



All-Party Parliamentary University Group

Weekly update

14 – 18 July 2025

A regular digest of House of Commons, House of Lords, and higher education sector business.

If you would like more information on parliamentary business, please contact:

Andrea Rezman | appug@universitiesuk.ac.uk

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Parliamentary business

Effectiveness of the UK's Soft Power – HoL oral question

On Tuesday 15 July, an oral question titled “Effectiveness of the UK's soft power, having regard in particular to the BBC World Service, the British Council and universities” took place in the House of Lords. This question was tabled by Lord Dubs (Labour).

In his opening remarks the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Africa), Lord Collins of Highbury, said the government recognised the opportunity and potential that the UK's soft power presented and celebrated that the UK is a top destination for study and research with four universities in the world's top ten and 17 in the top 100.

Lord Purvis of Tweed (Liberal Democrat) noted the importance of partnerships for the UK's soft power, particularly through development research from universities. He warned of concern that the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) was now at 0.24%.

In his reply, the Parliamentary Under Secretary said that there would be greater detail announced in due course and stressed that ODA was not the only tool in the government's toolkit.

You [can watch the session](#) and [read the transcript](#).

Financing and Scaling UK Science and Technology: Innovation, Investment, Industry – HoL Science and Technology Committee oral evidence session

On Tuesday 15 July, the House of Lords Science and Technology Committee took evidence from Minister for Science, Research & Innovation, Lord Vallance of Balham, as part of their ongoing inquiry ‘Financing and Scaling UK Science and Technology: Innovation, Investment, Industry.’

Discussions focused on external investment in science and technology based start-ups, with the committee also taking an interest in using government procurement to support early-stage UK business. Lord Vallance also reaffirmed that the UK “will

always want to welcome” overseas talent, noting £115m of investment in schemes to promote this.

You can [watch the session](#) and [read the transcript](#).

Science diplomacy - HoC Science, Innovation and Technology Committee oral evidence session

On Tuesday 15 July, the House of Commons Science, Innovation and Technology Committee heard oral evidence as part of their session on “Science Diplomacy and Innovation”.

Witnesses included:

- Professor Charlotte Watts (Executive Director, Solutions at Wellcome Trust)
- Dr Jean-Christophe Mauduit (Associate Director of Science Diplomacy at University College London (UCL))
- Dr Pia Hüsich (Research Fellow in Cyber, Technology and National Security at Royal United Services Institute (RUSI))
- James Black (Deputy Director, Defence and Security, European Lead, Space at RAND)

Professor Watts and Dr Mauduit highlighted the UK’s strengths in life sciences, AI, and clean energy, but warned that Brexit, high visa and tuition costs, and cuts to development funding had weakened the UK’s global scientific reputation and its ability to attract and retain international talent. They noted a significant decline in EU student numbers and concerns about brain drain to emerging science powers such as China and Singapore.

Emily Darlington MP (Labour) raised the impact of a 70% cut to global health R&D and a 40% reduction in UK contributions to Gavi. Witnesses warned that these cuts had damaged relationships with partners in the Global South and reduced UK influence in global science diplomacy.

Dr Hüsich and Mr Black stressed the growing risks from hostile actors targeting UK research institutions, particularly in sensitive areas like AI and quantum. They called for stronger cross-government coordination, better research security, and a more strategic approach to international science engagement.

You can [watch the session](#) and [read the transcript](#).

Social Mobility Policy: HoL Social Mobility Policy Committee oral evidence session

On Thursday 17 July, the House of Lords Social Mobility Policy Committee took oral evidence at 10:05 am as part of its inquiry into Social Mobility Policy.

Witnesses included:

- Alison McGovern (Minister for Employment, Department for Work and Pensions)
- The Rt Hon Baroness Smith of Malvern, Minister for Skills, Department for Education

Skills minister Baroness Smith told the Committee that student number caps are “very likely” to limit aspiration and restrict opportunities for young people to attend their chosen universities. She confirmed that number controls are not included in current government higher education reform plans in relation to social mobility. Former universities minister Lord Johnson of Marylebone also asked how the growth and skills levy would interact with the Lifelong Learning Entitlement, but received little detail in response.

Baroness Smith said the number of disadvantaged students entering higher education had increased but warned that the gap in access remains too wide. She reiterated her opposition to capping student numbers, arguing that doing so limits aspiration.

On apprenticeships and skills policy, Baroness Smith said foundation apprenticeships had been introduced in shortage sectors including digital, construction and health and social care, with increased flexibility and fewer entry requirements—such as removing the need for maths and English qualifications. From next year, the growth and skills levy will also support short courses in priority areas including AI, digital and engineering. Employers will have a role in shaping Lifelong Learning Entitlement modules.

You [can watch the session](#).

Forthcoming business

Department for Education - Oral Questions

On Monday 21 July, at 2.30pm the Secretary of State for Education, Rt Hon Bridget Phillipson MP, and her ministerial colleagues, will answer oral questions in the House of Commons.

Relevant questions include:

- Robin Swann MP (Ulster Unionist Party): What steps her Department is taking to help ensure that post-16 education provides the skills necessary to support the economy. (UIN 905289)

You can find a [list of questions here](#).

Summer recess

The House of Commons will rise for summer recess on 22 July 2025, while the House of Lords will rise on 24 July 2025. Both Houses are scheduled to return on 1 September 2025.

Written questions and statements

Department for Education: Students: Loans

Bell Ribeiro-Addy (Labour) (Clapham and Brixton Hill): (63051) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, pursuant to the Answer of 25 June 2025 to question 57351 on Students: Loans; what assessment her Department has made on the reason for the gender difference in the number of borrowers whose loans have increased despite making regular payments.

Janet Daby: The previous government considered gender differences in lifetime repayments, including detail on changes to average lifetime repayments, when introducing Plan 5. The full equality impact assessment was produced and published in February 2022 and can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/higher-education-reform-equality-impact-assessment>.

Student loans are not like commercial loans and carry significant protections for borrowers. Borrowers will be liable to repay after leaving study only when earning over the relevant student loan repayment threshold.

The system is designed to ensure that those who benefit financially from higher education contribute towards the cost of it. This is why repayments are linked to income and not the loan balance, with regular repayments increasing with borrower income. Those earning below the student loan repayment threshold repay nothing.

Crucially, at the end of the loan term, any outstanding loan balance, including interest built up, is written off after the loan term ends, or in case of death or disability, at no detriment to the borrower. This subsidy is a conscious investment in the skills capacity, people and economy of this country.

Department for Education: Higher Education: Care Leavers

Juliet Campbell (Labour): (UIN61859) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps her Department is taking to support estranged and care-experienced students in higher education.

Janet Daby: The department is committed to ensuring that care experienced and estranged people can access, participate and achieve in higher education (HE).

All looked-after children must have a personal education plan, which should set out the support needed to help realise their short and long-term academic outcomes. To ensure they have a greater chance of achieving the prior attainment needed to access HE, the government provides £14 million per year of additional funding to support looked-after children up to the age of 19. This is administered by virtual school heads and can be used on attainment raising activity such as tuition, mentoring or careers advice and other activities based on the individual needs of each looked-after child.

In addition to a statutory £2,000 Care Leavers in HE bursary, all HE providers registered with the Office for Students (OfS) that intend to charge higher level tuition fees must have an Access and Participation Plan (APPs) approved by the OfS. These plans articulate how providers will improve equality of opportunity for underrepresented groups. Care experienced and estranged students are classed as 'at risk' groups in the Equality of Opportunity Risk Register and providers should take account of inequalities they may experience when developing their APPs.

Department for Education: Apprentices

Wendy Morton (Conservative): (UIN 61532) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, whether she is taking steps to improve the (a) HR and (b) strategy support provided by her Department to SMEs to help take on apprentices.

Janet Daby: This government is continuing to cut red tape and simplify the apprenticeships system so that employers, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), can focus on supporting apprentices.

The government has already introduced a range of system improvements in response to employer and learner needs, including a more streamlined and timely approach to apprenticeship assessment that is being rolled out. The department has also redesigned the digital apprenticeship service to make access to apprenticeships a one-click process. This reduces the time employers have to spend entering information and approving digital apprentice records, removing significant administrative burdens on SMEs.

The department is also improving the apprenticeships payments system to reduce the actions required by employers. From August 2025, we will allow training providers to add new apprenticeships on the apprenticeship service. Employers will still have ownership and need to approve all new apprenticeships added.

Department for Education: Degrees

Andrew Snowden (Conservative): (UIN 59502) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps she is taking to ensure bachelors degree courses represent value for money.

Janet Daby: Students and the taxpayer rightly expect a good return on their significant investment in higher education (HE). However, the Student Academic Experience Survey report 2025, published this month by the Higher Education Policy Institute and Advance HE, shows that only 37% of students think they are getting 'good' or 'very good' value for money.

Value for money is also about ensuring graduates contribute to the economy and society through the skills they acquire, and we know from the September 2024 report from Skills England, 'Driving Growth and Widening Opportunities', that many of England's businesses are dependent on graduate skills. Yet the latest release of the Graduate Labour Market Statistics shows that only 67.9% of working age graduates are in high skilled employment.

This government is determined to change this and to ensure that our HE system delivers value for money. Sir David Behan's Independent Review of the Office for Students (OfS) recommended that the OfS refocus its work on four key priorities: the quality of HE, the financial sustainability of HE providers, acting in the student interest, and protecting how public money is spent. The government has accepted the Review's recommendations and will continue to work with the OfS to hold providers to account for the quality of students' experiences and the outcomes they achieve.

Department for Education: Academic Freedom

Lee Anderson (Reform UK): (UIN 64536) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, pursuant to the Answer of 13 June 2025 to Question 57348 on Universities: Freedom of Expression, what steps she plans to take in response to breaches of those regulations.

Janet Daby: The Office for Students (OfS) published regulatory advice on 19 June 2025, providing guidance to the higher education (HE) sector on how they should fulfil their free speech duties under the Higher Education (Freedom of Speech) Act 2023 (the Act) and examples of how providers should fulfil their duties.

In addition, on 26 June 2025, my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Education published a policy paper on the future of the Act, setting out further details

following the announcement on 15 January 2025. This paper sets in detail the duties and powers the OfS will be granted, when a legislative vehicle is secured, in order to regulate HE providers in relation to fulfilment of their free speech duties, and to put in place a complaints scheme to decide on free speech complaints from staff, external speakers and members of registered HE providers.

The OfS will be able to take regulatory action where HE providers breach their duties under the Act, including monetary penalties.

The OfS also has existing registration conditions in place requiring HE providers to uphold both freedom of speech and academic freedom as part of its management and governance conditions. The OfS's investigation of the University of Sussex found that it was in breach of these conditions. This investigation, and the monetary penalty that the OfS subsequently issued to the university, demonstrates that the OfS can and will take robust action on free speech and similar issues.

Grouped Questions: 64535

Department for Education: Higher Education: Dorset

Tom Hayes (Labour): (UIN 63925) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what assessment she has made of the contribution of (a) Bournemouth University, (b) Health Sciences University and (c) other higher education institutions in tackling skills gaps in the Dorset economy.

Janet Daby: The Dorset Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP), led by Dorset Chamber, identified specific skills needs across the following key sectors: health and social care, advanced manufacturing and engineering, defence and marine; construction; digital technology and creative; agriculture, agricultural biotechnology and aquaculture. It also identified cross-cutting skills needed by employers in all sectors of the local economy.

Higher education providers in the area are engaging in the LSIP process and responding to the area's identified needs in a number of ways, including by establishing new provision. As set out in the recently published LSIP Progress Report, Bournemouth University is creating five new degree apprenticeships in identified skills needs in digital marketing, accounting finance management, biomedical science, social work and midwifery to begin in September 2025. The Health Sciences University is developing four new level six apprenticeships in the areas of diagnostic radiographer, occupational therapist, podiatrist and speech and language therapist.

The government wants higher education providers across the country to be fully engaged in the LSIP process and in meeting local skills needs. The updated LSIP statutory guidance, which is due for publication this autumn, will encourage designated employer representative bodies leading LSIPs to work closely with the higher education providers in their area to agree the different ways in which they can engage and support the development of the LSIP and delivery of the priorities identified within it.

Department for Education: Training: Taxation

Andrew Snowden (Conservative): (UIN 63877) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, when she plans to publish details of the Growth and Skills levy for businesses.

Janet Daby: This government is transforming the apprenticeships offer into a new growth and skills offer, which will offer greater flexibility to employers and learners and support the industrial strategy.

From August 2025, the department will be introducing new foundation apprenticeships for young people in targeted sectors, as well as shorter duration apprenticeships. These flexibilities will help more people learn new, high-quality skills at work and fuel innovation in businesses across the country.

From April 2026, the department will also be introducing short courses in areas such as digital, artificial intelligence and engineering as part of the growth and skills offer.

The department will set out more detail on the growth and skills offer in due course.

Department for Education: Students: Loans

Caroline Voaden (Liberal Democrats): (UIN 63898) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, if she will make an assessment of the potential merits of changing the postgraduate loan repayment threshold to be in line with the National Minimum Wage.

Janet Daby: The government keeps the student finance system under continuous review to ensure it remains fair, sustainable and delivers value for students, universities and the wider economy.

The postgraduate loans schemes were introduced to help remove the financial barrier faced by those wishing to step up to achieve a postgraduate level qualification. They are part of the long-term commitment to make the UK more

globally competitive by increasing the number of those with high level skills and knowledge. As part of our ongoing work, we always consider a range of factors which can affect repayment thresholds and recognise the importance of ensuring that the system remains fair for borrowers, as well as being financially sustainable.

Department for Education: Higher Education: Bournemouth

Tom Hayes (Labour): (UIN 63863) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what assessment she has made of the potential impact of higher education providers on exports produced by Bournemouth.

Janet Daby: Exports from the UK's higher education providers have a significant economic impact on the UK and their respective regions. In 2022, total education-related exports and transnational education revenue was estimated to be £32.9 billion, with higher education contributing £23.7 billion to this figure. According to the latest Higher Education Statistics Agency data, 4,525 international students were enrolled in Bournemouth's higher education institutions in the academic year 2023/24, directly contributing to education export revenue generated in Bournemouth through tuition fees and living expenditure.

The government is currently reviewing its international education strategy to ensure that it continues to be an effective tool in increasing the value of education exports across the UK.

Department for Education: Business: Training

Charlotte Cane (Liberal Democrats): (UIN 65518) To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps she is taking to help support businesses to invest in skills and training.

Janet Daby: The department's Industrial Strategy sets out the interventions we will make to help tackle barriers to employer engagement with the skills system. This includes introducing shorter duration and foundation apprenticeships in priority sectors, the introduction of short courses in England, funded through the Growth and Skills Levy from April 2026, and skills packages targeted at skills needed in multiple Industrial Strategy sectors, such as digital, engineering, and the defence sector, in addition to the £625 million construction skills package to train up to 60,000 skilled construction workers across this Parliament.

This investment will be underpinned by deeper employer partnerships, including launching Technical Excellence Colleges to develop pipelines of skilled workers for local businesses.

The Chair of Skills England, in partnership with the Industrial Strategy Advisory Council, will explore how employers, individuals and local and central government work together to address national skills needs, to support jobs of the future in the growth-driving sectors, and in particular opportunities for further business engagement and investment into the skills pipeline.

Sector news

Secretary of State responds to Science Committee on higher education and research sustainability

On Tuesday 16 July, the Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology, Rt Hon Peter Kyle MP, responded to a letter from the Science, Innovation and Technology Committee regarding financial pressures facing the higher education sector and the future of UK research.

In his letter, the Secretary of State acknowledged the sector's financial challenges and outlined the Government's commitment to increasing public investment in R&D, with funding rising to £22.6 billion by 2029–30. He confirmed that DSIT is working with UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) on sustainable funding models, including improved research grant cost recovery.

The letter also noted that the Department for Education is developing a comprehensive plan for higher education reform, and that DSIT is supporting transformation initiatives led by universities, such as those outlined in a recent Universities UK report. The Secretary of State emphasised that while government can provide support, academic offerings remain the responsibility of autonomous institutions.

He assured the Committee that the Government is monitoring the impact of course closures—particularly in key disciplines such as chemistry—and is committed to working with devolved administrations and other departments to maintain the UK's critical research capabilities.

You can [read the full letter](#).

Horizon Europe 2028 – 2034

On Tuesday 16 July, the European Commission unveiled its proposal for the next Horizon Europe programme, covering the 2028–2034 budget cycle, with plans to double funding to €175 billion and streamline the programme to deliver greater impact, faster results, and stronger global competitiveness.

Building on the success of the current programme (2021–2027), the proposal aims to embed research and innovation (R&I) at the heart of Europe's investment strategy—

supporting advanced technologies, addressing societal challenges, and positioning the EU as a global leader in science and innovation.

Commissioner for Startups, Research and Innovation, Ekaterina Zaharieva, said the new Horizon Europe will “attract and retain talent, de-risk private investment, and help Europe meet its 3% R&I investment target,” while aligning with industrial strategy and boosting economic resilience.

Programme structure:

- **Pillar I – Excellent Science:** Expands the European Research Council and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, with a renewed focus on world-class frontier research and talent attraction through the ‘Choose Europe’ initiative.
- **Pillar II – Competitiveness and Society:** Supports collaborative research in areas of strategic importance, including the clean transition, digital, defence and space. Includes EU missions and the New European Bauhaus Facility.
- **Pillar III – Innovation:** Grows the European Innovation Council to fund high-risk, high-reward ventures and support dual-use and defence-focused startups.
- **Pillar IV – European Research Area:** Strengthens the EU’s research system with new support for research infrastructures and a reformed widening participation component.

Programme delivery will be simplified by reducing topic numbers, speeding up timelines from call to grant, and harmonising support mechanisms.

You [can read the full proposal](#).

R&D key to securing the UK’s position in a changing world - Wellcome report

On Tuesday 15 July, Wellcome published its latest report *The Global Partner of Choice for R&D: Finding the UK’s place in a changing world*, urging the UK government to harness the nation’s research and development (R&D) strengths to drive economic growth, bolster national security, and enhance international influence.

The report argues that in a period of geopolitical uncertainty, R&D offers a unique strategic opportunity. It calls on the UK to position itself globally as the preferred partner for international research collaboration—drawing on its scientific excellence, global reputation, and established networks to support prosperity and diplomacy.

The UK already holds a strong reputation in science, hosting world-leading universities and ranking first for academic publication quality. In 2022, over 60% of

UK-authored papers were internationally co-authored—the highest among G7 countries. This international connectedness, Wellcome argues, is a vital asset that can be better leveraged.

But the report also highlights concern that the UK's global standing has been weakened by recent political developments, including Brexit and cuts to overseas aid. To rebuild trust and maximise the broader benefits of R&D, the report calls for targeted action in three key areas:

- **Investing in health security** – Strengthening the UK's capacity to respond to threats like pandemics and biowarfare through life sciences R&D.
- **Shaping global regulation** – Taking a leadership role in setting international standards for emerging technologies such as AI, genomics, and quantum science.
- **Using R&D to support diplomacy** – Leveraging international research collaboration to build global partnerships and inform foreign policy.

The report sets out a vision for how the UK can reposition itself as a global partner of choice in R&D, recommending:

- **Recasting the UK's scientific brand** – Moving away from competitive language like 'science superpower,' instead promoting the UK as an ideal collaborative partner.
- **Prioritising equitable partnerships** – Fostering mutual benefit through co-creation, shared expertise, and funding aligned with impact.
- **Choosing partners strategically** – Deepening ties with the EU and Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs), focusing on areas where UK support can deliver meaningful global outcomes.

However, the report warns that these ambitions require sustained investment. While government has committed £86bn to R&D over four years, there is little real-terms growth beyond 2026, and delays to reaching the £22bn target suggest waning momentum.

You can [read the full report](#).

University tuition fees now worth just two-thirds of their value in real terms – Russell Group analysis

On Wednesday 16 July, the Russell Group published new analysis revealing that the real-terms value of undergraduate tuition fees has fallen by 26% since 2017—leaving universities under increasing financial strain.

According to the analysis, the £9,535 tuition fee cap for 2025/26 will be worth just £6,700 in today's money—around two-thirds of its nominal value—based on inflation data from the June 2025 ONS Quarterly National Accounts. This erosion has accelerated since 2021, as inflation rose while tuition fees remained frozen.

The decline in tuition fee value is contributing to a growing shortfall in teaching and research funding, with research-intensive universities warning that financial pressures are threatening their ability to support national economic growth, skills development, and innovation.

The *Strategic Priorities Grant* (SPG), which supports student success and high-cost subjects, has also decreased by 19% in real terms between 2018/19 and 2025/26—despite a modest increase in its cash value.

The analysis also highlights:

- A 15% real-terms fall in quality-related (QR) research funding
- A rise in universities' own financial contribution to research—from £3.9bn in 2016/17 to £6.2bn in 2023/24
- Increasing deficits in government-funded research, with nearly all grants failing to cover full costs

These trends are further compounded by concerns over international student recruitment, following changes to immigration policy, which threatens universities' largest source of cross-subsidy for teaching and research.

Dr Hollie Chandler, Director of Policy at the Russell Group, said the government's recent inflation-linked tuition fee rise was a “welcome move,” but not enough to offset a decade of flat fees, high inflation and declining public investment.

The Russell Group is calling for:

- An annual inflation-linked rise in tuition fees
- A review and uplift of the SPG to increase per-student funding
- Greater maintenance support for students

The group says these steps are essential to ensure universities can continue to deliver high-quality teaching and world-class research—and to safeguard the sector’s long-term contribution to the UK’s economic and social goals.

You [can read the full analysis](#).

Skills sidelined - SMF report

On Thursday 17 July, the Social Market Foundation (SMF) published a new report urging government to tackle red tape and reform funding to unlock universities’ potential to deliver high-level apprenticeships and address critical skills shortages.

The report warns that despite growing demand, higher-level vocational training—such as degree apprenticeships—remains under-supported in policy and funding. These programmes, which combine paid employment with part-time university study, are particularly well-placed to meet skills gaps in sectors like health, education, construction, digital, and green technology.

Introduced in 2015, degree apprenticeships have grown in popularity, but the number of placements lags behind demand. Across the UK, more than 500,000 vacancies remain unfilled due to a shortage of skilled applicants.

Ahead of expected reforms in the Post-16 Education and Skills Strategy White Paper, SMF argues that there are several barriers holding back the success of higher level skills provision:

- For higher level skills provision to be a success, providers must collaborate with each other and with employers. However, the market encourages competition rather than collaboration, and universities are often left out of local skills planning.
- Employers must be at the heart of course design and delivery, but relationships between providers and employers can be hit-and-miss.
- Understanding of higher level skills provision is low amongst young people, but particularly disadvantaged students.
- Higher level skills provision is extremely costly, not least because providers are overseen by two (or more) regulators.

You can [read the full report](#).

£54 million Global Talent Fund launched to attract world-leading researchers to the UK

On Friday 18 July, the government announced the launch of the *Global Talent Fund*—a £54 million investment aimed at attracting up to 80 top international researchers and their teams to the UK, supporting innovation in critical sectors aligned with the UK's Industrial Strategy.

Delivered by 12 leading universities and research institutions across all four nations of the UK, the fund is part of a wider £115 million package to ensure Britain remains globally competitive in science and research. Priority sectors include life sciences, digital technologies, quantum computing and engineering biology.

Administered by UKRI, the fund will strengthen the UK's global position in high-impact research areas. It supports the government's *Plan for Change* and builds on economic projections, including:

- AI breakthroughs boosting UK productivity by up to 1.5 percentage points annually—potentially worth £47 billion a year
- Quantum computing projected to add £11 billion to UK GDP by 2045
- Engineering biology forecasted to drive up to £3.1 trillion in global impact by 2040

Institutions delivering the Global Talent Fund are:

- University of Bath
- Queen's University Belfast
- University of Birmingham
- University of Cambridge
- Cardiff University
- Imperial College London
- John Innes Centre
- MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology
- University of Oxford
- University of Southampton
- University of Strathclyde
- University of Warwick

The Global Talent Fund complements a wider suite of talent-focused investments, including £25 million *Turing AI Global Fellowships*, a UK-based expansion of the *Encode: AI for Science Fellowship*, a new £30 million accelerated international route

for *Faraday Discovery Fellowships*, launched by the Royal Society, and a similar fast-track scheme from the Royal Academy of Engineering, funded through the £150 million *Green Future Fellowships* endowment

These initiatives will be supported by the newly launched *Global Talent Taskforce*, reporting directly to the Prime Minister and Chancellor. The taskforce will help attract top scientific, research, entrepreneurial and managerial talent to the UK.

Researchers relocating to the UK will also benefit from access to the *Choose Europe* scheme, thanks to the UK's ongoing association with *Horizon Europe*.

You can [find more details](#) on the Global Talent Fund.