

[News story: Russia vetoes resolution to extend Joint Investigative Mechanism](#)

It is appalling that the UN Joint Investigative Mechanism has been closed down. We continue to need expert impartial and independent investigations into allegations of chemical attacks in Syria.

Last year the investigators found that the Syrian regime used chemical weapons against its people on no fewer than three occasions. In October, they concluded that the regime used the deadly nerve agent sarin in Khan Sheikhoun on 4 April this year, and that Daesh used sulphur mustard for a second time in 2016.

Russia's veto at the UN Security Council ends the Joint Investigative Mechanism. It can no longer help identify those responsible for use of chemical weapons in Syria. Russia's response to four confirmed chemical attacks by the Syrian regime and two by Daesh is to shut down further investigation.

The United Kingdom will not let the end of the Joint Investigative Mechanism stop work with international partners to identify and hold accountable those responsible for using chemical weapons.

[News story: Boost for space incubators during Global Entrepreneurship Week](#)

The money will go to centres in Nottingham, Leicester and Durham, which support entrepreneurs and small companies in the space industry.

The UK Space Agency is working with UK industry to deliver world-class science innovation support, in line with the Government's Industrial Strategy, which emphasises the importance of science, innovation and skills.

Helen Roberts, Regional Growth Manager at the UK Space Agency, said:

We are delighted to award this additional financial support to these three incubators which have successfully supported more than 30 new and innovative space companies across the regions, providing valuable jobs to the UK. The feedback from the supported companies has been extremely positive and the additional funding from the UK

Space Agency will be used to stimulate further opportunities for start-ups by these experienced incubators.

Grants of £30,000 each have been given to the University of Nottingham Innovation Park (UNIP), Leicester Dock and Business Durham. The three centres were initially given £50,000 each from the UK Space Agency in 2016 and have supported 32 new companies since then.

The announcement comes during Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) 2017, which started on Monday and runs until 19 November. GEW involves 164 countries and network of more than 17,000 partner organizations. There are hundreds of events taking place across the UK and thousands more around the world.

The space sector is a UK success story, underpinning industries worth more than £250 billion to the UK economy, with ambitious plans to achieve 10% of the global space market by 2030. Much of this growth is expected to come from companies using space-derived data or services in a broad range of different sectors.

The UK Space Agency supports 11 business incubators across the UK. They are:

- Leicester Dock
- Business Durham
- University of Nottingham Innovation Park (UNIP)
- STEP Space Business Incubation, Daresbury
- ESA BIC, Harwell
- Glyndwr Innovations, North Wales
- Loughborough University Space Incubator
- National Oceanography Centre's Marine Robotics Innovation Centre & the University of Portsmouth's Innovation Space
- SETSquared, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Southampton and Surrey
- Scottish Centre of Excellence in Satellite Applications, Glasgow
- South West Centre of Excellence in Satellite Applications

For more information and contact details for each business incubator, visit the [SetSquared website](#).

[Press release: Welsh Secretary announces multi-million pound expansion of Ipsen's Wrexham site](#)

Secretary of State for Wales Alun Cairns will visit North Wales today (17 November 2017) to welcome global healthcare company Ipsen's £22million investment at its Wrexham site.

The announcement cements the organisation's commitment to the UK healthcare arena and further underlines Wales' growing reputation as a centre of excellence for life sciences.

Ipsen is the third biggest employer in the area with approximately 400 employees. Today's announcement will see its Wrexham footprint expand to increase research and manufacturing capacity with new packing line capability and a new office environment.

Life sciences is one of Wales' fastest growing sectors. It has a turnover of around £2 billion and employs around 11,000 people in over 350 companies.

The UK's strengths in science, research and innovation are also a major focus of the government's industrial strategy.

The Secretary of State will also tour global medical products and technologies company ConvaTec in Deeside.

Welcoming the announcement Secretary of State for Wales Alun Cairns said:

Ipsen is one of North Wales' great success stories. Their continued expansion is a clear demonstration of the significant contribution life sciences and innovation in these specialist areas make to the region and to the Welsh economy.

The continued growth of Ipsen's presence in Wrexham demonstrates its commitment to North Wales and to its skilled workforce. These are exciting times for the company and for the sector in Wales as a whole as we look to establish ourselves as a world class hub of excellence in life sciences research and development.

Ipsen sell products in 115 countries worldwide, has operated in Wrexham since 1995, with more than 25 years of experience, manufacturing and development of innovative specialty care products. The site at Wrexham produces one of Ipsen's key strategic products Dysport®, which is approved in 80 countries and in several therapeutic indications such as cerebral palsy, spasticity and cervical dystonia.

Aidan Murphy, Senior Vice President, Biotech Development and Manufacturing at Ipsne said:

We are delighted by today's announcement as we take important strides in the accelerated expansion programme underway at Wrexham which will see production grow significantly to reflect demand and company ambition.

The manufacture of Dysport® remains a highly complex process, difficult to replicate and utilises technology that isolates the

product, not only from the environment, but the people working in the area. We are fortunate to work with a group of highly-skilled individuals across all parts of the organisation at Wrexham and know that this expansion reinforces the site's position as a state-of-the-art medicine manufacturing facility located here in the UK.

Ewan McDowall, General Manager Ipsen UK & Ireland, commented on the continued investment in the UK saying,

The UK remains a pioneer of healthcare, life sciences and technology, and Ipsen will continue to invest and support UK growth. Brexit has brought a period of uncertainty, however Ipsen remain confident that the UK will remain an important location for us across research, development, manufacturing and patients' access to medicines.

Alun Cairns added:

Ipsen is an important inward investor in Wales. As we prepare to leave the EU, this government is committed through our Industrial Strategy to ensuring the UK remains one of the best places in the world to do business.

[News story: David Davis' speech to the Suddeutsche Zeitung Economic Summit](#)

Thank you for inviting me to speak here tonight.

It's a privilege to be here, at Berlin's Museum of Communication, to talk to you about how the United Kingdom is approaching talks to leave the European Union.

I'm not here tonight to give you a blow-by-blow account of the Brexit negotiations.

I'm sure have already got that from the pages of Suddeutsche Zeitung already.

And I'm sure I'll be answering questions about that once we've finished.

Just to say we have made a great deal of progress in the negotiations to date – far more than is understood by most people.

I've come to talk about the future for Europe these talks will create and their importance to generations to come.

Earlier this evening I spent a little time walking around this incredible museum.

To see the evolution of technology that has made our world closer and more interconnected than ever before.

Put simply, what I believe is this:

In that more interconnected world, it's more important than ever that the United Kingdom and Germany work together to protect the values and interests that we share.

Values that define our relationship, and are more important than our membership of particular institutions.

Values of democracy.

Of the rule of law.

Of human rights.

Of economic liberalism.

And of freedom.

These are the values that will guide the new partnership we want with the European Union.

Shared interests

I know that the UK and Germany came to the EU from different starting points.

For Germany, and others, the creation of the EU is still seen properly as a foundation for peace and stability, democracy and justice, across our continent.

The UK's experience is different.

For us the European Union – and the European Economic Community before it – was primarily an economic endeavour.

One that bolstered trade but which always provoked public debate about the political integrity of sovereign states.

Now his isn't to say that one is right and the other is wrong.

Indeed they are linked.

Trade and peace have always been mutually beneficial objectives.

But simply we have always viewed the Union differently.

Germany was a founder member. We chose not to be.

Germany was a founder of the euro. Again, we stayed out.

It also doesn't mean that we do not see the value in the wider political project for Europe.

There cannot be any doubt that we want to see the European Union succeed and flourish.

It's in both of our interests.

And while the British people have had their say, and we have decided to leave the institutions of the European Union.

Brexit does not and will not mean the end of our relationship with the EU or indeed with Germany.

Or that trade between the UK and Germany should reduce.

Neither does it undermine, or reduce, our unwavering commitment to Europe's security.

I believe, with determination from both sides, the opposite can be true.

So we need to create the right structures for after our European Union exit that will enable our partnership to thrive.

We will always – always – stand up to the shared threats our continent faces and cooperate on the security of Europe.

And the close economic ties that we both benefit from should continue, if not strengthen, in the years to come.

The weight of evidence requires it.

Bilateral trade between the United Kingdom and Germany is worth a total of 176 billion euros a year.

Spanning the entire economy.

And that's more than a thousand euros to every man, woman, and child in both our countries.

In 2015, two billion euros worth of German aviation exports were sold in Britain's markets.

In the same year 8.5 billion of chemical and rubber exports went to the UK.

And 29 billion of automotive exports, from your biggest manufacturers BMW, Mercedes and the like, end up on British roads.

That translates to roughly one in three cars sold in Britain – that's 810,000 cars – coming from Germany.

For our part, Germany is the UK's second biggest trading partner – receiving 9% of our exports – and we're your fourth biggest investor.

Meanwhile 220,000 Germans work for the 1,200 British companies in Germany.

That trade creates jobs.

It boosts prosperity.

And it creates wealth not just in Britain, not just in Germany, but across the entire continent.

I have twice served on the boards of FTSE100 businesses and I've seen it myself first hand.

In the face of those facts I know that no one would allow short-term interests to risk those hard-earned gains.

Because putting politics above prosperity is never a smart choice.

Two months ago, our Prime Minister Theresa May explained a bold ambition for the form of our future relationship.

One that ensures these links with our friends and partners, such as Germany, are maintained and indeed, strengthened.

It goes beyond just wanting a positive outcome to the negotiations.

Because fundamentally, it is about the kind of country that the UK wants to be, after we leave the European Union.

I recognise that, since the referendum last year, some in the European Union have had their doubts about what kind of country we are or indeed what we stand for.

Now if you want to know the mind of a nation all one must do is read its press.

So with that in mind I looked through some copies of *Suddeutsche Zeitung*.

I read that "Britain wants to isolate itself", that we are "short-sighted islanders", or at least that's how I translated "Inselbewohner".

Well I'm afraid I have to disagree.

We are the same country we have always been.

With the same values and same principles we have always had.

A country upon which our partners can rely.

The sixth largest economy in the world and a beacon for free trade across the globe.

And when it comes to trade – as we forge a new path for Britain outside the European Union – I believe we can be its boldest advocate.

Continued security cooperation

Being a country that our partners rely on also means the United Kingdom continuing to play its part in maintaining the security of the continent.

From mass migration to terrorism, there are countless issues which pose challenges to our shared European interests and values that we can only solve in partnership.

That's why we have already set out our ambition for continued partnership in areas such as security, defence, law-enforcement and counter-terrorism.

Drawing on the full weight of our military, intelligence, diplomatic, law enforcement and development resources to lead action both inside and outside Europe.

Hand in hand with our closest allies and partners our determination to defend the stability, security and prosperity of the European continent remains steadfast.

Because the threats that European people face are the same, whether they are attending a pop concert in Manchester, Christmas markets in Berlin or simply using public transport in Brussels, Madrid or London.

Britain always has – and always will – stand with its friends and allies in defence of those values that we share.

And, of course, the United Kingdom always has been – and always will be – a country which honours its international commitments and obligations.

This is more than just rhetoric.

If we spent the European Union average on defence and international development, and other foreign affairs, we'd spend 22 billion pounds a year less than we currently do.

That's money that demonstrates how seriously we take our role on the world stage and it's money that we'll continue to spend in our mutual interest.

Future economic partnership

Because of our shared values and shared history, we're ambitious and optimistic about our future partnership with the European Union.

Of course, life will be different. We recognise that we can't leave the European Union and have everything stay the same.

And as we leave, we will be leaving the single market and the customs union.

This is not an ideologically driven decision but a practicality based on what our people voted for and the respect we have for the four freedoms of the EU.

It's clear that the British people voted to have greater control.

Greater control over our borders.

Greater control over our laws.

And a greater say over the United Kingdom's destiny in the world.

Now as we look to the future, we understand that the single market's four freedoms are indivisible.

And that it is built on a balance of rights and obligations.

So we don't pretend that you can have all the benefits of membership of the single market without its obligations.

However, we are seeking a new framework that allows for a close economic partnership but that holds those rights and obligations in a new and different balance.

That recognises both our unique starting point and our trusted, historic relationship.

We will be a third country partner like no other.

Much closer than Canada, much bigger than Norway, and uniquely integrated on everything from energy networks to services.

The key pillar of this will be a deep and comprehensive free trade agreement – the scope of which should be beyond any the European Union has agreed before.

One that allows for a close economic partnership while holding the UK's rights and obligations in a new and different balance.

It should, amongst other things, cover goods, agriculture and services, including financial services.

Seeking the greatest possible tariff-free trade, with the least friction possible.

And it should be supported by continued close cooperation in highly-regulated areas such as transportation, energy and data.

Race to the top

Because there is so much that, even after we exit the European Union, the UK will continue to share with our European partners.

Like our European counterparts, people in Britain do not want shoddy goods, shoddy services, a poor environment or exploitative working practices.

We cannot be cheaper than China.

And we'll never have more resources than Brazil.

And that is why the UK is committed not only to protecting high standards, but to strengthening them.

So after we leave the European Union we will not engage in a race to the bottom.

That would mean lower standards for our consumers and poorer prospects for our workers.

After Brexit, Britain will have an independent trade policy and we will use it to lead a “race to the top” on quality and standards across the globe.

A race that both Britain and Germany are well equipped to win.

And where it makes sense for our economies where we can, we will want to do so by working in tandem with our European partners – and especially with Germany.

For example, we have worked closely with Germany in the G20, especially through the Financial Stability Board.

This has set global standards for financial businesses, aimed at averting any new international financial crises.

Goods and services

So the real question is how should this economic partnership work for the most important parts of our economy – goods and services.

Our trade in goods is deeply integrated – and I believe it’s in the interests of both parties that this is maintained.

That consumers and businesses must continue to have access to the widest possible range of goods.

That UK and European businesses should be able to continue to work together through integrated supply chains.

And that the safety of consumers, patients and food should be paramount in any agreement.

The first step is ensuring that we maintain tariff-free access across the board.

There is precedent for this already.

The Canada-EU free trade agreement will eventually remove tariffs on all industrial goods; and most tariff lines for non-industrial goods.

But we can go further than that.

Because we already have established supply chains.

And unlike other agreements, it is not a case of opening up a previously-

protected market to new challengers from abroad.

We should be trying to maintain what we already have.

Think of a BMW car, produced here in Germany to be sold in the United Kingdom.

Currently, that car only has to undergo one series of approvals, in one country, to show that it meets the required regulatory standards.

And those approvals are accepted across the European Union.

That's exactly the sort of arrangement we want to see maintained even after we leave the European Union.

We also fully trust each other's institutions.

For decades we have been happy to let German bodies carry out the necessary assessments to make sure that products – from cars to medical devices – are fit to go to market in the United Kingdom.

And our regulators work together within European Agencies.

Collaborating on scientific assessments to authorise products from medicines to chemicals for use across the European Union and sharing data on public health and safety risks.

Leaving the European Union should not necessarily change our approach on cooperation – even as we diverge.

Services

These principles are true, not only for goods, but also for services.

They form an essential element of both the United Kingdom and the European Union's economy.

Both collectively and individually, we have been leading the way in opening up the trade in services across borders.

And our new partnership should keep with this tradition.

Our objective is that services can be traded across borders, in areas ranging from highly regulated sectors – such as financial services to modern ones such as artificial intelligence.

Even here, we will need a common set of principles to underpin our new partnership in services.

An obvious starting point for this is our shared adherence to common international standards.

To ensure that there is no discrimination in highly regulated areas between services providers.

Our approach here must be evidence-based, symmetrical and transparent.

But, of course, for such an approach to be lasting over time, there will need to be a couple of further things in place.

First, there must be continued cooperation between our public authorities, building on their long history of working together.

And second, we must have an effective dispute resolution mechanism.

This should provide for clear and proportionate remedies for any dispute which might arise.

You wouldn't expect that arbitration to be in the UK courts, nor can it be the European Court of Justice.

It must be appropriate for both sides, so that it can give business the confidence it needs for this partnership will endure.

Movement of workers

But services trade is not only about regulation.

Even in today's modern world, services are often still provided in person, on the ground.

This means people must be able to move to provide those services.

While the free movement of people will end when we leave the EU, the UK has been clear that this does not mean pulling up the drawbridge – or doing harm to our shared interests.

The UK will continue to welcome people, both from the EU and around the world, who want to work and contribute to our society.

Services provisions are commonplace in trade agreements today but as in other areas and given where we are starting, the UK and the European Union should seek to go beyond existing arrangements and existing precedents.

And in many cases, the ability for people to move to provide services will not be enough.

They will also have to have their qualifications recognised.

Again, another area where our unique starting point is important.

Currently, many UK qualifications are recognised across the European Union and vice versa.

Since the creation of the current recognition system in 1997, nearly 26,000 UK qualified professionals have succeeded in getting their qualification recognised in another Member State.

And after the UK leaves the European Union, the quality of training received

at British universities and the high standards needed to gain these qualifications will not change.

And we are sure the same is true for the European Union.

We have recognised and trusted these qualifications on the current basis for over two decades.

And that's why we would like to agree a continued system for the mutual recognition of qualifications to support these arrangements.

How we get there

So one of the biggest questions we face is how we get from where we are currently to this new partnership.

But as we work out the path together, I would urge us all to think creatively about how we can best exploit our unique starting point.

But no matter what approach we take, both sides will need time to implement those new arrangements.

And, that's why the Prime Minister set out in her Florence speech that we want to secure a time-limited transition period.

And that would mean access to the UK and European markets would continue on current terms.

Keeping both the rights of a European Union member and the obligations of one, such as the role of the European Court of Justice.

That also means staying in all the EU regulators and agencies during that limited period which, as I say, we expect will be about two years.

This means that companies will only have to prepare for one set of changes, as the relationship between Britain and the European Union evolves.

There are three main reasons we see the need for such a period.

Number one – it allows the UK Government the time to set up any new infrastructure or systems which may be needed to support our new arrangements.

Number two – it allows European Union governments to do the same.

It should not be forgotten that, our new arrangements may well require changes on the EU's side as well as on the United Kingdom's side.

For example Calais, which sees over two and a half million road haulage vehicles come in from Dover each year.

They'll have to accommodate for that.

And number three – and most importantly – it avoids businesses in both the

United Kingdom and the European Union having to take any decisions before they know the shape of the final deal.

Without such an implementation period, some of these decisions would need to be taken in the near future on the basis of guesswork.

And that is why we want to agree this period as soon as the European Union have a mandate to do so.

There is urgency to this; for all 28 Member States, including the UK and Germany, and for our businesses and citizens.

My message to you is that when it comes to an implementation period, and our economic partnership, you are not detached observers you are essential participants.

Conclusion

Now I've laid out what I think the solutions, and even the opportunities, can be as we leave the European Union and forge a new relationship over the coming decades.

But I am under no illusions.

I know that the negotiations currently underway are difficult and they will be into the future.

Despite all this, as the United Kingdom exits the European Union, I have no doubt that the future for all 28 members is bright.

We're very lucky, the Brits and the Germans.

We live in prosperous countries, whose inhabitants enjoy great lives, and great cultures.

Who have freedom and privacy, justice and democracy, with strong economies that support people into work, and provide a safety net for people who can't.

And we're lucky enough to live in a world where technology and globalisation – while challenging governments – creates huge opportunities.

Our future will be brighter still if we achieve the positive, ambitious partnership we are aiming for.

It's one that is unprecedentedly close.

That allows for the freest possible trade in goods and services.

And that recognises that Brexit means that things must change but takes account of our unique starting point, as the basis for a new order.

And a new, exciting and enduring relationship between the United Kingdom and Germany as friends and allies into the future.

News story: PM meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Löfven: 16 November 2017

A Downing Street spokesperson said:

“In advance of the Gothenburg Social Summit, Prime Minister Theresa May held a bilateral meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Löfven.

“PM May began by thanking PM Löfven for hosting tomorrow’s important summit, which gathers together heads of State and government, social partners and other key players to work together to promote fair jobs and growth.

“On Brexit, the two leaders discussed the progress made so far in the negotiations on citizens’ rights, Northern Ireland and the financial settlement.

“PM May reiterated her wish for the UK to have the smoothest possible exit from the EU followed by a deep and special partnership.

“Both leaders said they wanted to see further positive discussions ahead of the December European Council.

“PM Löfven said that, post Brexit, he wanted strong UK/Swedish relations as well as a strong relationship between Britain and the EU.

“Mrs May welcomed the deepening of the close defence and security cooperation between the two countries, including in the Baltic region.

“The leaders spoke about working together to tackle terrorism, including the importance of internet and social media companies automatically removing terrorist content.

“The leaders also discussed how important it is for the EU to continue to have a firm and unified position on Russia.”