1. China Daily "Chemist, bioengineer honored for breakthroughs" 9 Jan 2018
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201801/09/WS5a53fa36a31008cf16da5d10.html

Vice-Premier Liu Yandong (front row, center) joins winners of the State Natural Science Awards for 2017 in Beijing on Monday. [Photo by ZHOU WEIHAI/FOR CHINA DAILY]

China has two winners of the annual First Prize of the State Natural Science Award for 2017, a testimony to the nation's growing research capabilities in fundamental science, experts said on Monday.

It is the first time in 12 years that China has two winners within a single year of the nation's highest honor for major scientific breakthroughs in fundamental research. The last time was in 2006, according to data from the Office of State Science and Technology Awards.

This year's winners are chemist Tang Benzhong and bioengineer Li Jiayang.

Tang discovered aggregation-induced emission—a chemical phenomenon in which a special type of luminous agent becomes brighter the more it groups together. The discovery revolutionized luminescent biomarkers for material science, medicine, cancer diagnosis, electronics and other fields.

Li discovered the molecular mechanism that decides the quality and yield of rice, which allowed scientists to create an ideal rice crop that is nutritious and tasty and produces a high yield.

"The first-prize winners not only must have groundbreaking scientific achievements, but also must have strong and lasting global impact," said Chen Zhiming, the deputy director of the office.

The standard for the first prize is so rigorous that typically there is only one winner per year, said Chen. Since 1991, there have been 12 occasions on which there was no first-prize winner, including a three-year drought from 2010 to 2012, according to the office's data.

"But this year's first-prize winners lived up to their name," said Chen. "These achievements are the result of China's growing effort and devotion to fundamental research."

After the discovery of aggregation-induced emission in 2001, scientists from more than 1,100 institutes in 60 countries have been studying the strange effect and producing new material, medicine and diagnostic tools, said Tang.

Li's discovery of the secrets behind high-quality, high-yield rice has propelled China to become one of the world leaders in agricultural biology research, with close collaborations with Russia, Japan and Southeast Asian countries, Li said.
"The new discovery might be the beginning of a new agricultural revolution," said Li. "Farmers can reliably produce high-quality and high-yielding rice to protect the nation's food security as its population continues to grow."
Phil Coates, a chemical engineer from the United Kingdom and the winner of the 2017 International Science and Technology Cooperation Award—China's highest honor for foreign scientists, said that in the past decade, China has put tremendous effort into fundamental research, as well as the commercialization of science findings to fuel the economy.

[see fuller China Daily interview on pages 14-15 of this document]

2. Xinhua Net "2 scientists win China's top science award" 8 Jan 2018
http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-01/08/c_136880680_10.htm

Chinese Vice Premier Liu Yandong (C, front) poses for a group photo with award winners and other participants at the National Science and Technology Award Conference in Beijing, capital of China, Jan. 8, 2018. Liu Yandong met with the seven scientists from the United States, Britain, Uzbekistan and Sweden who have won the International Science and Technology Cooperation Awards and presented the medals to them.

3. China Daily Europe "Xi honors UK professor with top science award" 12 Jan 2018

http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201801/12/WS5a57acafa3102c394518ea1e.html

4. Ecns.cn "Xi honors UK professor with top science award" 12 Jan 2018
http://www.ecns.cn/business/2018/01-12/288042.shtml

Phil Coates with his award certificate in front of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Monday. [Photo provided to China Daily]

A professor at the University of Bradford in the English county of West Yorkshire has been recognized with China's highest award for a foreign scientist.

Phil Coates, a professor of polymer engineering, received the 2017 International Science and Technology Cooperation Award from President Xi Jinping during a ceremony at the Great Hall of the People.

Coates said it was a "tremendous honor" to receive the award.
"This is really an award for our research community, including our great team in Bradford and our partners in China," he said.
The award, which was first presented in 1984, is part of China's State Science and Technology Prizes, which are the top level of honors in China for science and technology. They recognize citizens and organizations that have made significant contributions to scientific and technological progress.
The Chinese embassy in London put Coates forward for the award in recognition of more than a decade of strategic collaborations with leading Chinese researchers in the area of advanced materials, particularly those applied to healthcare technologies.
The work is part of the Science Bridges China program, an international research platform related to advanced materials used within the healthcare sector. The program brings together scientists, companies, and hospitals from China and the UK, to develop projects in drug discovery, drug delivery, and medical technology.
Coates praised China's clear vision, great passion and drive to invest in science and technology.
"They value science and technology and innovation, and see it as vital to their economic progress," he said. "This award encourages me to continue to drive the growth of our research collaboration, encourage UK-China cooperation and funding alignment, and continue to promote UK-China early career researcher exchanges."
The ceremony this week honored 271 projects and nine scientists with national prizes. Two Chinese scientists – explosives expert Wang Zeshan and virologist Hou Yunde – won China's top science awards.
Addressing the ceremony, the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang said he expects enterprises to be the "main players" in technological innovation and noted leading personnel in innovation should have a greater say in resource allocation and decision-making in research.
"Concrete efforts should be made to ensure that those with merit and contributions gain respect and benefits," Li said. He called for China's strength in science and technology to be built up, and urged increasing basic scientific research, diversifying investment in research and development, boosted integration of basic and applied sciences and enhanced innovative ability.

5. University of Bradford "A University of Bradford professor has been recognised with China's highest award for a foreign scientist" 9 Jan 2018

https://www.bradford.ac.uk/news/2018/china-science-award.php

A University of Bradford professor has been recognised with China's highest award for a foreign scientist.

Phil Coates, Professor of Polymer Engineering, received the International Science and Technology Cooperation Award from President Xi Jinping in a ceremony held in the Great Hall of the People, Beijing.

The award is one of China's State Science and Technology Prizes, first introduced in 1984, and represents the highest honour in the People's Republic of China for science and technology. They recognise citizens and organisations that have made significant contributions to scientific and technological progress, and promoted the development of science and technology.

The award, for which Professor Coates was nominated by the Chinese Embassy in London, is based on more than a decade of strategic collaborations with leading Chinese researchers in the area of advanced materials, particularly applied to healthcare technologies.

This work is part of the Science Bridges China programme, an international research platform in advanced materials for healthcare. It brings together scientists, companies and hospitals from the UK and China to develop areas in drug discovery, drug delivery and medical technology.

Professor Coates said: “It is a tremendous honour to receive this award. This is really an award for our research community, including our great team in Bradford and our partners in China.

“I am very impressed by China’s clear vision, great passion and drive in investing in science and technology. They value science and technology and innovation, and see it as vital to their economic progress.

“This award encourages me to continue to drive the growth of our research collaboration, encourage UK-China cooperation and funding alignment, and continue to promote UK-China early career researcher exchanges.”

6. University of Bradford Linkedin Post
https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6356800341417164800

7. Sichuan University News (in Chinese) “川大高端外籍教师、英国皇家工程院院士 Philip David Coates 获国家国际科学技术合作奖” 8 Jan 2018
http://news.scu.edu.cn/news2012/cdzx/webinfo/2018/01/1514127423946793.htm

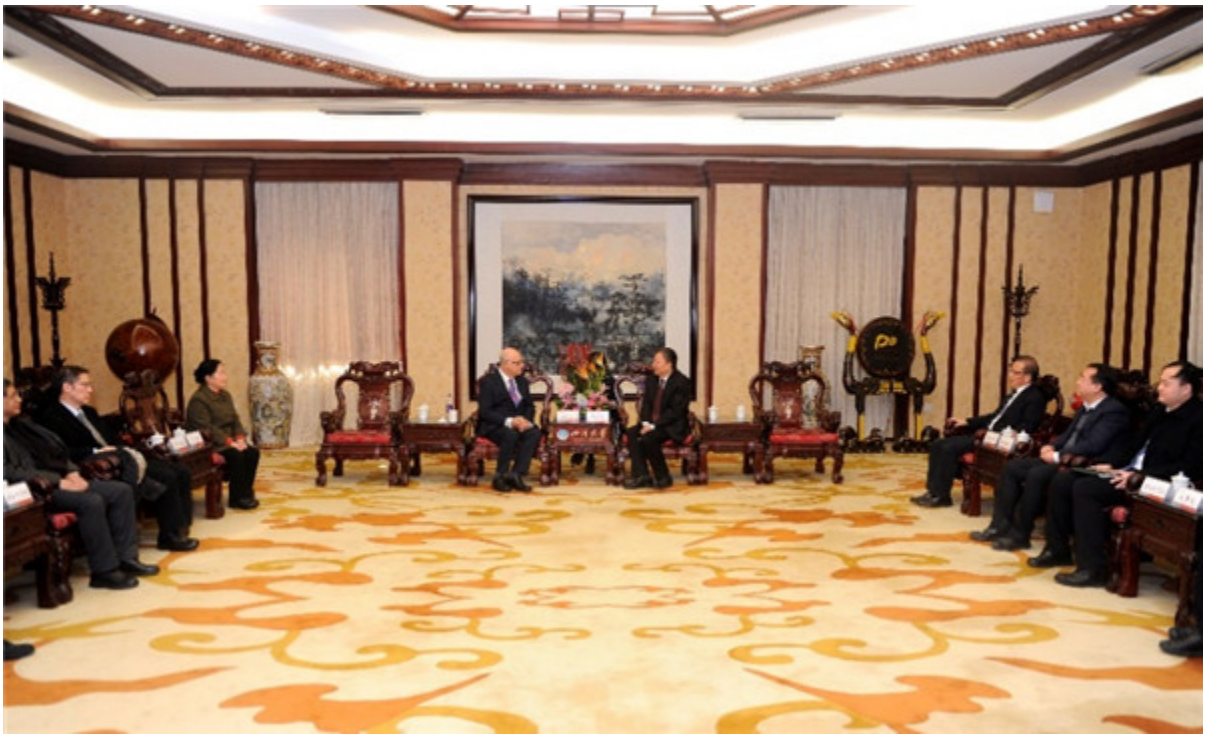
1 月 8 日的人民大会堂雄伟庄严，万人大礼堂气氛热烈，2017 年度国家科学技术奖励大会在这里隆重举行。党和国家领导人习近平、李克强、张高丽、王沪宁出席大会并为获奖代表颁奖。四川大学高端外籍教师、英国皇家工程院院士 Philip David Coates 教授荣获中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖。

国家科学技术奖励大会领奖 荣耀骄傲

在国家科学技术奖励大会上，张高丽副总理向 Phil Coates 院士颁发了中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖。刘延东副总理亲切接见了 Phil Coates 院士，并为其颁发荣誉金质奖章。刘延东副总理高度赞赏 Phil Coates 院士在中国与四川大学合作建立的国际聚合物微型加工中心和新型高分子材料加工新技术，为我国高分子材料的发展做出了重要贡献。

今年仅 7 名外国专家获得此项殊荣。此项荣誉是由四川大学作为第一合作单位申报，中国驻英大使馆推荐获得。Phil Coates 院士是我校第一位获此殊荣的外国专家。

载誉归来 与学校领导会商合作事宜



1 月 10 日上午，校长李言荣会见了载誉归来的 Phil Coates 院士。在会见中，李言荣首先代表学校对 Phil Coates 院士获奖表示祝贺，对他长期以来为川大发展做出的贡献表示感谢。李言荣指出，中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖是我国设立的五大科技奖项中唯一一项授予外国学者或者外国组织的奖项，在国内外享有很高声誉。Phil Coates 院士是川大第一位获此殊荣的外籍专家。院士先生此次获奖是对我校国际合作的充分肯定。川大的高分子学科在各位专家学者的共同努力下取得了丰硕的成果，是学校“双一流”建设中的重点建设学科。Phil Coates 院士为川大高分子学科的发展和国际合作等做出了重要贡献，学校会一如既往的支持 Phil Coates 院士在川大的工作，将双方的合作树立成国际科研合作的典范，在人才培养、科学研究中取得更多更丰硕的成果，助力川大世界一流大学建设。

Phil Coates 院士表示，中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖的设立和颁发展示了中国政府对科学技术和科学人才的高度重视。此次获奖既是中国政府对他本人工作的肯定，更是对他与川大合作的肯定。川大的高分子学科已经居于世界领先地位，希望借助此次契机，进一步加强与川大间的强强合作，共同为学科发展、人才培养、国际合作贡献力量。

副校长晏世经、许唯临，王琪院士及学校相关单位负责人参加了当天的会见。

立己达人 与师生分享科研人生

当天下午，Phil Coates 院士在高分子材料与工程国家重点实验室与师生们开展了一场题为《创新：与人，与科学》的学术交流活动。在活动上，Phil Coates 院士与在场的师生分享了自己的科研人生，鼓励年轻的学子和科学家明确目标，团结协作，加强国际合作与交流，与全世界的科学工作者一起努力创新创造，为全人类的进步和发展做出科学家应有的贡献。他说：“中国政府越来越重视科学技术和科学人才，中国的年轻人应该更多地走出去，加强与世界的交流与沟通，全面提升自己的科学素养和科研能力，努力成为领军人才，为中国的发展和人类的进步做出贡献。因为，年轻的你们是未来的栋梁。”

交流活动结束后，在场师生纷纷表示 Phil Coates 院士的学术报告给了自己很大的鼓舞，更加坚定了自己的科研理想和决心。高分子科学与工程学院 2015 级本科生李鹏里和吴禹慷表示，Phil Coates 院士的讲座让他们很受启发，我们应该努力成为科学研究的引领者而非追随者。高分子材料工程国家重点实验室夏和生教授表示，实验室将进一步加强与 Phil Coates 院士在医疗器械等国家急需领域的合作，建立先进的智能制造中心，进一步推动学科和产业的发展。高分子材料工程国家重点实验室主任李光宪表示，此次 Phil Coates 院士获奖是实验室加强国际合作的标志性成果。实验室将进一步加强高端人才引进和国际合作力度，面向全球引进和培养更多的优秀学者特别是青年人才，与更多的世界顶级学者合作，全面推进一流学科建设。

Philip David Coates 教授，英国皇家工程院院士，英国聚合物多学科研究中心（Polymer IRC）主任，Bradford 大学副校长（2004-2011），英国聚合物工业合作中心主任，国际聚合物加工学会英国代表，英国工贸部（DTI）微纳技术中心聚合物制造部主席，国际期刊“Plastics Rubber & Composites”主编，英国工程与物理科学研究委员会医疗器械创新制造中心主任，是四川大学名誉教授 (2008 年)，教育部海外名师 (2010 年)，2012 年起任四川大学高端外籍教师。近 11 年来，Phil Coates 教授通过与四川大学持之以恒的合作，为中国科技事业发展、中英科技交流做出了重要贡献。在四川大学建立了“国际聚合物微型加工中心”，“中英先进材料研究所”，共同开展科技部国际合作、中英科技桥等 8 个重要合作项目，与川大合作在国际上率先开展了聚合物微纳米复合材料的微型加工研究，开辟了高分子材料微型加工新方向，取得重要进展和创新性成果，提升了我国微型加工水平，提升了我国高分子学科的国际影响力。2015 年荣获四川省人民政府“天府友谊奖”，2016 年荣获首届四川省科技进步奖国际科技合作奖，2017 年荣获中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖。

8. Beijing University of Chemical Technology (in Chinese) “我校荣誉教授菲利普·戴维·寇茨(Philip David Coates)获 2017 年度中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖” 9 Jan 2018
http://news.buct.edu.cn/xysx/kxyj/94021.htm

1 月 8 日，2017 年度国家科学技术奖励大会在人民大会堂开幕，党和国家领导人习近平、李克强、张高丽、王沪宁出席大会并为获奖代表颁奖。李克强总理代表党中央、国务院在大会上讲话。张高丽主持大会。来自美国、英国、瑞典和乌兹别克斯坦的 7 位外籍科学家被授予中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖，其中包括我校荣誉教授菲利普·戴维·寇茨(Philip David Coates)。

菲利普·戴维·寇茨，英国籍，男，1948 年 9 月生。英国布莱德福德大学教授，英国聚合物多学科研究中心主任，英国皇家工程院院士，英国工程与物理科学研究委员会医疗器械创新制造中心主任，国际期刊《Plastics Rubber & Composites》主编。寇茨教授是国际聚合物加工研究领域的权威和领军人物，是“聚合物固相拉伸技术（Die Drawing）”创始人，在聚合物及相关复杂弹性流体、固体材料加工过程在线检测理论和方法等方面有诸多重要建树，在《Science》等重要国际学术期刊发表论文 300 余篇，出版编辑著作 16 部，获专利 16 件，多次受邀在重要的国际高分子学术会议上做大会邀请报告。

在与我国十余年的科技合作中，他在中国建立了“中英先进材料研究所”、“国际聚合物微型加工中心”等 5 个国际科研合作研发平台；共同开展科技部国际合作、中英科技桥等 8 个重要合作项目；与四川大学合作，在国际上率先开展了聚合物微纳米复合材料的微型加工研究；与中国科学院长春应用化学研究所合作，解决高分子微型加工过程物理问题；与中国石油化工集团公司合作，在国内率先开展固相拉伸取向技术的应用研究，多项成果得到应用。

作为我校荣誉教授，菲利普·戴维·寇茨教授与我校张立群教授、吴大鸣教授等带领的团队开展紧密的科技合作已达六年多时间，并于去年共同成立了“中英软物质国际联合实验室”，创制了生物基软物质弹性体，研究弹性体材料中的加工问题。

以上一系列科技合作，整体提升了我国高分子加工理论与技术水平，扩大了我国高分子学科的国际影响，为中英科技交流做出了突出的贡献。

1 月 9 号上午，寇茨教授在北京化工大学逸夫图书馆中心会议室，给全校师生做了“以国际合作推动科学创新式发展”的主题报告，陈建峰副校长、国际交流与合作处毛立新处长，材料科学与工程学院张立群院长参加了报告，对寇茨教授获奖表示热烈的祝贺，并针对未来科技合作，博士生联合培养等事宜进行了深入的交流。

9 University of Bradford Wechat (in Chinese) “布拉德福德大学教授荣获中国最高科技奖项” 9 Jan 2018

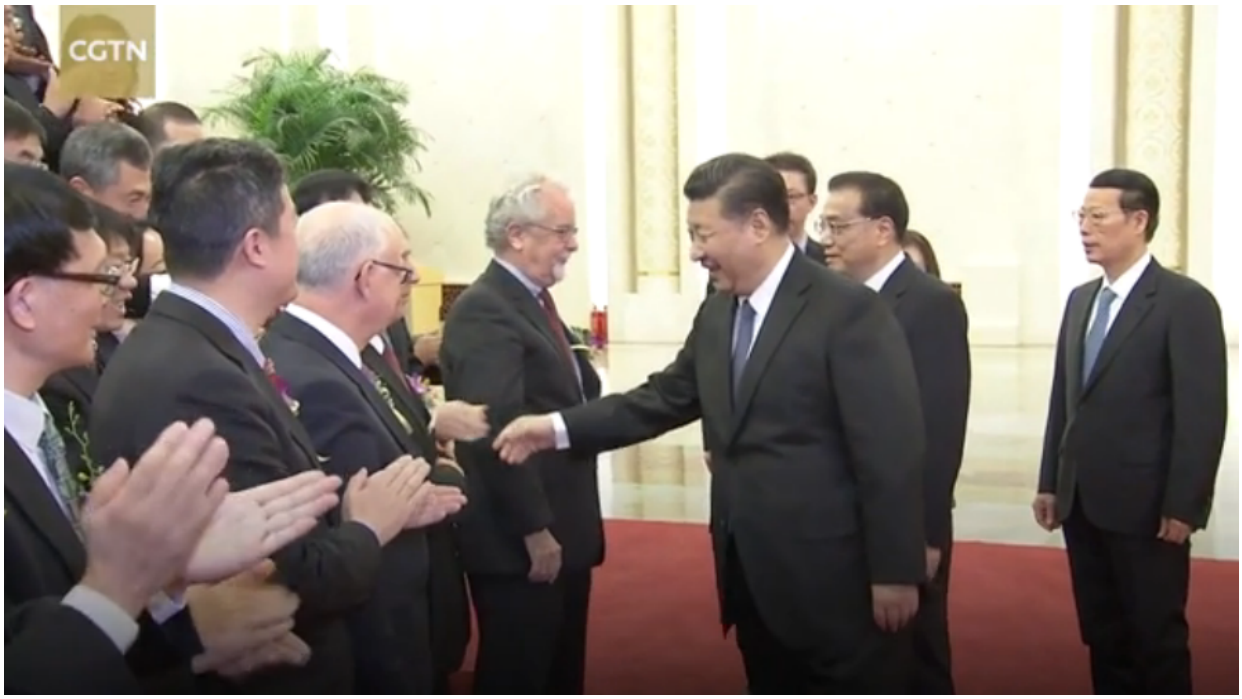
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/oLtyZ7WwJD4BB4xxhtn_Ng

中共中央、国务院 2018 年 1 月 8 日上午在北京人民大会堂隆重举行国家科学技术奖励大会，党和国家领导人习近平、李克强、张高丽、王沪宁出席大会并为获奖代表颁奖。布拉德福德大学知名教授 Philip David Coates（菲利普•戴维•寇茨）作为七名海外专家之一获得了 2017 年度中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖，张高丽副总理向其颁发了荣誉证书。国际科学技术合作奖是海外科学家在我国可以获得的最高级别科技奖项。

会后，刘延东副总理接待了 Coates 教授，并亲自颁发金质荣誉奖章，同时充分肯定了 Coates 教授所取得的科学成就以及为中国科技进步做出的卓越贡献。Coates 教授与中国大学及科研机构有着广泛的合作关系，先后在国内建立了“中英先进材料研究所”、“国际聚合物微型加工中心”等 5 个国际科研合作研发平台。亲自参与并引领了科技部国际合作项目、中英科技桥项目等 8 个重要中英高层次科技合作项目。教授与四川大学合作，在国际上率先开展聚合物微纳米复合材料的微型加工研究，与北京化工大学合作创制了生物基软物质弹性体的加工解决方案，与中国科学院长春应用化学研究所合作，解决了高分子微型加工过程的物理问题，与中国石油化工集团公司合作，在国内率先开展固相拉伸取向技术的应用研究，多项成果得到应用。这些合作提升了我国高分子加工理论与技术水平，扩大了我国高分子学科的国际影响，为中英科技交流做出了突出贡献。

Philip David Coates 教授就职于布拉德福德大学，是英国皇家工程院院士，英国聚合物多学科研究中心主任，英国工程与物理科学研究委员会医疗器械创新制造中心主任，国际期刊《Plastics Rubber & Composites》主编。Coates 教授是国际聚合物加工研究领域的权威和领军人物，是“聚合物固相拉伸技术（Die Drawing）”创始人，在聚合物及相关复杂弹性流体、固体材料加工过程在线检测理论和方法等方面有诸多重要建树，在《Science》等重要国际学术期刊发表论文 300 余篇，出版编辑著作 16 部，获专利 16 件，多次受邀在重要的国际高分子学术会议上做大会邀请报告。

8 January 2018:
Pre-meeting in the North Hall –the International Cooperation Awardees with President Xi Jinping and the other 5 main Chinese leaders:



Subsequent articles:

CHINADAILY.COM.CN 19 January 2018

Home / China / Innovation

UK scientist stresses importance of scientific collaboration with China

By Zhang Zhihao | China Daily | Updated: 2018-01-19 18:21

The United Kingdom values China as an important scientific and trading partner, and will continue to deepen trade ties, scientific cooperation and people-to-people relations among scientists, a UK scientist has said.

Phil Coates made the comment on Jan 8 after receiving the International Science and Technology Cooperation Award — China's highest scientific honor given to foreign scientists who have contributed greatly to national scientific advancement.

Coates, the director of the Polymer Interdisciplinary Research Center at the University of Bradford, has been working with Chinese scientists to promote international scientific cooperation in polymer chemistry and other material sciences in China for more than a decade.

In the past 10 years, China has put tremendous effort into fundamental research, as well as the commercialization of scientific findings to fuel the economy, he said. "It is encouraging to see China has such clear respect and strong commitment to support science and technology."

Coates helped build the Sino-UK Institute of Advanced Material and the International Center for Polymer Micromachining, as well as five other research centers in China. He also worked on eight major projects with Chinese partners including Sichuan University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Science and Technologies, and China Petroleum and Chemical Corp — China's largest oil refiner.

Polymers are large, complicated molecules made from many smaller units of molecules chained together, said Coates. Depending on what kinds of molecules and how they are connected, polymers

can have different properties, which can be used in various products ranging from kitchenware to medical equipment.

One of the exciting new themes in Sino-UK scientific collaboration is applying advanced polymer material to healthcare technologies, he said. "We are currently working on a wide range of products for implants, bioabsorbable materials, and drug-eluting stents," he said. "It has been a fruitful cooperation that has clear benefits for both countries because we share an aging demographic issue."

However, the commercialization process of new materials, especially in the fields of medicine and health, is a difficult task, he said. Sino-UK scientific cooperation can facilitate the process, but it is "by no means a silver bullet".

To turn research into products, Coates worked closely with universities and institutions in Sichuan province, which is known to have some of the best chemical and industrial infrastructure and talent in China, he said.

"For scientific cooperation to work, you need political connections on a national level, scientific connections on an academic level, and personnel connections," he said. China is at the start of the Belt and Road Initiative, and the UK is located at the end, hence both countries have a solid economic foundation for cooperation, he added.

"There is a strong interest in the UK to expand trading relations with China under the initiative," he said. "The UK scientific community also believes it is sensible to develop scientific cooperation with China."

Coates said connections among scientists were especially important because they turn scientific projects into communities with shared responsibilities and values.

These communities will become the framework to sustain future scientific collaborations by keeping scientists around the world connected and engaged in working toward the same goal, he said.

In the future, it is important to give young researchers from China and the UK the opportunities to interact and build people-to-people relations with others, Coates said. So they can produce more joint works in the form of publications and products, he added.

At the same time, the two countries will need more robust and clear funding mechanisms for joint projects. "There is a 'can do' attitude in China, and Chinese scientists have a real willingness to connect and cooperate with scientists around the world," he said.

23 October 2017 (at the time of the Chinese Party Congress in Beijing) - CCTV Interviewees:

Prof Phil Coates, Director of the Polymer IRC and Fellow, Royal Academy of Engineering

Quote re China and our Laboratory think “can do”

In the Polymer IRC Labs at Bradford, with Dr Paul Spencer

Sir Paul Nurse, Nobel prize winner and ex President of the Royal Society

Richard Maison, General Manager of Bradwell
(nuclear power)

[omitted from the low res clip]

(a video clip of the interview is avaialable, see