with his German counterpart, Interior Minister Horst Seehofer that, in the event of a no-deal Brexit, the UK and Germany will intensify cooperation and swiftly conclude any necessary bilateral security arrangements.

He also announced that the annual Five Country Ministerial – a major meeting of the Five Eyes security partners consisting of the UK, US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand – would take place later this year in Manchester.

He said:

We will take forward an agenda with our allies on emerging threats – from drones to cyber, and many of the issues that I've talked about today.

As the only European member of the world's foremost intelligence alliance, the UK is the hub of a truly global intelligence and security network.

Additionally, the Home Secretary announced that Jonathan Hall QC has been appointed as [the new Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation](#).

The Home Secretary spoke about the current terrorist threats facing the UK and praised the work of the police and MI5 in response.

He said:

Each and every day, our security services fight against terror – from large international terrorist groups, to radicalised individuals.

In the past two years, they have foiled 19 major terrorist plots – 14 of them Islamist, and five of them motivated by extreme right-wing ideologies.

But those are just the headline figures. For each attack prevented, there are dozens more that never have the chance to begin in the first place.

This country is under the protection of the finest police, security, intelligence and armed forces in the world, many of them working here in New Scotland Yard.

Your excellent work, hand-in-glove with MI5, does more to keep us safe than most of the public will ever know.

Speaking about the country's defences against hostile state activity, the Home Secretary said that the UK has used existing immigration powers, such as revocation of visas or exclusion, in dozens of cases in response to protect the country.

The Home Secretary also set out the possibility of new legislation to respond to the threats posed by hostile states. Following the attack in Salisbury, the Prime Minister announced that the [Home Office would consider whether new counter-espionage powers are necessary](#).

The review is considering all legislation which maybe relevant to all forms of hostile state activity directed against the UK, both in the UK and overseas. The Official Secrets Acts are part of the existing legislation that is being looked at as part of that review.

The Home Secretary said:

We have to ensure that we have the necessary powers to meet current and evolving threats to the UK, both domestically and overseas.

Getting this right and having the right powers and resources in place for countering hostile states must be a post-Brexit priority so I can announce today that we are preparing the way for an Espionage Bill.

This will bring together new and modernised powers, giving our security services the legal authority they need to tackle this threat.

This comes in addition to a new power to stop, question, search and detain an individual at a port or border area to determine whether they are, or have been, involved in hostile state activity which was introduced as part of [the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act](#) and which will come into force later this year.

Concluding his speech, the Home Secretary hailed the UK's strength and unity as what sets the country apart from its adversaries.

He said:

The United Kingdom has a combination of strength and unity that sets us apart from our friends and enemies alike.

Those enemies range from entire states to lone individuals. They seek to humiliate us, to destroy our democracy and undermine our values, to sow the seeds of division but they all have one thing in common.

They know, deep down, that they cannot beat us because from every challenge, we have emerged stronger, determined, unafraid and most importantly of all, united.

News story: A weight off our minds: farewell to the kilogram as we know it

As of today, 20 May 2019, World Metrology Day, the kilogram will no longer be defined by a physical object

News story: A weight off our minds: farewell to the kilogram as we know it

The new definition of the kilogram is based on the Planck constant, a value observed in the natural world that is inherently stable and can be checked at any time, in any location. The value of the unit will not change, but the redefinition will ensure that it remains reliable, enabling far more accurate mass measurements in the future.

The Government Chemist team is celebrating a momentous achievement this World Metrology Day – a day dedicated to raising awareness of the importance of measurement for life as we know it. It underpins science, trade, and industry, and key to measurement are units like the second, the metre, and the kilogram.

In 1875, it was decided that the kilogram should be defined by a block of platinum-iridium alloy, known as the International Prototype Kilogram (IPK). This metal prototype was made in 1889, and since then, it has been kept in a high security vault in Paris, France.

It was accurate enough for many purposes, but the demands of science have

increased in terms of accuracy, especially when we are working with tiny masses, like drug molecules in pharmaceutical research. Moreover, a physical artefact like the IPK is vulnerable to damage and environmental factors, like temperature.

Last November, measurement scientists from around the world gathered in Paris, the home of the IPK, to [vote in favour of redefining the International System of Measurement \(SI\) units](#), such as the kilogram. This redefinition comes into effect today.

This is the result of years of research in various disciplines. New technology like the Kibble balance, which is an instrument used to measure the Planck constant, has contributed greatly to the redefinition.

In total, the definitions of four of the seven base SI units are set to change (kilogram, ampere, kelvin and mole) so they will be based on the fixed values of; the Planck constant (h), the elementary charge (e) the Boltzmann constant (k_B) and the Avogadro constant (N_A) respectively.

Continuity will be maintained for practical users. However, just as redefining the second and the metre helped enable GPS navigation, the redefined SI is expected, over time, to enable new technologies we have yet to even imagine.

[Press release: New support for trainee teachers](#)

Expert panel will draft guidance to support teachers in their first years on the job