

# Speech: Research and innovation: How intellectual property supports global progress

Thank you for the introduction. Mayor Ying, Minister Miao, Vice Chairman Lin, Chairman Lu, ladies and gentlemen. Good afternoon and thank you for inviting me to join you today at this Innovation and Emerging Industries Development Forum.

I am especially pleased to be attending this event alongside the China International Industry Fair. I had the honour yesterday of accompanying Minister Miao on a tour of the Fair over in Hongqiao. The range of exhibitors from China and overseas was impressive.

And of course, I was proud to see the UK's Country-of-Honour Pavilion showcasing the best of British technology.

The branding of the UK Pavilion includes images from the global campaign GREAT for Imagination. This campaign marks 400 years since UK patent number 1, which was granted in 1617, and designated the patent number "GB1" when the UK Patent Office was founded in 1852.

The GREAT for Imagination campaign celebrates the long history of scientific inventions leading to industrial and consumer products that have had a profound impact on people's lives. This is what I would like to speak about today.

## **UK research & innovation**

We like innovation in the UK.

We are home to less than 1% of the world's population, but the UK punches above its weight in science and technology.

The UK is home to [3 of the world's top 10 universities](#) – Oxford, Cambridge and Imperial College London – and more than 30 of the top 200. These universities are equipped with first class facilities and talent from around the world, producing top quality research.

A report published last month by the [UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, and Elsevier](#) showed that the UK accounts for:

- 9.9% of downloaded academic articles;
- 10.7% of citations; and
- 15.2% of the world's most highly-cited articles.

The report notes that the UK has a broad and diverse research base, and relative to its comparator countries the UK continues to rank number one in Field-Weighted Citation Impact, a measure of the influence of scientific

research.

As well as excellence in curiosity-driven science, the UK also has a wide range of policies and funding initiatives to support commercialisation of the research base.

For example, the government provides funding for projects that link universities and research institutes with businesses and entrepreneurs. And many local governments across the UK are undergoing Science & Innovation Audits, which seek to deepen relationships between universities and their wider communities.

Given the important role of IP in research and innovation, the Intellectual Property Office is also playing its part to support commercialisation of the research base:

- Last year we updated the [Lambert Toolkit](#), a set of practical resources to support IP management in university-industry collaborations. The Lambert Toolkit includes a set of model contracts and consortia agreements, and a model Heads-of-Terms.
- We offer an “IP Asset Management Guide for Universities” to help senior university managers set strategies to make the most of the IP created by their staff and students; and we recently launched “IP for Research”, which helps PhD students and early career researchers understand how to commercialise technology.
- The IPO is currently running a [public consultation](#) on collaborative innovation and licensing of IP rights. This consultation looks at areas such as IP trading platforms, IP-backed finance and IP valuation, all of which are being studied here in China as well.

All these initiatives by the IPO and others are in line with the commitment from our minister Jo Johnson to [put science and innovation at the heart of our industrial strategy](#).

## **International research and innovation collaboration**

As an open country at the centre of world and European research for centuries, the UK has a long history of collaboration with international partners. We strongly believe that global cooperation in research and innovation is a really good thing.

51% of all UK research publications in 2017 were co-authored, which helps explain the global impact of UK science. The UK is a global hub for research and innovation.

All other things being equal, research produced by authors of different nationalities produces higher citation rates. Cross-border licensing of

technology creates new revenue flows, and spreads cutting-edge technology to markets and research communities around the world.

This shows how important it is to resist nationalistic science and innovation policies. Technology is not a zero-sum game, where one country's strength is another country's weakness.

Flourishing UK-China science and innovation collaboration is a good example of this. The UK places great value on the strength of our partnership with China, and research and innovation collaboration between our two countries is a cornerstone of our relationship:

- This year Research Councils UK celebrated 10 years in China, over which period they have invested over £230million in joint research in more than 150 projects;
- The UK-China Research and Innovation Partnership Fund, also known as the Newton Fund, has funded over 450 joint projects in fields such as antimicrobial resistance, atmospheric pollution and human health, and remote-sensing for agriculture; and
- Last year Innovate UK and the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology jointly invested £21m in 15 research and development projects, including Innovate UK's largest ever international R&D competition. This year Innovate UK has launched joint calls with Shanghai, Jiangsu and Guangdong provinces on smart cities, infrastructure systems and urban innovation.

And of course, the UK-China success story in science and innovation is not only about government-backed projects. Here in East China:

- Edinburgh University recently completed an Innovation Week in partnership with COMAC and Shanghai Jiaotong University; and
- Nobel Prize winner Sir Kostya Novodelov of the University of Manchester spends two months per year supervising research collaborations in Nanjing.

## **IP in research and innovation**

Technology is intellectual property. The process of creating and commercialising IP enriches our society and drives economic growth.

It is the responsibility of IP policymakers such as myself to maintain accessible and non-discriminatory IP system. An effective IP system should encourage investment in research and innovation, and ensure that the results of that investment are used and protected.

And given the enhanced benefit of cross-border science and innovation collaboration, it is important that an IP system facilitates – rather than frustrates – international projects.

Researchers and companies involved in cross-border collaboration should be allowed to freely negotiate IP arrangements that suit their projects, including ownership of IP generated by joint research.

And the commercialisation of jointly developed technology should be transparent, enabling all contributing parties to benefit, wherever that use occurs.

This is genuine win-win cooperation.

## **UK-China intellectual property cooperation**

The UK and China have a broad and deep cooperation on intellectual property. This year:

- Patent examiners from the UK IPO visited China for exchanges with Chinese counterparts, including hosting a seminar on accelerated patent examination;
- Mr Justice Carr, one of our leading IP judges, visited Beijing to meet with members of China's judiciary;
- We hosted the 2017 UK-China IP Symposium in London; and
- Vice-Minister Zhou Huilin of the National Copyright Administration of China visited me in London to discuss copyright enforcement and legislative developments in our two countries.

This week I will also visit Hangzhou and Beijing, including to meet with my counterparts in China's IP agencies. Our discussions will cover how to provide the best possible service to users of the IP systems in both our countries.

This builds on initiatives such as the UK-China pilot Patent Prosecution Highway – or PPH – which was extended last summer. PPHs enable faster patent protection for users filing corresponding applications in both countries. I know that schemes such as this are especially welcomed by Chinese institutions and businesses that are building IP international portfolios.

And of course I am also using my visit to China to support UK-China research and innovation collaboration.

Today I am happy to announce the publication of a new template Non-Disclosure Agreement for use in negotiations between British and Chinese partners as they develop a joint research bid or a technology licensing deal. The NDA

will help provide legal certainty so partners can engage with confidence.

The NDA is drafted in both English and Chinese, and is mutual, meaning it provides equal protection to all parties, whether from the UK or China.

This is part of a set of practical resources and advice we provide to British and Chinese researchers to help them effectively manage IP in cross-border projects.

## **Closing**

Distinguished guests, in both the UK and China, scientific research and innovation are important drivers of economic growth. New technologies enrich our societies and improve our quality of living.

The evidence shows that these benefits are maximised by open and mutually-beneficial international collaboration.

Barriers to genuine win-win cooperation should be overcome and removed, including:

- Nationalistic, zero-sum policy narratives; and
- Restrictions on the flexibility of research institutions to fully benefit from the global commercialisation of the IP they help create.

The UK IPO shall continue to promote a domestic and international IP system that facilitates investment in research and innovation, and responds to the needs of its users around the world.

Thank you for listening. I wish you a successful forum, and I look forward to further presentations throughout the afternoon.

Thank you.

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## **[News story: UK Government Ministers to Engage Further with Scottish Parliament Over EU \(Withdrawal\) Bill](#)**

Three UK Government ministers will today [Wednesday 8 November] appear before Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) to discuss the EU (Withdrawal) Bill.

The Ministers' evidence sessions are part of an extensive and ongoing engagement with the devolved administrations on Brexit, including on ensuring that the UK has a functioning statute book at the point we leave the EU.

Speaking ahead of his appearance at the Committee, Mr Mundell said:

The EU (Withdrawal) Bill is a key piece of legislation to ensure that the UK has a functioning statute book at the point we leave the EU. Ensuring stability, certainty and a smooth transition is vital for people and business right across the UK.

Myself, Robin Walker and Chris Skidmore will give evidence today at two Scottish Parliament Committees. This is part of extensive and ongoing engagement with the Scottish Government and Scottish Parliament on Brexit. Those discussions include looking at where new powers will come to Holyrood and where we will need common frameworks, to ensure there is certainty and no new barriers to trade for Scottish businesses and consumers.

People in Scotland, rightly, expect their two governments to work together and we want to work collaboratively with the Scottish Government and MSPs on Brexit.

The UK Government has committed to seeking legislative consent for this Bill in the usual way, and has made clear it places great value on the scrutiny of the Scottish Parliament and ongoing engagement with the Scottish Government.

The EU (Withdrawal) Bill will start its Commons Committee stage on 14 November 2017.

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## [News story: David Mundell Promoting Scottish Trade on Norway Trip](#)

Mr Mundell will meet companies behind the important economic links between Scotland and Norway, including Statoil, Statkraft and Aker Solutions. He will also meet a number of Norwegian businesses operating in Scotland, and will highlight to them the opportunities of continuing to invest in Scotland.

Mr Mundell will also meet with, and subsequently be joined for part of his visit by, State Secretary Jens Frolich Holte from the Norwegian Government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking ahead of his trip Mr Mundell said:

As the UK prepares to leave the EU, we want to secure a new economic partnership with Europe, and build and strengthen our trade relationships around the world. Scottish companies will be at the forefront of that. Scotland's skills, products and services are highly regarded globally, and we will build on that as we strike ambitious new trade deals.

Scotland is also a great place for companies to invest and operate. A number of Norwegian companies have extensive Scottish operations, and I will be highlighting to them the huge opportunities of continuing to invest in Scotland.

I am very pleased that I will be joined by State Secretary Holte from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Mundell will travel to Oslo to meet a number of businesses and Norwegian government officials. He will then travel to Bergen to meet the Mayor of Bergen and other local political, business and civic figures, and to visit Marine Harvest's HQ.

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## **Press release: Welsh Secretary pays tribute to Armed Forces at Welsh Field of Remembrance**

The Secretary of State will deliver the Welsh Exhortation and honour the memories of those that have died during conflict by planting a wooden cross bearing his own personal tribute to those who have given their lives.

At this time of remembrance, we pay tribute to the generations of service men and women who lost their lives serving our country, and defending our freedom. The people of Wales will always honour, with respect and appreciation, the memory of those who made the ultimate sacrifice on our behalf.

It will be an honour and a privilege to have the opportunity to pay my own personal tributes at the Field of Remembrance, and to commemorate those who fought – and continue to fight – in the service of our nation around the world.

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## Speech: “We must speak with one voice to condemn the use of chemical weapons”

Thank you Mr President, and may I say I am grateful to our briefers for their clear explanation of the facts this afternoon. And I want to thank the Head of the Leadership Panel and, through him, his whole team for their committed, impartial, and expert work over the last five months investigating the use of chemical weapons in Syria.

As we have heard so clearly today, those investigations have reached a clear, unmistakable conclusion. Syria, a member state of the United Nations and a Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, has used chemical weapons against its own people.

The use of these weapons by anyone, anywhere is unacceptable, and we condemn their use by both the Syrian regime and by Daesh. These are weapons that over 190 states have come together to outlaw, weapons that have no place in the world today.

And yet, Mr President, we have been here before. Last year we were told by the Joint Investigative Mechanism that the Syrian regime had carried out three poison gas attacks and that Daesh had used sulphur mustard.

And yet some on this Council doubted the conclusions of that investigation; an investigation that they themselves had set up, the methodology they had approved. In February this year, action in this Council was vetoed.

We now have another report from independent UN experts mandated by this Council. It sets out a clear conclusion. On 4 April, the Syrian regime used sarin against its own people in Khan Sheikhoun, just five weeks after this Council was prevented by Russia from taking action on Syria's use of chemical weapons.

The Joint Investigative Mechanism has done what we, as a Council, asked it to do. It has done so thoroughly, impartially and professionally. And today, presented with its findings, we must speak with one voice to condemn the use of chemical weapons by Daesh and this attack on Khan Sheikhoun by the Syrian regime. We must hold those responsible to account.

But experience to date suggests that we will not be able to do that. Russia continues to deny what happened. Since the attack on that morning in April, Russia has advanced a contradictory series of hypotheses and claims, moving from one to the next, as soon as it is proven untrue, as it seeks to prevent this Council holding the Assad regime to account. Faced with science and fact, Russia has had no answer but fantasy and fiction, and has provided no

evidence for its claims.

The investigators have looked at the evidence. In their report, they set out the rigour with which they have approached their task: how they have received information from twelve member states including the Syrian regime itself, how they have scientifically corroborated that information, how they have consulted numerous independent experts and scientists.

The JIM reached its conclusions not on the basis of any one single piece of evidence, rather, it built its case on the totality of evidence available to it, as any professional, rational investigation would do.

And those conclusions are clear. Aircraft of the Syrian Air Force were in the vicinity of Khan Sheikhoun on 4 April between 6:30 and 7:00 am, at the time munitions were dropped on the town. The crater from which the sarin emanated was created by an aerial bomb dropped on 4 April. And most tellingly of all, sarin found at the scene, in samples supplied by the Syrian regime, contained the same unique signature found in the chemicals handed over by the Syrian regime to the OPCW in 2014.

Mr Mulet, the Russian representative suggests sarin can be easily made or homemade. Could you please explain just how complex it would be to recreate that sarin exactly to the unique chemical signature of the Syrian regime?

In 2013, Russia promised the world that Syria would abandon all of its chemical weapons. Today, to the cost of the people of Syria, and to the cost of the international consensus against chemical weapons, that promise remains unfulfilled and Russia continues to protect Assad and his regime.

So I call on the whole Council to renew the JIM's existing mandate, which has delivered the rigorous and conclusive findings we are discussing today. There is more work to be done; the OPCW Fact Finding Mission has now reported evidence of likely sarin use in nearby Ltamenah on 30 March. We need to support the JIM and to enable it to carry out its important work.

The resolution Russia has circulated today is not a serious attempt at renewal. It is a cynical ploy to discredit a professional, independent and impartial body. Russia is trying to shoot the messenger to cover up for the crimes of the Syrian regime.

And to the Syrian government, I say that evidence has been carefully gathered of the inhuman crimes you have committed. Russia is protecting you, for now, but the day will come when you are held accountable for your actions before international law and your victims will get the justice that they deserve.

Mr President, there is no middle ground in the United Nations Security Council when it comes to chemical weapons. We must condemn the use of these weapons in Syria, and support the JIM to identify those responsible. To do otherwise is to effectively condone these appalling attacks, and to undermine the international architecture that we collectively designed to stop them.