

# **Brexit Exposure Report: Update and No-Deal Planning**

Professor Jeremy Carrette  
Dean for Europe

November 2018





# Contents

Introduction: Overview

Executive Summary

1. Policy Situation: Government Response to Brexit and HE
2. EU Staff and Teaching Provision
3. EU Recruitment & Marketing
4. EU Research Grant Income
5. European Mobility and Partnerships
6. European Centres: Opportunities and Issues
7. 'UK's European university' Brand
8. Recommendations

Appendix

1. Brexit Exposure Summary Data
2. EU Student Trends
3. EU Income Analysis
4. RGCi Brexit Analysis
5. EU Research Summary
6. Erasmus Mobility Funding 2017-18
7. Erasmus Mobility Funding 2018-19



## Introduction: Overview

Following the 23rd June 2016 Referendum the University of Kent carried out a series of initial assessments of the potential impact of Brexit, which included a stress-test for the European Centres, data on University non-UK EU citizens and data on student enrolment. At this time the University provided legal and financial support for non-UK EU citizens and a number of supportive activities, part of which included Heads of School meetings with all concerned colleagues. Letters were also sent from the VC to various European partners to ensure confidence and commitment to the existing research and relationships.

In the light of the increased uncertainty generated from UK political developments and tensions in the negotiations between the UK government and the EU Commission in 2018, it was felt that a reassessment of the Brexit situation was required and plans for a no-deal scenario and various post-deal complexities be mapped out for the University of Kent. UUK also provided information for universities to help manage the various Brexit scenarios (see “A ‘no deal’ Brexit: implications for universities and minimising risk”, September 2018, and “Brexit and Erasmus+ contingency planning”, September 2018).

The following report has drawn together data from across the three Faculties and various PSDs to develop a picture of the potential Brexit situation. The work covers assessment of data from the Faculties, including staff numbers, student numbers, tariff, partnerships and scholarships ( ), EMS data ( ), research services ( ) and research services), international partnerships ( ) and International Partnerships), European Centre data ( ) and policy issues ( ). I express my thanks to all these colleagues for pulling together the data.



Separate reports covering HR issues and an examination of supply disruption issues for Estates and Commercial Services have been carried out separately. The aim of this report is to assess the level of exposure to core teaching and research operations of the university, including potential financial costs for partnerships.

## Executive Summary

The government negotiations and agreements for Brexit remain uncertain, though final decisions or a potential ‘no-deal’ scenario should be evident by January 2019, given the period of time for parliament to agree any Brexit deal.

As the UUK reports indicate, many decisions facing UK universities in the light of Brexit require government level responses and action. These decisions can be effectively lobbied by the sector, but the sector is subject to these government level decisions across a large area of legal, economic, and political aspects of national life, which will impact directly on universities. Following the UUK report we can envision three planning models: (1) No-Deal, (2) Deal with disruption of existing activity and (3) Deal with smooth transition to current levels of activities. The first two models require immediate action, though model 3 could allow for enhancement of present European activity, given the potential positive post-Brexit relations for the HE sector.

There are many immediate issues that the UoK needs to address in the light of these various scenarios. The report reviews data on EU staff and student numbers, EU recruitment profiles,



research and Erasmus income. It considers the implications for non-UK EU colleagues, programme implications, new fee-levels for EU students, 'no-deal' alternative funding, 'no-deal' partnership issues and new bilateral relationships, the use and value of the European Centres as a post-Brexit asset, and management of the 'UK's European university' brand post-Brexit.

The report makes 42 recommendations to address both the potential 'no-deal' and general post-Brexit situation across the key areas of the report: (1) Policy, (2) EU Staff Profile, (3) EU Recruitment & Marketing, (4) EU Research Grant Income, (5) European Mobility and Partnerships, (6) European Centres: Opportunities and Issues, (7) 'UK's European university' Brand.

These recommendations seek to ensure continuity of research and teaching provision and plans to mitigate financial losses, including enhancement of the European Centres as a post-Brexit asset (as previously outlined in the January 2018 EEG report on the European Centres).

## **1. Policy Situation: Government response to Brexit and HE**

### Implications for students, staff and HE funding

Since the referendum on the UK leaving the European Union the Government has announced a number of higher education related guarantees and decisions. EU students who are already in the UK or arrive before 31 December 2020 will have no change to their immigration status. The immigration status for EU students after December 2020 is yet to be agreed. Likewise, the immigration status of EU staff who are already in the UK will not change. They will also be able to apply for 'settled status' which opens from March 2019 and closes for applications on 30 June 2021. Support has also been expressed for programmes such as Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020, but 'nothing is agreed until everything is agreed' in the Brexit discussions.

### No-deal documents

In August, the Government released a number of documents highlighting the impact of a 'no-deal' on different areas of UK life including higher education and research. Nuclear research will become a domestic focus but will continue to collaborate with international partners following the UK's departure from Euratom. In the case of a 'no-deal' Erasmus+ the government has agreed to underwrite awards successfully submitted before the UK leaves the EU. The government would have to have separate discussions with the Commission to seek future participation in the programme. The Chancellor has already announced that the government will continue to support funding for Horizon 2020 after 29 March 2019, but only for the UK participants. The guarantee has also been extended to cover funding for successful bids where UK organisations are able to participate as a third country in competitive EU grant programmes. Negotiations are taking place on these matters, but these documents highlight the issues if there is a 'no-deal' with the EU.

### Brexit White Paper

In July 2018, the Brexit White Paper was published setting out the new course for the UK once we have left the European Union. This document has been developed from the current negotiations and policy debates within the government. It is divided into four separate chapters: Economic partnership; security partnership; cross-cutting and other cooperation; and institutional arrangements. The Government's vision covers new arrangements on services and digital, enabling the UK and EU citizens to continue to travel to each other's countries, continued cooperation on



securing the UK and EU, participation in key EU agencies, protection of personal data and a consistent approach to interpreting EU rules.

The White Paper will become the negotiating team's framework for their discussions going forward. The EU Summit on 17-18 October was the original deadline for the 'divorce' agreement, but November has been suggested as the latest for a deal to be finalised. If the deal is agreed then MPs will be asked to approve it. A further EU Summit will take place on 13-14 December and will act as a fall back option if no deal is agreed beforehand. The final EU Summit the UK will attend as a member state will be on 21-22 March and the UK will exit the EU on 29 March 2019 at 23.00.

### Timeline of Events

- (i) November 2018-January 2019: The Withdrawal Agreement and Implementation Bill introduced to the House of Commons (the vote on second reading to be a de facto second 'meaningful vote').
- (ii) November-December 2018: European Parliament votes on the Withdrawal Agreement.
- (iii) March 2019: Withdrawal agreement concluded by Council acting by a super qualified majority (20 of EU27).
- (iii) March 2019: Withdrawal Agreement and Implementation Bill passed (assuming Bill must be passed before exit to provide the necessary legal framework for transition/implementation period).
- (iv) Withdrawal Agreement ratified by UK in accordance with the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010.
- (v) 29 March 2019: The UK is expected to leave the EU.
- (vi) 30 March 2019: Transition/implementation period begins.
- (vii) December 2020: EU wants transition period to end (unless extension granted).

## **2. EU Staff Profile**

Records indicate that 24% of academic staff, 5% of professional services staff and 31% of GTA/Researcher staff are EU nationals. HR will construct a specific report on the contractual, residency and communications requirements surrounding Brexit for these colleagues as government decisions become clearer. However, there are wider academic issues and support-needs within Schools that this report might address for continuity of provision.

- potential loss of EU colleagues post-Brexit and challenges to delivery of research and teaching in some areas, including difficulties in recruiting specialist staff from the EU
- pastoral support issues and potential difficulties resulting from feelings of alienation in the university community.

All Faculties have around a quarter of non-UK EU staff (Social Science 23%, Sciences 24% and, 27% Humanities) with certain Schools highly exposed to post-Brexit challenges.

In Social Sciences, KBS (28), PolIR (19), KLS (16) and Psychology (13) all have more than 10 colleagues from the EU, with GTA/Researchers in Psychology (21), SSPSSR (16) and SAC (11) above 10 colleagues.



In Sciences, SMSAS (17), Computing (14), SPS (10) have 10 or more colleagues from the EU, with GTA/Researchers in Biology (18), SMSAS (12), SPS (11) and Computing (10).

In Humanities, SECL (42) has the most EU colleagues and the largest in the entire University. In the Humanities, only English follows SECL with 9 colleagues. SECL also has the highest number of GTA/Researchers, but with only 8 colleagues.



A 'no-deal' Brexit will present specific subject challenges and School management issues, especially in relation to recruitment of high-quality EU researchers and issues of low morale.

### 3. EU Recruitment & Marketing

The current levels of EU student numbers (headcount) can be seen in Appendix 1 'Brexit Exposure Summary Data' and Appendix 2 'EU Student Trends'. In summary, the key data is as follows:

#### Undergraduate

Social Sciences: 172 (7% of total students)

Sciences: 54 (5% of total students)

Humanities: 105 (10% of total students)

*Schools with the largest UG EU numbers are:*

Social Sciences: PolIR (49), KBS (38), KLS (27), Psychology (26), SAC (11)

Sciences: EDA (15), Biology (13), Computing (11)

Humanities: Arts (39), KSA (22), SECL (18), English (13), History (10)

#### Postgraduate Taught:

Social Sciences: 83 (12% of total students)

Sciences: 66 (23% of total students)

Humanities: 15 (7% of total students)

*Schools with the largest UG EU numbers are:*

Social Sciences: PolIR (24), Psychology (17), KBS (17)

Sciences: Computing (50)

Humanities: Arts (8)

#### Postgraduate Research:

Social Sciences: ■ (5% of total students)

Sciences: 14 (56% of total students)

Humanities: 7 (28% of total students)

*Schools with the largest UG EU numbers are:*

Social Sciences: Economics ■

Sciences: Biology ■ MSOP ■

Humanities: Arts ■, SECL ■



The EMS 2017 Kent's EU Student Body & Market Share Report contains detailed profiles of recruitment data from the EU. The key EU fee profile data from this report is as follows:

#### Undergraduate

- From the total of UG registered students, 9% are EU fee types.
- From the total of new entry UG registered students, 11% are EU fee types.
- Kent is positioned 15th in the UK of HE Institutions for the number of new European undergraduate students (2014/15 HESA data).
- France, Italy and Spain are the European countries from which Kent has the highest EU UG registrations (2016/17 data)
- Politics & IR, KBS and KLS register the most EU UG students (2016/17 data)

#### Taught Postgraduate

- From the total of PGT registered students, 13% are EU fee types.
- From the total of new entry PGT registered students, 15% are EU fee types.
- Kent is positioned 20th in the UK of HE Institutions, in terms of European PGT new students (2014/15 HESA data).
- Kent recruits (new entry) more PGT European students than direct competitors (260 Kent vs. 230 Essex) and has more registered PGT than its competitors (360 Kent vs 290 Essex) (2014/15 HESA data).
- Germany, Greece and France are the European countries from which UK's HE Institutions recruit the most European PGT students.
- France, Greece and Germany are the European countries from which Kent recruited the most EU PGT students. (2016/17 data).
- Politics & IR, Computing and KBS are the schools that register the most EU PGT students (2016/17 data).
- 

**NOTE:** The Computing PGT figure of 50 students relates to an agreement with Epitech (12 campuses across France) and ECE, France (Paris and Lyon).

#### Research Postgraduate

- From the total of PGR registered students, 20% are EU fee types.
- From the total of new entry PGR registered students, 15% are EU fee types.
- Kent is positioned 50th nationally in terms of European PGR new students (2014/15 HESA data).
- Italy, France and Greece are the European countries from which Kent received the most EU PGR registrations. (2016/17 data).
- Psychology, KBS and KLS registered the most EU PGR students (2016/17 data).

The data establishes clearly the key teaching areas that are exposed to a 'no-deal' or a negative HE Brexit deal. Any area depending on EU students is likely to face some financial loss and [REDACTED]





#### 4. EU Research Grant Income

The European Union plays a significant part in Kent's research income. The total annual EU research income attracted by Kent was on average £2,380k pa over the last 5 years for which the data is currently available (2012/13 – 2016/17).

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
£1,304k	£2,145k	£2,675k	£2,883k	£2,894k

Over the past five years the EU has provided on average 16% of the University's annual total which reflects the upwards trend from 10% in 2012/13 to 17% in 2016/17. However, this masks wide variance between faculties, with Humanities receiving just 4% of its income from the EU, the Social Sciences 13% and the Sciences 20%.

These, in turn, hide large differences between schools. In the Humanities no single school is reliant on EU funding, with English receiving just 0.9% of its income over the last five years from Europe, and Architecture none. Higher, though only single-digit percentages, are in SECL (5%) and History / Arts & SMFA (4%)

In the Sciences and Social Sciences some schools are significantly reliant on Europe, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]



It should be noted, however, that the effect of a single funding stream within Horizon 2020 has an undue effect. The European Research Council gives out large, multi-million Euro grants to individuals. Schools with ERC award holders, then, have a disproportionately large percentage of their research income credited to the EU. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

It is also worth noting that percentages should be seen in the context of total income for each school. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

As seen in section 2 on EU staff numbers, there are also significant implications for EU research students/GTAs and potential long-term effects on recruitment in attracting the highest quality researchers from the EU.



## 5. European Mobility and Partnerships

The current UK government position is to guarantee to underwrite Erasmus+ funding until 31 December 2020 and to establish continuation in the next phase of Erasmus (from 2020), which are part of UK-EU negotiations. UUK have made clear requests to government to support Erasmus funding and set out a series of issues for the government to address. They have also written a report specifically addressing mobility post-Brexit (see UUK report 'Developing a government-funded large-scale mobility programme').

### UoK Erasmus Situation

The UoK presently has access to all Erasmus+ Actions and associated funding, totaling on average each year to around £2 million, as follows:

- Erasmus+ Key Action 103 (mobility of individuals between programme countries) = c€1m pa
- Other Erasmus+ Key Actions (Erasmus Mundus, Jean Monnet, Strategic Partnerships, Capacity Building, International Credit Mobility etc) = c€10m for the period 2008-20018

Actions taken by International Partnerships following the referendum result were as follows:

- VC letter to current Erasmus partners signaling commitment to continued cooperation
- Agreement in principle with current Erasmus partners to establish bilateral student exchange agreements to replace Erasmus agreements if necessary

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]



The implications of UK exclusion from the Erasmus+ Programme would entail:

- Loss of Key Action 103 mobility funding (c€1m pa)
- Loss of access to funding for other Key Actions

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



## 6. European Centres: Opportunities and Issues

The European Centres were all stress-tested in November 2016 with local legal advice and a PWC report on Athens. A report was put forward from the then Dean for Europe and the Head of European Administration outlining the legal and employment situation. While many questions can only be answered after the precise detail of the Brexit negotiations is clear, the relevant findings are re-stated here, with some additional updates and amendments.

### Brussels School of International Studies

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]





## Paris School of Arts and Culture

- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]



## Rome School of Classical and Renaissance

- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## Athens: Heritage Management and New Athens Programmes

- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]



- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]



### Summer Schools

- [Redacted]

[Redacted]

### 7. UK's European university Brand

[Redacted]

The UoK is embedded in its regional position and this also relates to its specific Brexit response. As the KCC report “Brexit Preparedness – Kent County Council Position’ (July 2018) makes clear “Kent’s position as the gateway to Europe” requires specific consideration. The regional economic foundations ensure a “European gateway” frame for local business, which was also noted in the Perceptions report. It underlines the importance of the UoK’s brand to some businesses.

[Redacted]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



## 8. Recommendations.

As the UUK report shows, the situation post-Brexit could evolve in three distinct ways and some issues will only need addressing in the light of a 'no-deal' or a Brexit deal that is negative for continued HE activity. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

However, more immediately, there are important issues for continuity of basic provision in research, teaching, partnerships and European Centre activity that need addressing. The report, therefore, recommends the following 42 action points.

NOTE: The underlined recommendations are those specific to a 'no-deal' scenario.

### 1. Policy

(1) Continue UUK lobbying for HE sector interests in European research and teaching links.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### 2. EU Staff and Teaching Provision

(4) Prepare long term planning for research and teaching provision post-Brexit, with potential loss of current and future EU colleagues, particularly in KBS, PolIR, KLS, Psychology, SMSAS, Computing and SECL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



### 3. EU Recruitment & Marketing

[REDACTED]

### 4. EU Research Grant Income

[REDACTED]



## 5. European Mobility and Partnerships



[Redacted text block containing multiple paragraphs of information under section 5.]

## 6. European Centres: Opportunities and Issues

[Redacted text block containing multiple paragraphs of information under section 6.]

## 7. 'UK's European university' Brand

[Redacted text block containing multiple paragraphs of information under section 7.]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## **Appendix**

1. Brexit Exposure Summary Data
2. EU Student Trends
3. EU Income Analysis
4. RGCI Brexit Analysis
5. EU Research Summary
6. Erasmus Mobility Funding 2017-18
7. Erasmus Mobility Funding 2018-19





## Summary Table - BREXIT Exposure

Faculty Comparison										TOTAL		
		Social Sciences		Sciences		Humanities		TOTALS	% staff by nationality			
			% staff by nationality		% staff by nationality		% staff by nationality					
Academic	EU									241	24%	
	OS									135	14%	
	UK									610	62%	
	Total									986		
Prof. Services	EU									25	5%	
	OS									11	2%	
	UK									472	93%	
	Total									508		
GTA/Researcher	EU									154	31%	
	OS									100	20%	
	UK									246	49%	
	Total									500		
			% students by fee type		% students by fee type		% students by fee type		% student type in University			
NEW Entrants 2018 (adj. headcount)	UG	EU									331	7%
		OS									506	11%
		UK									3,710	82%
		Total									4546	
	PGT	EU									164	14%
		OS									497	42%
		UK									535	45%
		Total									1196	
	PGR	EU									25	10%
		OS									56	22%
		UK									170	68%
		Total									251	
		% all EU students in Uni by Faculty	49.8%		25.8%		24.4%					
			% students by fee type		% students by fee type		% students by fee type		% student type in University			
Student Population 2018 (adj. headcount)	UG	EU									1,099	8%
		OS									1,454	10%
		UK									11,457	82%
		Total									14,010	
	PGT	EU									198	15%
		OS									554	42%
		UK									555	42%
		Total									1,307	
	PGR	EU									133	29%
		OS									175	39%
		UK									143	32%
		Total									451	
		% all EU students in Uni by Faculty	57%		21%		23%		1430.0			
UG Tariff (2018/19) FT/First Degree	CANTERBURY	EU									2018/19	2017/18
		OS									142	145
		UK									113	132
		Cant. Average									127	136
	MEDWAY	EU									127	136
		OS									112	145
		UK									124	113
		Medway Average									122	131
	Partnership Agreements (current to 02 Jan 2021)	Exchange Staff									123	131
		Exchange Students									29	
		Visiting Staff									101	
		VisitingStud										
PhD												
M												
UG												
Eras.Mund.												
Collab.												
Res. Proj												
Partner.												
UoK Camp.												
Erasmus Students 18/19	Study (Inbound)									184		
	Study (Outbound)									149		
	Value (€)									483,500 €		
	Work (Outbound)									38		
	Value (€)									154,566 €		

Note - POLIR outbound study figure includes 11 Bi-Diplome students spending Erasmus year in Lille



		Faculty of Social Sciences										
		KBS	ECO	KLS	POLIR	PSY	SSPSSR	SAC	JOURN	CPP	FACULTY	TOTAL
Academic	EU											104
	OS											76
	UK											275
	Total											455
Prof. Services	EU											
	OS											
	UK											
	Total											
GTA/Researcher	EU											68
	OS											47
	UK											126
	Total											241

				%
NEW Entrants 2018/2019 (student headcount)  Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Admissions Entry Targets	UG	EU	172	7%
		OS	321	14%
		UK	1840	79%
		Total	2332	
	PGT	EU	83	12%
		OS	328	47%
		UK	284	41%
		Total	695	
	PGR	EU		5%
		OS		40%
		UK		56%
		Total		

				%
Student Population (student headcount) (FT registered)  Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, all students	UG	EU	638	9%
		OS	945	14%
		UK	5298	77%
		Total	6881	
	PGT	EU	109	14%
		OS	357	46%
		UK	317	40%
		Total	782	
	PGR	EU	62	27%
		OS	103	45%
		UK	62	27%
		Total	227	

Average Tariff 2018/19 FT UG  Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Average Entry Tariff, UG FT	CANTERBURY	EU										
		OS										
		UK										
		Cant. Average										
	MEDWAY	EU										
		OS										
		UK										
		Medway Average										
Average Tariff 2017/18 FT UG  Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Average Entry Tariff, UG FT	CANTERBURY	EU										
		OS										
		UK										
		Cant. Average										
	MEDWAY	EU										
		OS										
		UK										
		Medway Average										
Partnership Agreements (current to 02 Jan 2021)	Exchange	Staff										
		Student										
	Visiting	Staff										
		Student (JYA)										
	Dual Award	PhD (Co-Tutelle)										
		M										
		UG										
	Erasmus Mundus											
	Collaborative progr.											
	Research Project											
Erasmus Students 18/19 (€) Erasmus Grants Amounts paid to Kent Source: International Partnerships Office (J Lowe), 18 Sept 2018 *												86
	Study (Outbound)											67.5
	Estimated (Outbound) Grant Total											224,750 €
	Work											7
	Estimated (Outbound) Grant Total											26,566 €



Faculty of Sciences										
		BIO	COMP	EDA	SMSAS	SPS	SSES	MSOP	Faculty	TOTAL
Academic	EU									65
	OS									32
	UK									169
	Total									266
Prof. Services	EU									9
	OS									7
	UK									152
	Total									168
GTA/Researcher	EU									67
	OS									44
	UK									76
	Total									187

					%
NEW Entrants 2018/2019 (student headcount)  Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Admissions Entry Targets	UG	EU		54	5%
		OS		125	11%
		UK		977	85%
		Total		1155	
	PGT	EU		66	23%
		OS		114	40%
		UK		107	37%
		Total		287	
	PGR	EU		14	12%
		OS		14	12%
		UK		88	76%
		Total		116	

					%
<div>Student Population (student headcount) (FT registered)</div> <div>Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, all students</div>	UG	EU		193	5%
		OS		318	8%
		UK		3278	87%
		Total		3789	
	PGT	EU		68	21%
		OS		147	45%
		UK		109	34%
		Total		324	
	PGR	EU		38	29%
		OS		39	30%
		UK		52	40%
		Total		129	

Average Tariff 2018/19 FT UG Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Average Entry Tariff, UG FT	CANTERBURY	EU								
		OS								
		UK								
		Cant. Average								
	MEDWAY	EU								
		OS								
		UK								
		Medway Average								
Average Tariff 2017/18 FT UG Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Average Entry Tariff, UG FT	CANTERBURY	EU								
		OS								
		UK								
		Cant. Average								
	MEDWAY	EU								
		OS								
		UK								
		Medway Average								
Partnership Agreements (current to 02 Jan 2021)	Exchange	Staff								
		Student								
	Visiting	Staff								
		Student (JYA)								
	Dual Award	PhD (Co-Tutelle)								
		M								
		UG								
	Erasmus Mundus									
	Collaborative progr.									
	Research Project									
	Partnership									
	UoK Campus									

Erasmus Students 18/19 (€) Erasmus Grants Amounts paid to Kent) Source: International Partnerships Office (J Lowe), 18 Sept 2018 *										
	Study (Outbound)									
	Estimated (Outbound) Grant Total									
	Work									
	Estimated (Outbound) Grant Total									



Faculty of Humanities											
		Am. St	KSA	ART	ENG	HIS	SECL	CMAT	MEMS	Faculty	TOTAL
Academic	EU										72
	OS										27
	UK										166
	Total										265
Prof. Services	EU										
	OS										
	UK										
	Total										
GTA/Researcher	EU										19
	OS										9
	UK										44
	Total										72

					%
NEW Entrants 2018/2019 (student headcount)  Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Admissions Entry Targets	UG	EU		105	10%
		OS		60.5	6%
		UK		907.5	85%
		Total		1073	
	PGT	EU		15	7%
		OS		56	26%
		UK		144	67%
		Total		215	
	PGR	EU		7	13%
		OS		10	19%
		UK		37	69%
		Total		54	

					%
<div>Student Population (student headcount) (FT registered)</div> <div>Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, all students</div>	UG	EU		268	8%
		OS		192	6%
		UK		2881	86%
		Total		3340	
	PGT	EU		21	10%
		OS		51	25%
		UK		129	64%
		Total		201	
	PGR	EU		33	35%
		OS		33	35%
		UK		29	31%
		Total		95	

Average Tariff 2018/19 FT UG Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Average Entry Tariff, UG FT	CANTERBURY	EU									
		OS									
		UK									
		Cant. Average									
	MEDWAY	EU									
		OS									
		UK									
		Medway Average									
Average Tariff 2017/18 FT UG Source: PBIO, Qlikview, Student Numbers, Average Entry Tariff, UG FT	CANTERBURY	EU									
		OS									
		UK									
		Cant. Average									
	MEDWAY	EU									
		OS									
		UK									
		Medway Average									
Partnership Agreements (current to 02 Jan 2021)	Exchange	Staff									
		Student									
	Visiting	Staff									
		Student (JYA)									
	Dual Award	PhD (Co-Tutelle)									
		M									
		UG									
	Erasmus Mundus										
	Collaborative progr.										
	Research Project										
	Partnership										
	UoK Campus										

Erasmus Students 18/19 (€) Erasmus Grants Amounts paid to Kent) Source: International Partnerships Office (J Lowe), 18 Sept 2018 *											92.5
	Study (Outbound)										79
	Estimated (Outbound) Grant Total										252,750 €
	Work										28.5
	Estimated (Outbound) Grant Total										120,000 €



## NOTES TO ACCOMPANY BREXIT DATA

### Staffing:

According to the latest data (HESA, 2016-17), there are nearly 50,000 (49,530) EU staff working in UK higher education institutions. This represents 12% of the total staff population of 419,710. This is broken down to: 17% of total academic staff at UK universities, or 35,920, are from other EU countries. Among professional services / support staff at UK universities, 6% or 13,610 are from other EU countries. This compares to a total of 33,820 non-EU staff, who make up 8% of total staff. Of total academic staff, 13% (25,660) had a non-EU nationality. Among all professional services / support staff, 4% (8,160) had a non-EU nationality. 24% of academic staff at Kent are EU nationals.

### Mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

Certain qualifications are recognised across the European Economic Area (EEA) through the Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications (MRPQ) Directive.

After the UK's exit from the EU, it may be more challenging for graduates to pursue their chosen careers in an EU member state as mutual recognition could be lost. This could reduce the attractiveness of existing mutually-recognised courses to UK and EU students. A considerable proportion of EU staff are also working in the UK under the MRPQ Directive, which has enhanced the academic workforce.

### Student Numbers:

Student enrolments by domicile - % represents EU (Other European Union)

HESA data for 2016/17 – First Year Enrolments (FPE)

Kent data for 18/19 – New Student Entrants (FPE)

	HESA	Kent	Social Sciences	Sciences	Hums
UG	5.7%	7%	7%	5%	10%
PGT	9.5%	14%	12%	23%	7%
PGR	14.6%	10%	5%	12%	13%

HESA data for 2016/17 – All Enrolments (FPE)

Kent data for 18/19 – Student Population (FPE)

	HESA	Kent	Social Sciences	Sciences	Hums
UG	5.4%	8%	9%	5%	8%
PGT	9.6%	15%	14%	21%	10%
PGR	14.6%	29%	27%	29%	35%

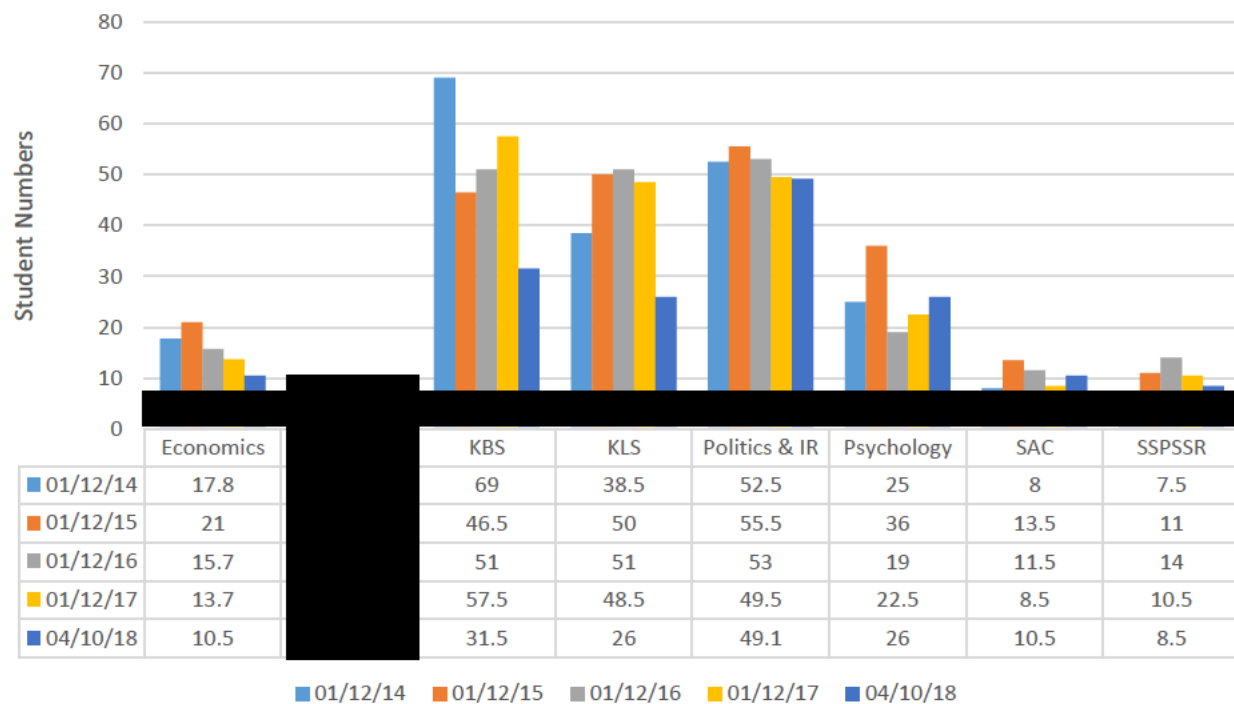
### Access to the Erasmus+ successor programme once it has been legislated (expected in 2020).

Erasmus+ is a significant programme for student and staff outward mobility, with as many as 55% of all UK students who go abroad choosing to do so through the scheme. The UK's participation in Erasmus+ continues to grow year-on-year, with 15,645 students from UK universities spending a period abroad in 2015–16, up from 14,801 students in 2014–15.

The UK government should engage in the process of shaping the successor programme, by advocating the benefits of allowing greater flexibility for short-term mobility, and of providing targeted support for disadvantaged students who would like to participate in Erasmus+ in the future.

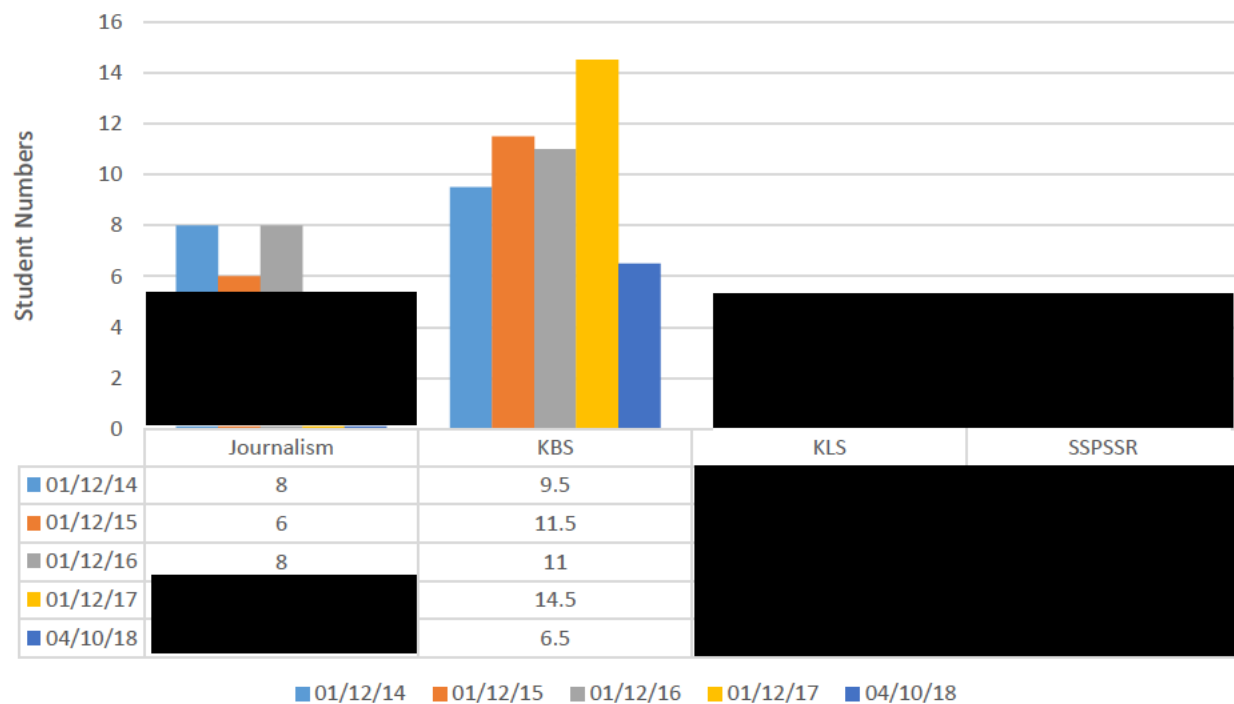


EU UG New Entrants Trend Canterbury - Social Sciences



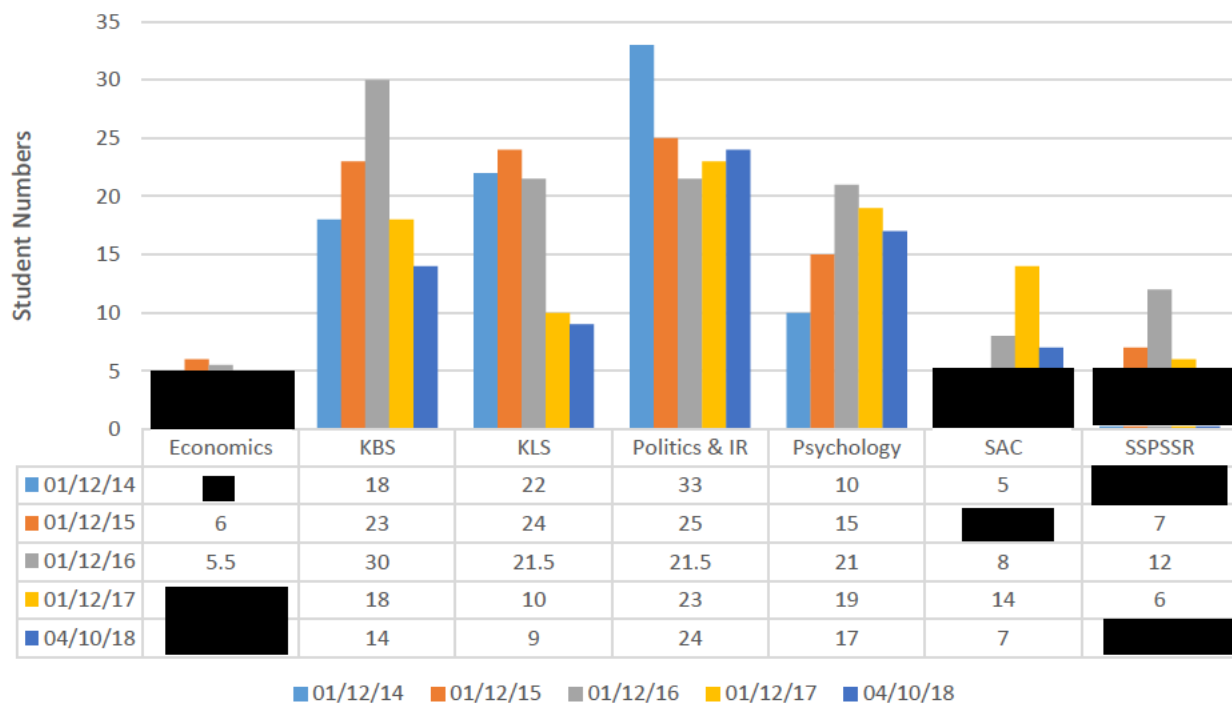


EU UG New Entrants Trend Medway - Social Sciences



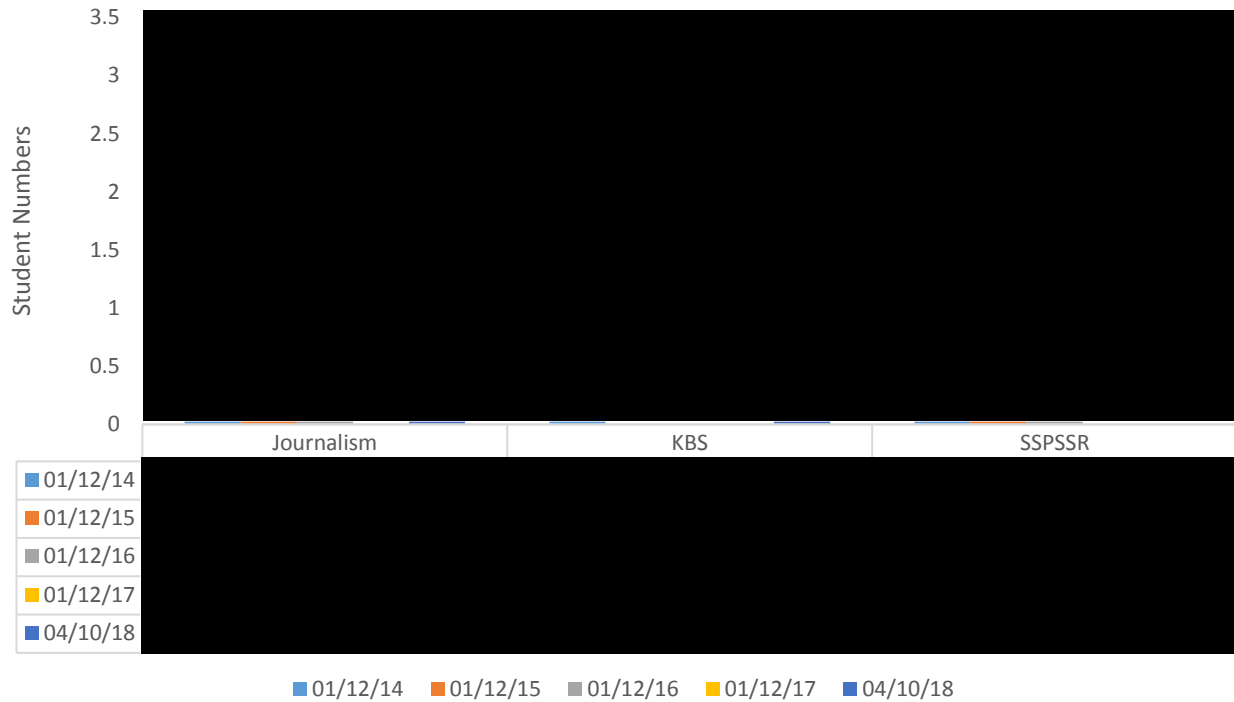


EU PGT New Entrants Trend Canterbury - Social Sciences



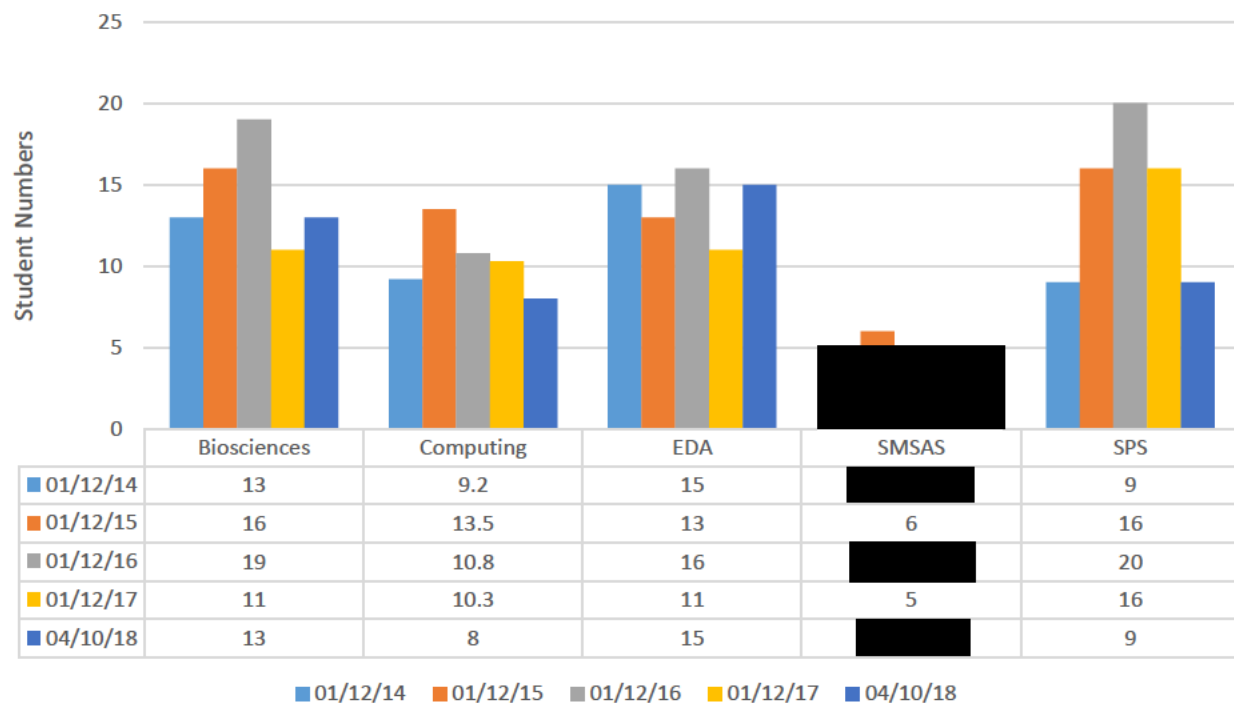


EU PGT New Entrants Trend Medway - Social Sciences



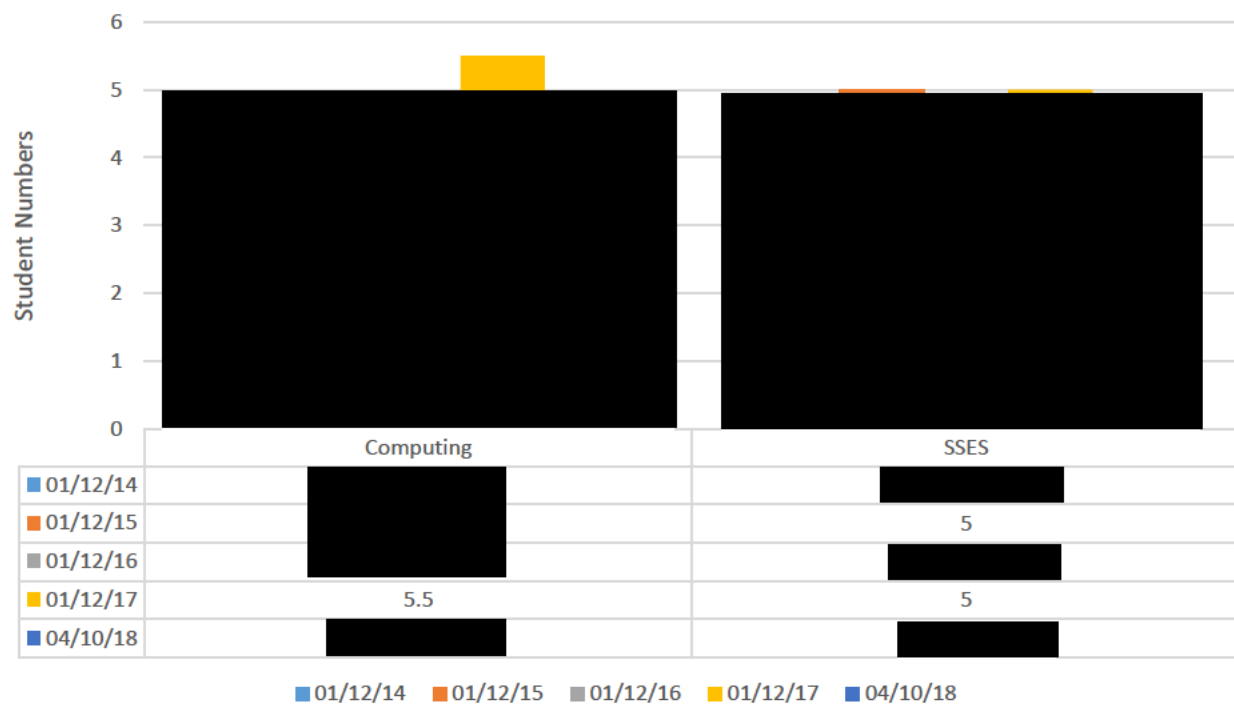


EU UG New Entrants Trend Canterbury - Sciences



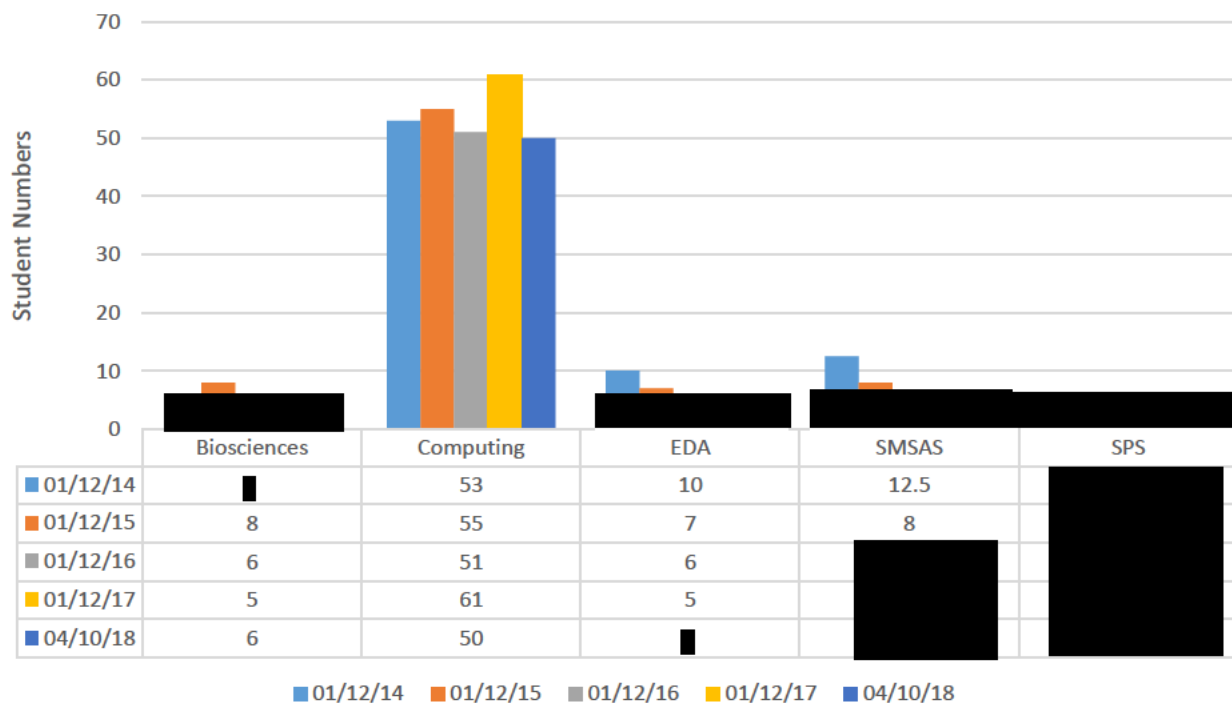


EU UG New Entrants Trend Medway - Sciences



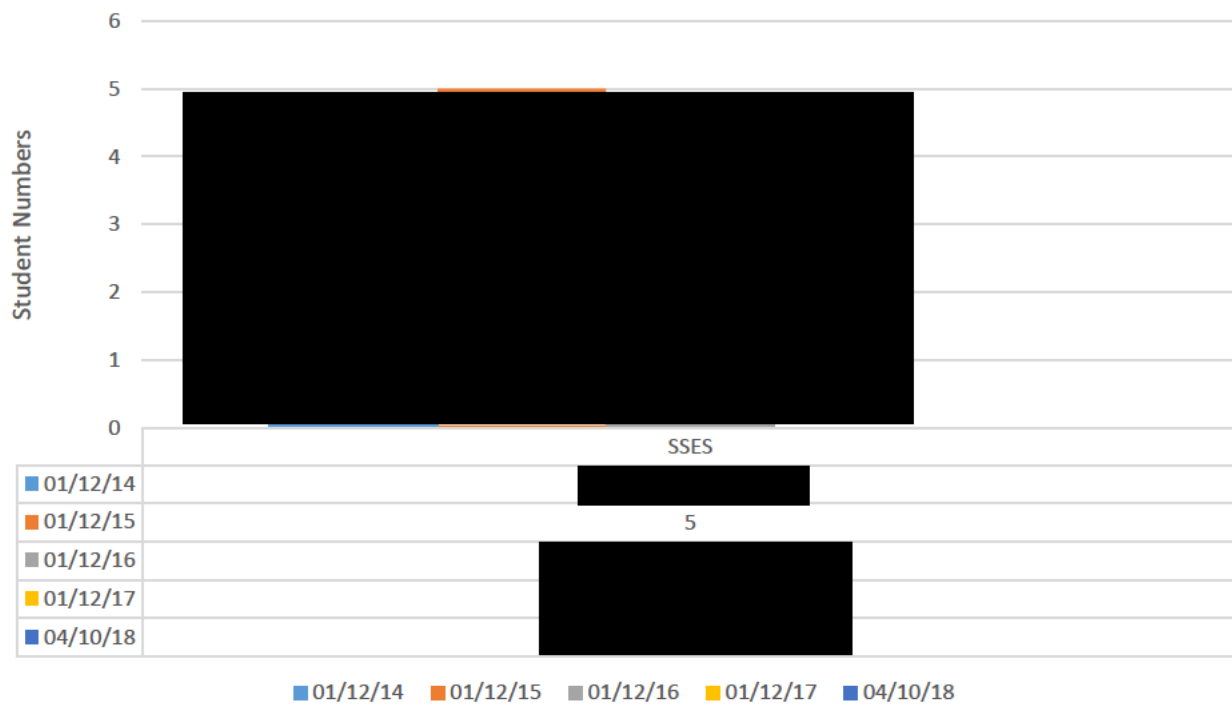


EU PGT New Entrants Trend Canterbury - Sciences



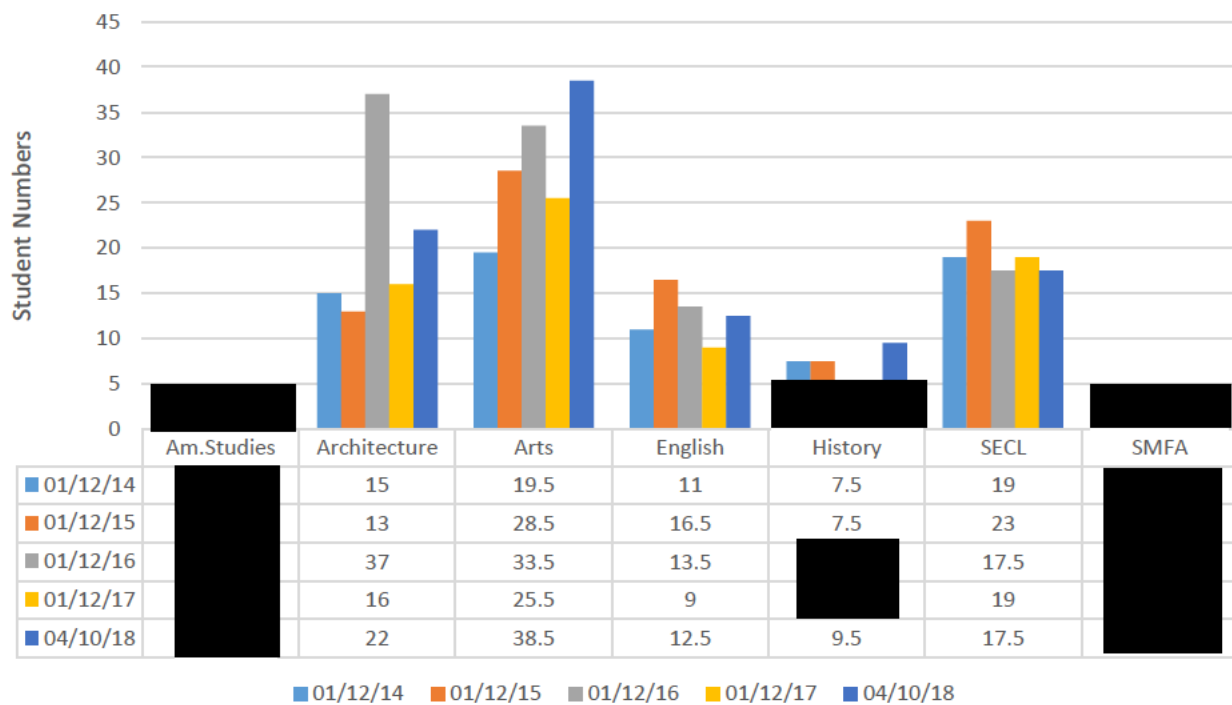


EU PGT New Entrants Trend Medway - Sciences



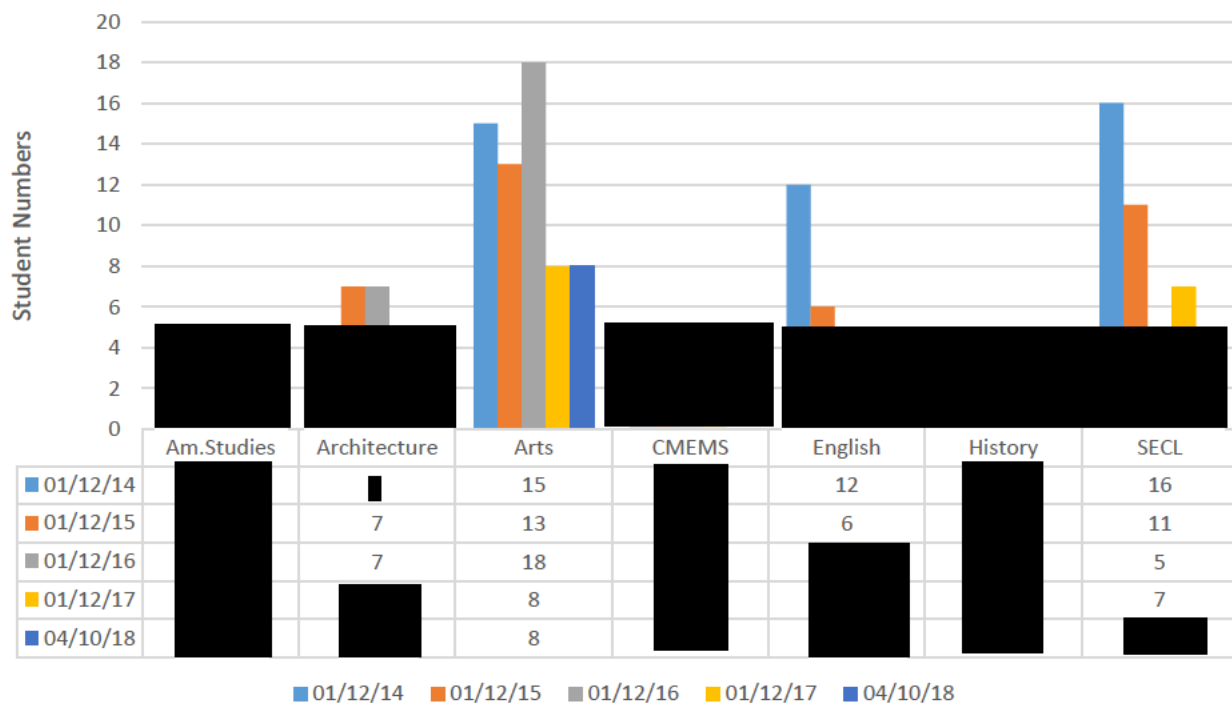


EU UG New Entrants Trend - Humanities



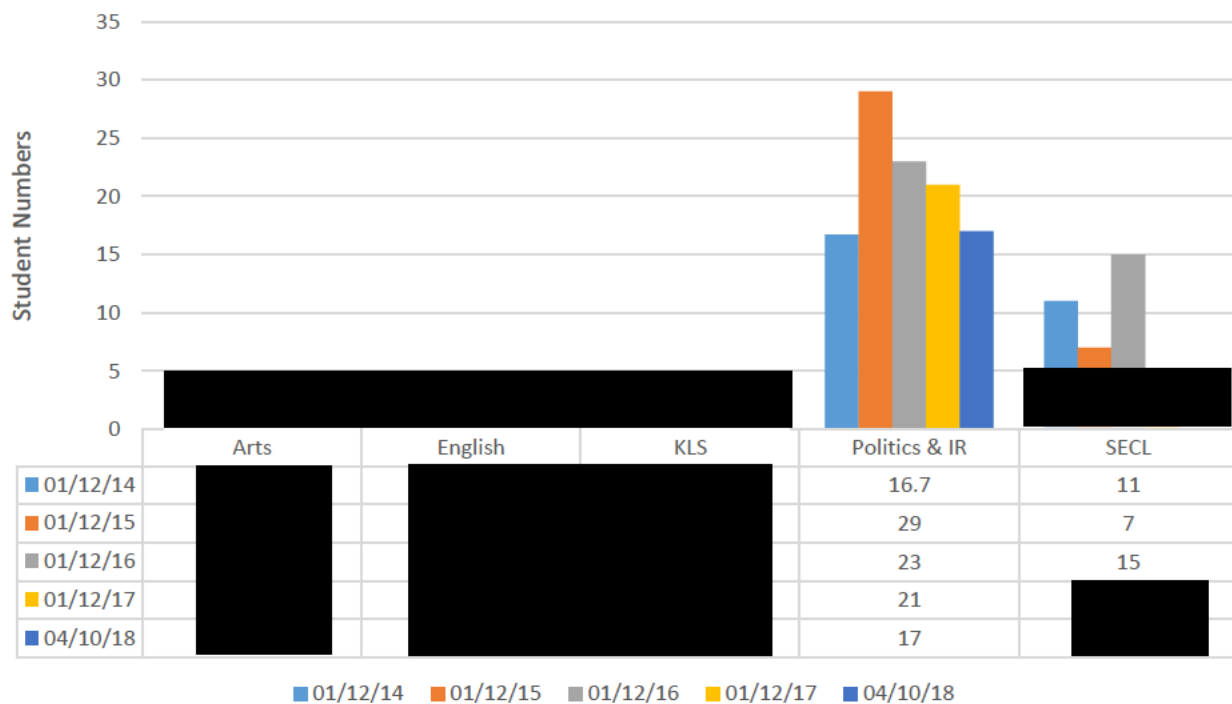


EU PGT New Entrants Trend - Humanities





## EU New Entrants Trend European Centres





**INCOME FROM RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS17-18**

Dept	RESEARCH COUNCILS	UK CHARITIES	UK GOVT	IND & COMM	EU GOVT	EU OTHER	OTHER OVERSEAS	OTH SOURCES	DEPT TOTALS
Kent Business School									
Kent Law School									
Physical Sciences									
School of Anthropology & Conservation									
School of Architecture									
School of Arts									
School of Biosciences									
School of Computing									
School of Economics									
School of Engineering & Digital Arts									
School of English									
School of European Culture and Languages									
School of History									
School of Maths, Statistics & Actuarial Science									
School of Music and Fine Art									
School of Pharmacy									
School of Politics & International Relations									
School of Psychology									
School of Sports and Exercise Sciences									
SSPSSR									
Centre for Journalism									
Non-Academic Cost Centres									
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£7,670,001</b>	<b>£1,806,068</b>	<b>£4,179,242</b>	<b>£345,879</b>	<b>£2,958,665</b>	<b>£96,025</b>	<b>£852,424</b>	<b>£110,281</b>	<b>£18,018,585</b>

Total Income £18,018,585  
 EU Income £3,054,690  
 As % of total 17%

Student Fee Income 2016/17(millions):	Home students	107.5m
	EU students	12.9m
	Overseas students	37.3m
	Fee funded through DTG	1.8m



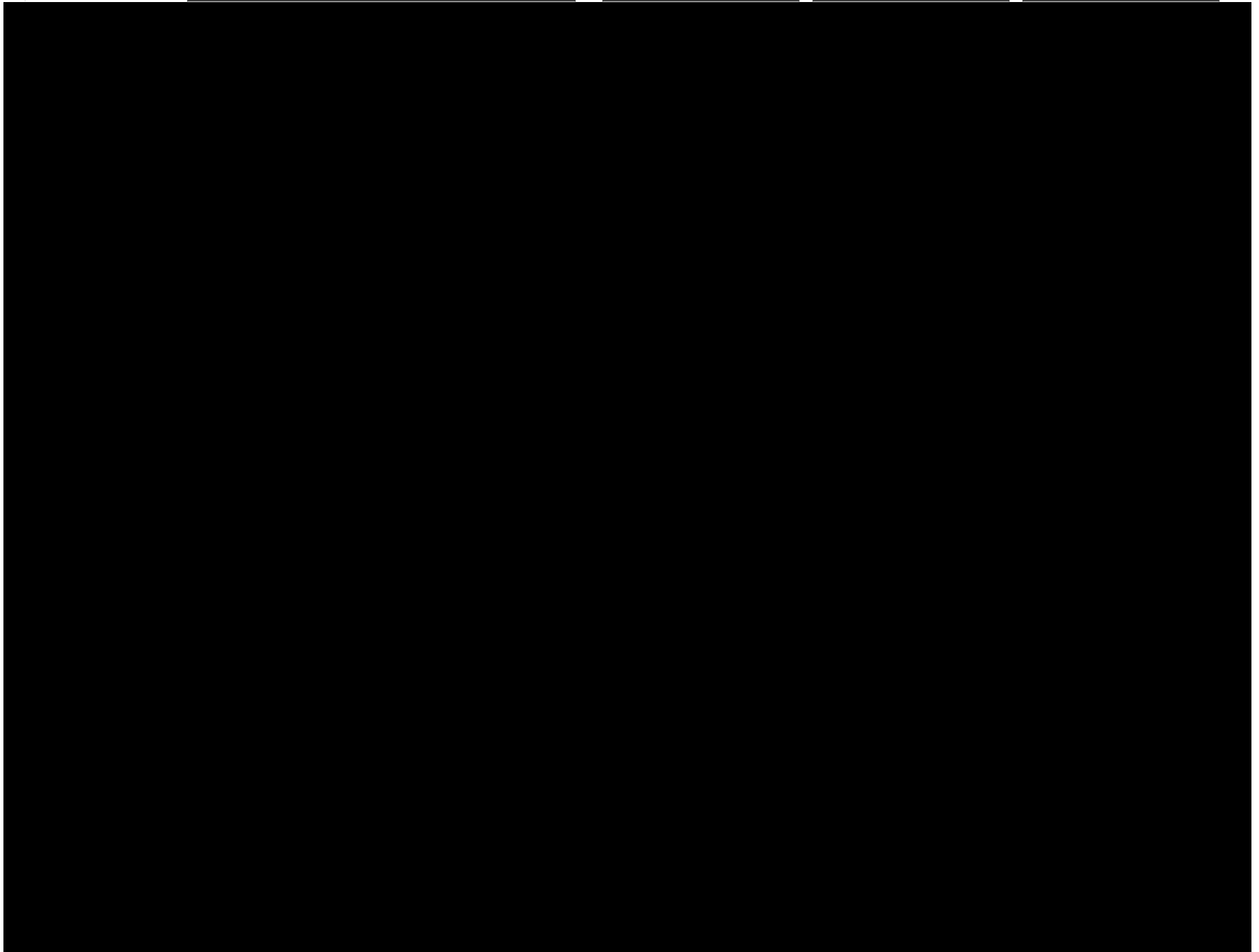


EU Funded Other Income	2019	2020	2021
EU Funded Other Income	1,000	1,000	1,000

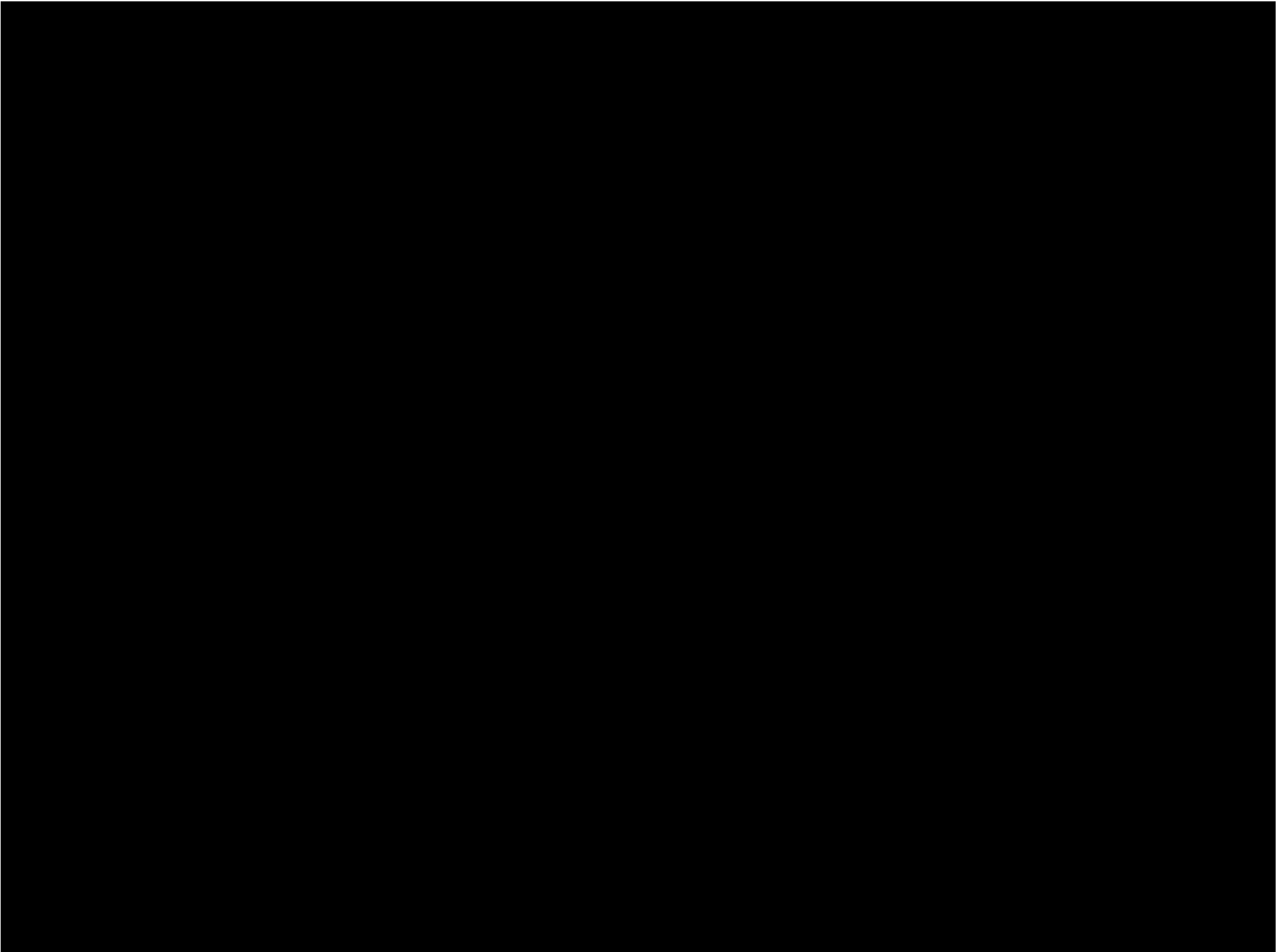
Description	cc Type	Site	Income 2016/17	Income 17/18
-------------	---------	------	----------------	--------------

The image consists of a single, uniform black rectangle covering the entire area. There are no discernible features, text, or patterns.

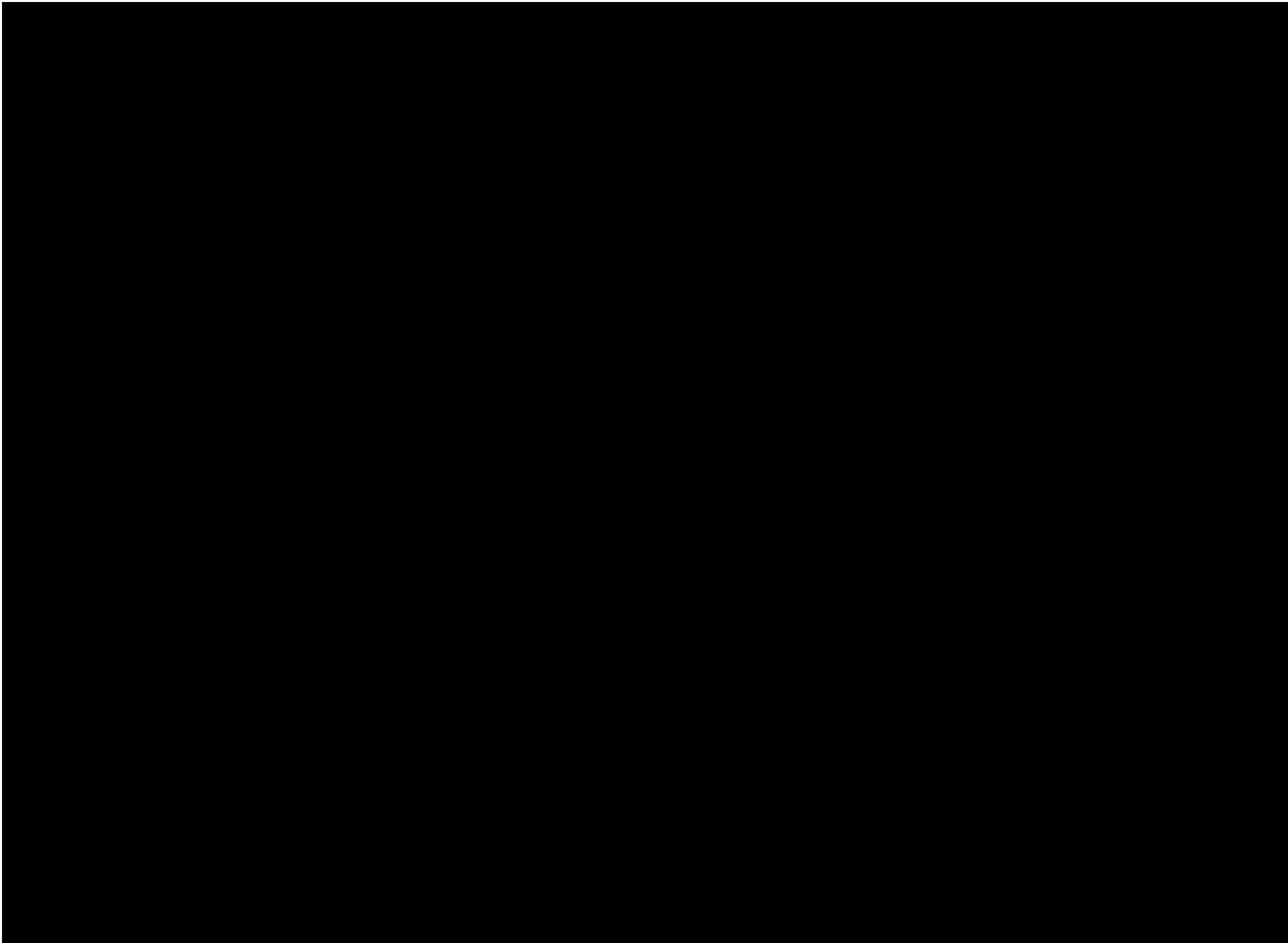




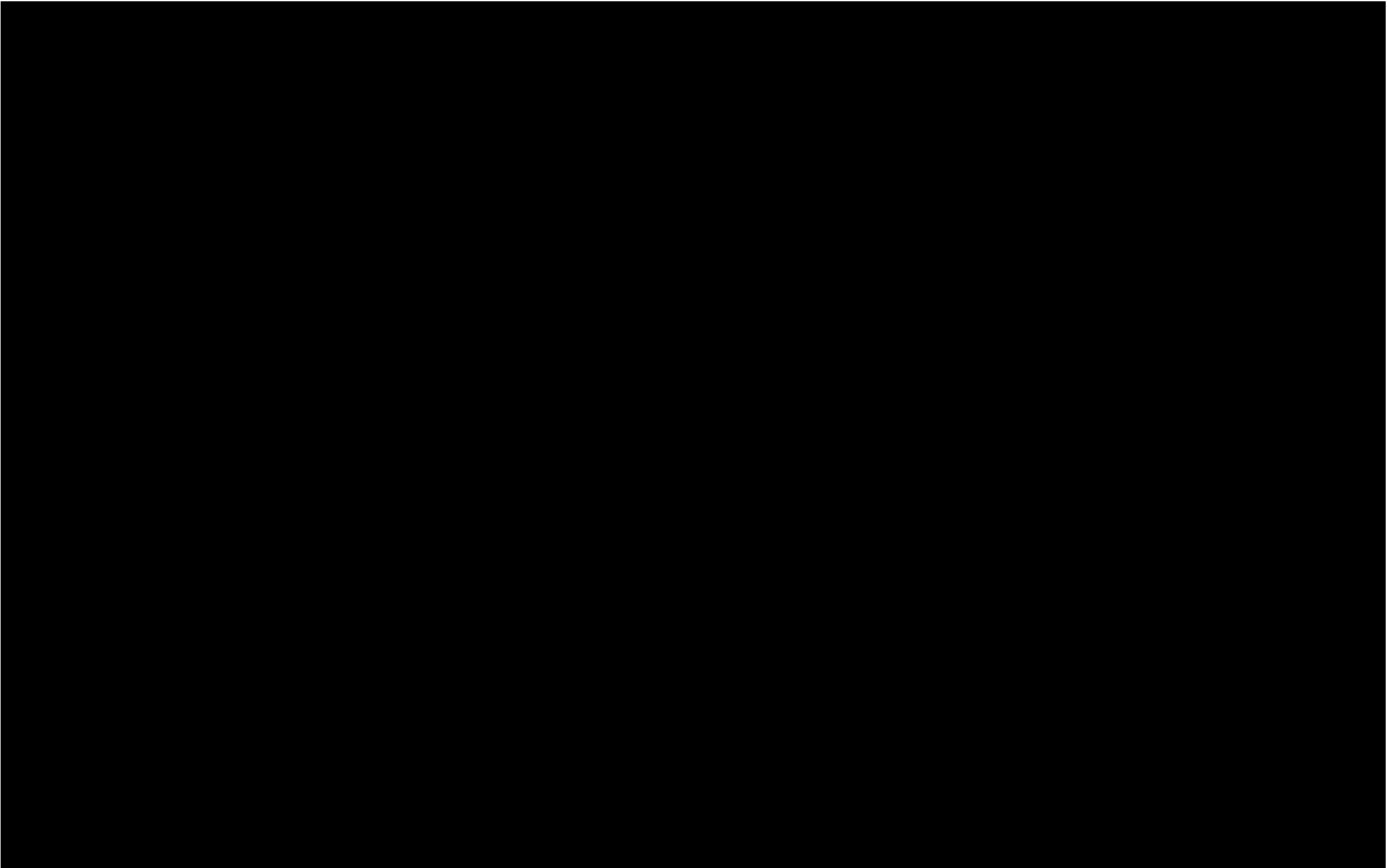














## Erasmus Student Mobility Funding 2017-18 - summary by School/Faculty

Faculty	School	Erasmus students 2017-18 (FTEs)			Erasmus Grant Amounts Paid to Kent Students			
		Inbound	Outbound		2017-18			
		Study	Work	Total	Study	Work	Total	
Social Sciences	ECON							
Social Sciences	KBS							
Social Sciences	KLS							
Social Sciences	POLIR							
Social Sciences	PSYCH							
Social Sciences	SAC							
Social Sciences	SSPSSR							
TOTAL SOC-SCI								
Humanities	Architecture							
Humanities	Arts							
Humanities	English							
Humanities	History							
Humanities	SECL							
Humanities	Faculty-wide							
TOTAL HUMS								
Sciences	Biosciences							
Sciences	Computing							
Sciences	EDA							
Sciences	Sport and Ex. Sci							
TOTAL SCIENCES								
TOTAL ALL FACS		197	176	30.5	206.5	€ 480,121	€ 97,509	€ 577,630

### Notes

POLIR outbound study figure includes 18 Bi-Diplome students spending Erasmus year in Lille

6 x SECL and 1 x POLIR students in Switzerland (grants paid by Swiss govt NOT Erasmus) not included in above figures

Erasmus student grants for 2017-18 are awarded at the following monthly rates:

Study (country band A) = € 330

Work (country band A) = € 430

Study (country band B) = € 280

Work (country band B) = € 380

Country band A = Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden

Country band B = Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, FYR Macedonia



Faculty	School	Erasmus students 2018-19 (FTEs)			Estimated Erasmus Grant Amounts		
		Inbound	Outbound		2018-19		Total
			Study	Work	Study	Work	

**Notes**

POLIR outbound study figure includes 11 Bi-Diplome students spending Erasmus year in Lille

Erasmus student grants for 2018-19 are awarded at the following monthly rates:

Study (country band A) =	€ 350
Work (country band A) =	€ 450
Study (country band B) =	€ 300
Work (country band B) =	€ 400

Country band A = Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden

Country band B = Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, FYR Macedonia