

# News story: Reappointment of 56 Members Parole Board Members

The Secretary of State has approved the reappointment of the following 56 members to the Parole Board. Their tenures will all end on 30 September 2020.

The 56 Parole Board Members comprise of 18 Judicial, 34 Independent, 3 Psychologist, and 1 Psychiatrist member.

## **Independent member**

The Secretary of State has approved the extension of the appointments for the following members:

From 1 August 2018 until 30 September 2023 of: Stephanie McIntosh.

From 30 September 2018 until 30 September 2020:

- Pamela Baldwin
- Paul Cavadino
- Peter Coltman
- Michael Crewe
- Geoff Crowe
- Victoria Doughty
- Margaret Dunne
- Stewart Eldon
- Annalise Elliott
- Sue Finn
- Kevin Green
- John Holt
- Jane Horwood
- Rebecca Hunt
- Chitra Karve
- Mark Lacey
- Susan Lewis
- Bryan McAlley
- Tom Millest
- Steve Murphy
- Steve Pepper
- Jenny Portway
- Bernard Postles
- Sue Power
- Colin Reeve
- Jennifer Rogers
- Sally Rowen
- Nigel Stone
- Jennie Sugden
- Kay Terry
- Jo Thompson

- Rose Thompson
- Alan Whiffin

## **Judicial members**

The Secretary of State has approved the extension of the appointments for the following members:

From 27 September 2018 until 30 September 2022: Roderick Evans

From 27 September 2018 until 30 September 2022: Clive Million and Tony Mitchell

## **Judicial members**

The Secretary of State has approved the extension of the appointments from 30 September 2018 until 30 September 2020:

- Anthony Bate
- Martin Beddoe
- Graham Cottle
- Geoffrey Kamil
- Louise Kamill
- Bruce McIntyre
- Anne Molyneux
- Richard O'Rorke
- Jeremy Roberts
- Patrick Robertshaw
- John Rubery
- Anthony Rumbelow
- Leslie Spittle
- Graham White
- Scott Wolstenholme

## **Psychiatrist member**

The Secretary of State has approved the extension of the appointment from 30 September 2018 until 30 September 2020: Mike Isweran

## **Psychologist members**

The Secretary of State has approved the extension of the appointments from 30 September 2018 until 30 September 2020:

- Roisin Hall
- Joanne Lackenby
- Helen Trinder

The Parole Board is an independent court like body, whose main aim is to protect the public by risk assessing prisoners to decide whether they can be safely released into the community. Our decisions are of critical importance

to victims, individual prisoners and their families, but also have a wider role to play in contributing to the prison reform process while maintaining public confidence in the justice system. JAC Commissioners are appointed by Her Majesty the Queen on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

Appointments and re-appointments to the Parole Board are regulated by the Commissioner for Public Appointments. These appointments have been made in line with the Commissioner's Code of Practice for Ministerial Appointments to Public Bodies.

The Parole Board was established by the Criminal Justice Act 1967. It is an Executive Non- Departmental Public Body sponsored by the MoJ.

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## **[Corporate report: National Waste Programme Quarterly Report: Q1 FY 2018 to 2019](#)**

The National Waste Programme (NWP) is a cross-UK programme of work to lead the ongoing implementation and delivery of the UK Nuclear Industry Solid LLW Strategy.

The NWP covers all nuclear industry waste producers including those in the NDA estate, the public sector and the private sector. The NWP is led by LLW Repository Ltd on behalf of the NDA (who are responsible for leading strategy implementation for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)).

The NWP works collaboratively with its stakeholders to produce a Blueprint and Benefit Map to show the direction of travel for strategy implementation. The activities to deliver the strategy are executed by the stakeholders of the NWP, for example by waste producers through their waste management practices.

Find out more about the [National Waste Programme](#); established to implement the [UK LLW Strategy](#). An industry-wide collaboration led by LLWR on behalf of the NDA.

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## **[News story: Crime news: dates for](#)**

# [digital case system multi-hander rollout](#)

Providers will have a new online tool available to them when the Digital Case System (DCS) multi-hander solution is rolled out over the summer months.

## **How does it work?**

Certain parts of case files within DCS are given restricted status. When defence, prosecution or court users upload a document to a restricted section they can choose who sees the document.

For example, the defence could choose to upload a client application and make it available to another defence team or keep it private between the court and themselves. Permissions can be amended at any time.

## **Does this affect legal aid claims?**

There are no changes to the existing processes. Providers should continue to download and submit the LAA Report with their claim.

## **Where can I find out more?**

See the guidance page on GOV.UK for detailed information about the changes. Your local court can confirm specific rollout dates.

## **Further information**

[Crown Court Digital Case System training guides and videos](#)

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## **[Press release: Fake vehicle parts are on the rise](#)**

The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) has issued new guidance as part of a cross-government and industry campaign. The campaign warns consumers of the serious dangers of fake car parts.

The amount of fake vehicle parts available on the market is on the rise. The European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) estimated that more than €2 billion is lost every year due to counterfeit tyres and batteries alone.

The most common fake vehicle parts worldwide include filters, brake pads, lights, wheel rims and air bags. As shown by [BMW](#) many of these parts have direct safety implications and, if they fail, can lead to serious accidents.

Spotting fakes isn't easy. Here, on the right Audi shows a genuine coupling rod and on the left, is the fake product. Fake coupling rods can affect the steering capability of the vehicle.

To help combat this problem the IPO joined forces with the auto industry and trading platforms and other parts of government. Together they have launched a campaign to warn consumers about the dangers of fake vehicle parts. The collaboration has led to the Intellectual Property Office issuing [new guidance](#). The guidance gives tips on how to avoid buying fake parts when shopping online and on the high street.

The collaboration is the most extensive of its kind to tackle fakes and

includes:

- Audi
- BMW
- Independent Automotive Aftermarket Federation (IAAF)
- Manufacturers Against Product Piracy (MAPP)
- TecAlliance
- Independent Garage Association (IGA)
- Amazon
- eBay
- Trading Standards
- the Police Intellectual Property Crime Unit (PIPCU)
- M-Sport
- Motor Sport Association UK (MSA)
- International Automobile Federation (FIA)
- NGK Spark Plugs
- TMD Friction and Phillips.

PIPCU, which is run by the City of London Police, fights against these types of crimes. In February 2018 Robert Czernik was investigated and sentenced to two counts under Section 92 of the Trade Marks Act for selling fake airbags. He received five months in prison for each count to run concurrently, suspended for 12 months.

The Audi Brand Protection Team said:

Identifying counterfeits has proven to be a real challenge. The sellers' websites are becoming more and more professional, appearing legitimate to many buyers at first glance. But there are some clues that give counterfeiters away and should put buyers on alert, such as a comparatively cheap price or a typo appearing on the spare part or in the description. □

The counterfeiters aren't choosy when it comes to selecting fakes. According to our investigations, a large number of spare parts are counterfeited in the automotive business. These include service-relevant components, such as oil filters or air filters, crash-relevant components such as bumpers, radiator grille or bodywork, but also safety-relevant parts such as suspension arms, exhaust systems or brake linings.

Spare parts produced using inferior materials clearly pose high risks for Audi consumers. We are pleased to be part of this campaign to warn and protect our customers.

Dr Ros Lynch, Director of Copyright and Enforcement at the Intellectual Property Office said:

It's clear counterfeit vehicle parts can pose a serious risk to drivers, passengers and other road users, with potentially life-threatening results. Criminals who produce counterfeit vehicle parts have no concerns about public safety and they use this as an opportunity to profit at the expense of others.

We are committed to protecting the public from these dangers. This collaboration between government, industry and law enforcement offers us an opportunity to raise awareness, change consumer behaviour and remove these dangerous products from the market.

Temporary Detective Chief Inspector Nick Court of the City of London Police's Intellectual Property Crime Unit (PIPCU) said:

Counterfeit car parts increase the risk of people experiencing a serious injury. It's essential that car owners and those who work in this industry are made aware of the signs to look out for and the risks.

The City of London Police is at forefront of fighting this type of crime and offering the public advice on how to avoid falling victim.

## Notes to editors

1. The UK Intellectual Property Office is responsible for Intellectual Property (IP) rights in the United Kingdom, including patents, designs, trade marks and copyright.
2. The European Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) study that estimated more than €2 billion is lost every year due to counterfeit tyres and batteries is available on the [EUIPO website](#).
3. The [new guidance](#) available on fake vehicle parts.
4. The Police Intellectual Property Crime Unit is a department of the City of London Police. It was established in 2013 with the responsibility to investigate and deter serious and organised intellectual property crime in the UK. The unit is funded by the UK Intellectual Property Office.
5. A press release by the [Police Intellectual Property Crime Unit](#) gives details about the investigation of Robert Czernik under Section 92 of the Trade Marks Act for selling fake airbags.