

German-British Co-operation post-Brexit

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UK Government – Exiting Europe

The Prime Minister said she wants to see a “truly global” and “outward-looking” Britain that is “a magnet for international talent and a home to pioneers and innovators”. She wants

the UK to be a place that continues
“to attract the brightest and the best
to work or study in Britain”

The future success of “global Britain”,
depends on “being one of the best places
in the world for science and innovation”

and cited the role of universities in supporting the “breadth and depth of our academic
and scientific communities”

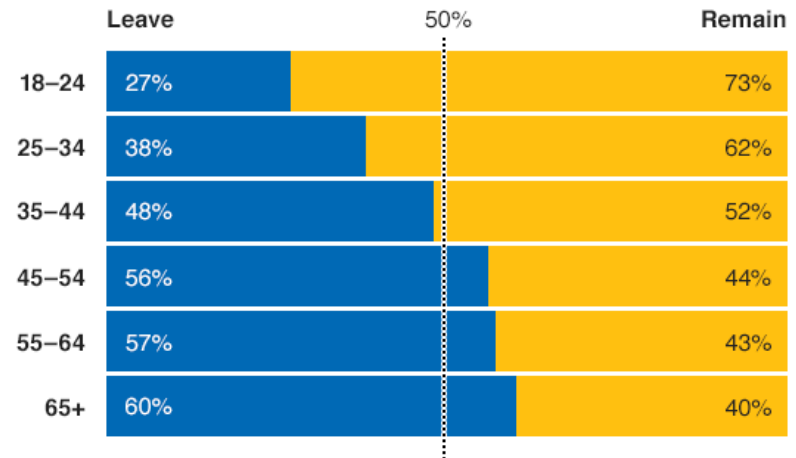


First Minister of Scotland has stated “If the real and substantial risks that Brexit poses to
Scotland’s interests cannot be mitigated within the UK, the option of choosing a better
future through independence should be open to the Scottish people”

UK Universities and Brexit - response

- Initial shock – what was the plan?
- University Leads and Brexit strategy
- Analysis for forecasting
- Reinforcing relationships
- Local versus global outlook
- Focus on stakeholders – students, staff, researchers
- Challenges to opportunities

How different age groups voted



Source: Lord Ashcroft Polls

BBC

“...90 per cent of the Higher Education community voted for remain? Compared with the Leave campaign’s winning margin of only 4 per cent,...”

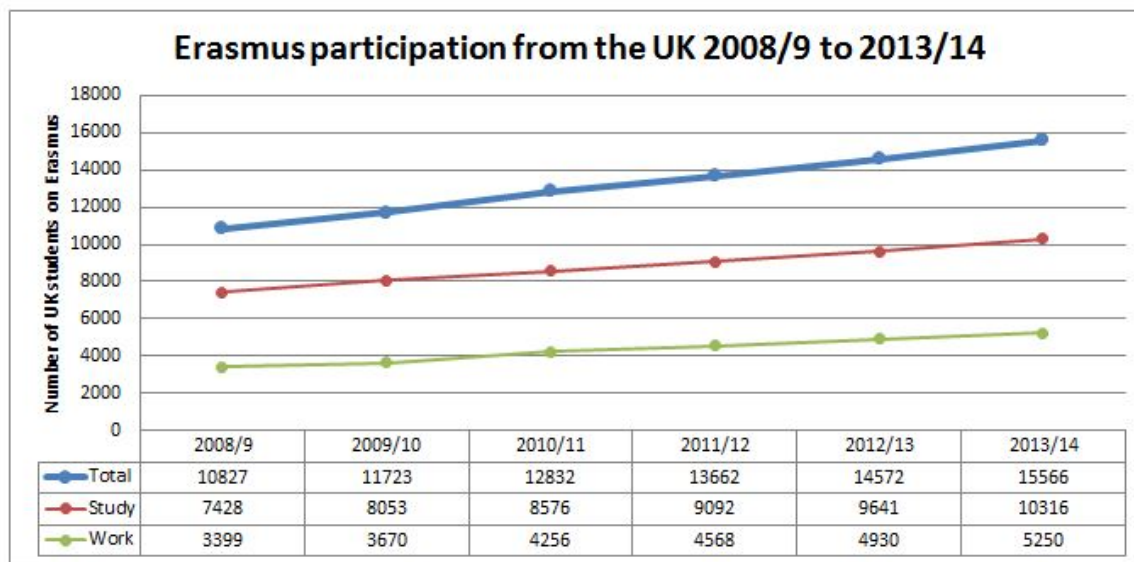
UK Universities – Student mobility

European Students

- 125,000 EU students enrolled at UK university in 2013/14, representing 5% of total enrolments. Germany is the top sending country (13,675).
- EU applications were down by 9% after October 2016. The current report from UCAS, after the January deadline, is 7% down.

Erasmus

- Erasmus is responsible for 46% of all current mobility of UK students. The UK sent students on 15,566 work or study placements in 2013/14, the highest number since the programme was launched in 1987 and a 6.8% increase from 2012/13.
- Germany is the third most popular destination after France and Spain.



UK Universities – Staff mobility

European Staff

- More than 5,200 Germans are among the 32,000 non-British EU academics that make up 17% of UK university teaching and research posts. At higher-ranking institutions, the figure tops 20%.
- Most work in engineering technology, science, maths, medicine and health care
- Britain is the second-largest recipient of EU research funds after Germany, receiving €9.5bn (£8.2bn) in the past decade, compared with Germany's €9.8bn.

Erasmus

- Some 57 488 staff exchanges were supported in 2013-14 on the Erasmus staff mobility programme, a year-on-year increase of 9.2 %.
- Poland sent the most staff abroad, followed by Turkey, Spain, Germany and Romania.
- The five most popular destinations were Spain, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and France.

UK Universities post Brexit – UK sector planning

Transitional arrangements/Priorities – UUK support

- Confirm rights to reside and work in the UK post-brexit for EU nationals who are currently working in the University sector and their dependants
- Confirm EU students starting a course between 2018-2020 will continue to be eligible for home fee status, and be eligible for loans and grants
- Continued access to Erasmus+
- Continued recognition of professional qualifications
- Preserving and building on a regulatory framework and standards equivalencies for research
- Cross collaboration with European partners to deliver research excellence
 - Encourage the UK government to seek a secure continued UK participation in the Horizon 2020 research and innovation framework programme for the remainder of the current programme.
 - Encourage the UK government to seek access to the new 9th Framework Programme provided it maintains a focus on excellence
 - Develop new collaborative funding arrangements outside of Europe for collaborative partnerships with global and European partners.

UK and Germany – continued relationship post Brexit

Key areas to consider:

- Maintaining current and developing new partnerships
- Student and staff mobility
- Working in partnership to access sources of funding globally
- Influence of national policy through identified channels
- Programme development
- Recruitment collaboration

Sources

Universities UK (www.universitiesuk.org)

The Time Higher Education (www.timeshighereducation.com)

BUILA members

UCAS (www.ucas.com)

UK Government (www.parliament.co.uk)

ICEF (www.monitor.icef.com)