

GRANT AGREEMENT

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Version 1.1

Q&A on specific Grant Agreement annexes/clauses

3.3 – We have concerns about clause 3.3 and planning activity using funding that is subsequently taken away.

3.3 states: “If the TSA wants to make a change to the Funded Activities (including for example reducing the Grant or removing some of the Funded Activities from the Grant) it may do so on ten (10) Working Days' written notice to the Grant Recipient.”

This is a right the Delivery Partner reserves but would only be applied in exceptional circumstances outside the sending institution's control. This provides the Delivery Partner with the ability to either increase or reduce funds available to a project.

The risk of funds being removed from a project through this clause is low, but the right is retained for situations where, for example, a project intends to send participants to a destination on the UK government's red list. The Turing Scheme will not release funding for participants who are travelling to a red listed country/territory. In these cases, we would expect grant recipients to rearrange, delay or cancel these aspects of the project activity. Funding would only be removed when the grant recipient refused to do so.

Similarly, this clause provides DfE and the Delivery Partner with the ability to provide additional funds in support of a project in exceptional circumstances, such as facing a natural disaster or meeting additional costs that the Scheme is willing to cover, but were not known at the time of the initial application for funds. In these cases, we would make clear what support is available to grant beneficiaries for their participants and would consider providing funds that were in excess of their original grant, without affecting the budget they had contracted for.

4.9.1 – Will clause 4.9.1 cause any issues if a sending institution uses funds from another source to 'top up' Turing funding?

This clause intends to make clear that Grant Recipients shouldn't be receiving double-funding for an activity (including cost of living, travel support and all other cost categories). For example, if travel costs for an activity are more expensive than what Turing funding can cover, it is then fine to fund costs not covered through Turing via another source, although this should be restricted to actual costs incurred.

Annex 6 – How are ‘longer term outcomes’ in Annex 6 defined?

We would broadly define longer term outcomes as occurring within 3-5 years after completion of their placement. Examples of longer-term outcomes are gaining good degrees, commencing an area of study (such as Modern Foreign Languages) that they would otherwise not have considered, gaining employment at an appropriate level to their qualifications, better exam results etc.