The UK needs 1.28 million science, engineering and technology professionals and technicians by 2020.

Royal Academy of Engineering.

The UK National Academies

The Academy of Medical Sciences, the British Academy, the Royal Academy of Engineering and the Royal Society work together to highlight the value of research and innovation to the UK, and to support researchers, industry and policymakers to make the UK the location of choice for world class research, development and innovation. We work with our research communities to maximise the value of research funding and to support the translation of knowledge into benefits for individuals and society at large. We look forward to working with policymakers, industry and broader society to create the conditions that will secure the UK as the best place in the world to explore, discover and innovate.

Business investment in UK R&D accounts for only 1.10% of GDP in the UK, compared with 1.95% in the USA, 2.02% in Germany and 3.40% in South Korea.

OECD (2014). Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2000</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
<td>1.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
<td>4.36%</td>
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</table>

OECD (2014). Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI).

I believe in innovation and that the way you get innovation is you fund research and you learn the basic facts.”

Bill Gates

For every £1 spent by the government on R&D, private sector R&D output rises by 20p per year in perpetuity, by raising the level of the UK knowledge base.


While the UK represents 0.9% of global population, it accounts for 15.9% of the world’s most highly-cited articles.


The UK needs to make the UK the location of choice for world class research, development and innovation to the UK, and to support researchers, industry and policymakers at large. We look forward to working with policymakers, industry and broader society to create the conditions that will secure the UK as the best place in the world to explore, discover and innovate.

65% of the public agree that they would like scientists to spend more time than they do discussing the social and ethical implications of their research with the general public.

Ipsos MORI 2011.

Firms that persistently invest in R&D have 13% higher productivity than those with no R&D spending.


79% of the public agree that even if it brings no immediate benefits, scientific research which advances knowledge should be funded by Government.

Ipsos MORI 2014.

Gross Value Added of the Creative Industries was £71.4 billion in 2012 and accounted for 5.2% of the UK Economy.

Department for Culture, Media & Sport, 2014.
Where is R&D investment made in the UK?


Who invests in UK R&D?
(2012 data)

Key

- BUSINESS 20%
- HIGHER EDUCATION 46%
- GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH COUNCILS 21%
- PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 9%
- OVERSEAS 2%

£27 billion

Who does UK R&D?
(2012 data)

- BUSINESS 27%
- HIGHER EDUCATION 63%

£27 billion

Office of National Statistics. Note that figures are rounded.

How does UK investment in R&D compare globally?
(2011 data)

Key

- PRIVATE AND THIRD SECTOR EXPENDITURE
- GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Per cent of GDP

South Korea 3.0
Finland 2.8
Japan 2.8
Germany 2.0
United States 1.8
France 1.4
Australia 1.4
UK 1.2
Canada 1.1

Office of National Statistics. Note that figures are rounded.

Tera Allas (2014) Insights from international benchmarking of the UK science and innovation system.