

## **EUA Brexit Factsheet**

**UK – European Research Collaboration and Student Mobility** 

> The UK plays an important role in European research and European and global student mobility. In view of Brexit, the European University Association has underlined the importance of keeping close ties between the UK and the rest of Europe in order to safeguard and develop the valuable collaboration that exists today.

> This factsheet highlights the place of the UK as a main contributor to both the European Research

and Higher Education Areas, and its value for Europe as a whole.

EUA's "After the 'Brexit' Referendum: Possible Outcomes for Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+", shows how the participation of UK universities in these programmes would still be possible even after Brexit. The present factsheet shows why this would be beneficial.



## The UK in European Research

The UK is the most productive country in Europe in terms of scientific output, and one in four UK publications is done in collaboration with a European partner.

Over 330,000 publications were produced from collaborations between UK and European researchers

between 2003 and 2012 - more than all the publications of Norway,

The UK is not only the most active participant in Horizon 2020, UK institutions coordinate about **20%** of all the projects that have been funded

Portugal, and Ireland put together.

so far.



580

**Horizon** 2020

United Kingdom

**Number of projects** in Horizon 2020 - Source CORDIS

Sweden 258

Norway 122

## **United Kingdom 1349**

Ireland 84 **Germany 1244** 

> Netherlands 396 Poland 266 **Belgium 225**

Switzerland 288

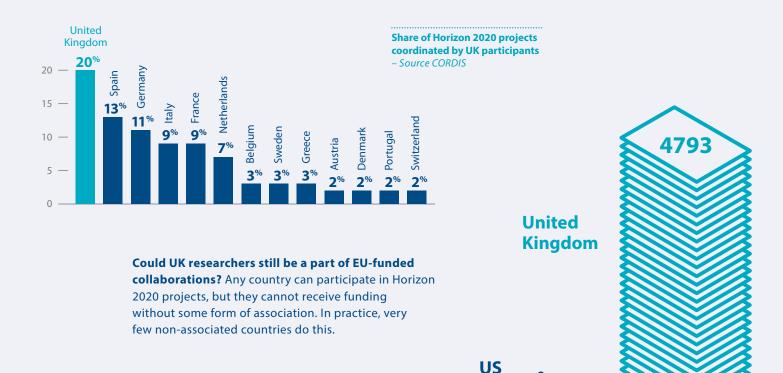
France 895

Spain 585 Italy 699 Portugal 116

Turkey 257

**Number of publications per country** (in thousands)

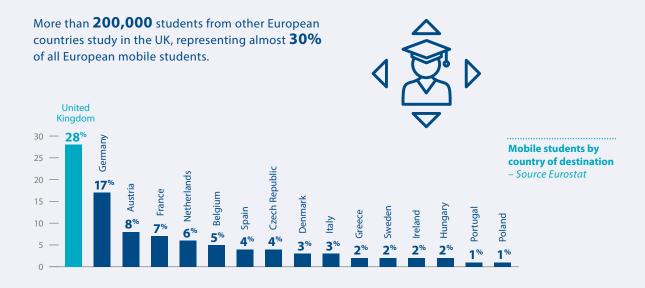
- Source OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2015



UK projects 4793 – US projects (not associated with Horizon 2020) 82

– Source CORDIS

## **The UK and European Student Mobility**



CORDIS data extracted in September 2016 With the UK in the EU, mobile students from other European countries enjoy freedom of movement, as well as access to loans and the same lower fees as domestic UK students. With the UK outside the EU, students going there to study could face **administrative obstacles to enter**,

financial obstacles by paying high international fees, and obstacles accessing financing in the UK.

82

This would have a systematic effect on all of Europe with a very large number of potentially mobile students barred from a major European study destination.

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