

TRADUZIONE 1

Configuration: the composition of the partnership is in line with the project objectives, bringing together as relevant the expertise and competences required in curriculum design, qualification standards design, training delivery methodology and training policy. The representativeness and expertise of the partners in the sector concerned and at European level is convincingly demonstrated. The partners combine systemic and sector-related information with a solid knowledge of skills needs and training practices in their economic sector. The participation of European social partners and/or national social partners in the countries covered by the Alliance with a clear attribution of a role to develop the curriculum/a and ensure work-based learning is highly relevant. The spread and representativeness of relevant partners over the Programme Countries involved in the Alliance should be such that the Alliance has high implementation capacity in the countries covered by the Alliance (e.g. through the participation of a European sector organisation or European social partners) If the proposal also involves bodies with regulatory function in VET it will be considered highly relevant;

DOMANDA 1

Do you think that it is important that the composition of the partnership is in line with the project objectives?

TRADUZIONE 2

Quality assurance is vital in order to ensure that Alliances successfully deliver their results and achieve an impact going far beyond the partner organisations themselves. Alliances are expected to achieve results which are widely transferable within the economic sector concerned. Therefore, Alliances need to provide a sound quality management plan.

Alliances should also implement expert review processes as an integral part of the project. The Alliance work programme should therefore include an independent external quality assessment at mid-term and at the end of the project, to be submitted together with the project progress and final report respectively. In its progress report, the participating organisations will have to demonstrate the follow-up actions resulting from the recommendation of the mid-term quality assessment.

DOMANDA 2

Do you think that quality assurance could help in successfully deliver the expected results?

TRADUZIONE 3

The dissemination plan should clearly explain how the planned project results will be disseminated, including definition of the targets, the objectives, the means to be used and the relevant timing. Applications should also indicate which partner will be responsible for dissemination and demonstrate the relevant experience that they have in dissemination activities.

Selected projects will have to produce a short publishable summary of the project activities at the end of the project to be published in the Programme dissemination tool.

Sector Skills Alliances are a recent and ambitious action; they are subject to a particular monitoring which requires active participation from all participants and stakeholders. Sector Skills Alliances have to foresee their participation in meetings and events organised by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency and the European Commission. A budget for up to 3 meetings per year has to be planned.

DOMANDA 3

What do you think a dissemination plan is?

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TRADUZIONE 4

Capacity-building projects are expected to have a long-term structural impact on the systems, organisations/institutions and individuals in the eligible Partner Countries. Projects will have to demonstrate their innovative character, the impact and sustainability of their results and how they intend to maintain or develop the outcomes after the end of the project. Where applicable, projects should demonstrate that they build upon the results of previous EU-funded projects, such as those under the former Alfa, Edulink, Erasmus Mundus and Tempus programmes. Every proposal has to demonstrate how the project results would be disseminated in the relevant target groups. Proposals for Structural Projects which mainly aim to impact at institutional level without demonstrating that the project will have a nation-wide impact, will not be selected.

DOMANDA 4

How do you think it is important that projects build upon the results of previous EU-funded projects?

TRADUZIONE 5

Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence are required to disseminate and exploit the results of the organised teaching and research activities beyond the stakeholders directly involved. This will considerably increase the impact and contribute to a systemic change.

To increase their impact they should include in their dissemination activities the creation and offer of open educational resources (OER) and involve open education activities to respond to technological progress. This will foster more flexible and creative ways of learning and reach out to a considerably increasing number of students, professionals, policy makers and other interested groups.

Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence will be asked to update their respective section of the Erasmus+ specific online tool where all the information about the Jean Monnet Activities will be hosted. They will be strongly encouraged to use the relevant existing platforms and tools (i.e. the Jean Monnet directory, the Jean Monnet virtual community). These functions, as part of the general IT tool for Erasmus+, will ensure that the wider public is informed about the institutions and their Jean Monnet courses. Grant holders will be asked to regularly update the tool with the results of their work.

DOMANDA 5

What do you think about the use of open educational resources in learning activities?

TRADUZIONE 6

Collaborative Partnerships should promote the creation and development of European networks in the field of sport. The EU can thereby provide opportunities for strengthened cooperation among stakeholders, which would not have existed without EU action. Collaborative Partnerships should also foster synergy with, and between, local, regional, national and international policies to promote sport and physical activity and to address sport-related challenges.

Within the framework of Collaborative Partnerships, Erasmus+ intends to support the testing and development of new project formats and new forms of transnational cooperation in the field of sport that are likely to inspire the development, on a larger scale of initiatives supported with national funding schemes or other European funds, such as the European Structural and Investment Funds. The Commission, through its Executive Agency, will carry out one selection round over the year.

DOMANDA 6

Do you think that synergy with and between local, regional, national and international policies in the sport sector could help to reach common goals?

TRADUZIONE 7

The eligibility criteria mainly relate to the type of project and activities (including, where relevant, duration, participating organisations, etc.), the target group (e.g. status and number of participants involved) and the conditions for submitting a grant request for such a project (e.g. deadlines for submission, completeness of the application form, etc.).

To be eligible, the project must meet all the eligibility criteria relating to the Action under which the proposal is submitted. If the project does not meet these criteria at application stage, it will be rejected without being further evaluated. As an exception, in case of mobility activities and EMJMD Scholarships supported under Key Action 1 or Key Action 2, some eligibility criteria (e.g. duration, profile of participants, etc.) may only be verified during the stage of project implementation or at final report stage (not at application stage). At application stage, the applicants will be asked to declare that these criteria will be met by the project. However, if it appears at implementation or final report stage that these criteria have not been fulfilled, the participants or the activity may be considered ineligible with a consequent reduction/recovery of the EU grant initially awarded to the project.

DOMANDA 7

Do you agree with the fact that the lack of respect of eligibility criteria at the end of the project could justify the reduction or recovery of the EU grant awarded?

TRADUZIONE 8

Structures and networks identified or designated in the Erasmus+ Programme or in any Annual Commission Work programme adopted for the implementation of the Erasmus+ Programme for specifically receiving a financial contribution from the Commission under the implementation of the Erasmus + Programme, which are hosted by the legal entity that also hosts the National Agency, cannot apply or participate in any Action managed by Erasmus + National Agencies in any country, but may apply for participation (as applicants or partners) in Actions managed by the Executive Agency or by DG EAC unless that is explicitly excluded for the Action concerned (as indicated in Part B of the Guide); they should be able to demonstrate, before being awarded a grant or a contract, that they are not in a conflict of interest either because precautionary measures are taken by them or because their internal organisation is such that there is a clear separation of interests. Furthermore, costs and revenues of each action or activity for which the EU funds are awarded must be identified. The decision for admitting there is sufficient assurance they are not in an actual conflict of interest is taken by the Executive Agency or by DG EAC, under their own responsibility and accountability, to which they apply;

DOMANDA 8

Do you agree with the fact that if a National Agency applies for participation in some actions of the Programme should demonstrate that it is not in conflict of interest?

TRADUZIONE 9

Legal entities hosting the Erasmus+ National Agencies but dealing with other activities inside or outside the remit of the Erasmus+ Programme, as well as entities affiliated to these legal entities, cannot apply or participate in any Action managed by National Agencies in any country, but may in principle apply for participation in Actions managed by the Executive Agency or DG EAC unless that is explicitly excluded for the Action concerned (as indicated in Part B of the Guide). However, they have to demonstrate, before being awarded a grant or a contract, they are not in a conflict of interest either because precautionary measures are taken by them or because their internal organisation is such that there is a clear separation of interests.(e.g. a minimum separation of accounts, separation of reporting and decision making lines, measures to prevent access to privileged information).

Furthermore, costs and revenues of each action or activity for which the EU funds are awarded must be identified.

The decision for admitting there is sufficient assurance they are not in an actual conflict of interest is taken by the Institution, under their own responsibility and accountability, to which they apply.

DOMANDA 9

Do you agree with the fact that if a National Agency applies for participation in some actions of the Programme should demonstrate that it is not in conflict of interest?

TRADUZIONE 10

A grant financed from the Union budget must not have the purpose or effect of producing a profit within the framework of the project carried out by the beneficiary. Profit is defined as surplus calculated at the payment of the balance, of receipts over the eligible costs of the action or work programme, where receipts are limited to the Union grant and the revenue generated by that action or work programme. The no-profit principle does not apply to grants provided in the form of a unit cost, a lump sum or a flat-rate financing, including scholarships, neither to grant requests that do not exceed 60 000 EUR. For the purpose of calculating the profit generated by the grant, co-financing in the form of contributions in kind will not be taken into account.

Furthermore, an EU grant is an incentive to carry out a project which would not be feasible without the EU financial support, and is based on the principle of co-financing. Co-financing implies that the EU grant may not finance the entire costs of the project; the project must be funded by sources of co-financing other than the EU grant (e.g. beneficiary's own resources, income generated by the action, financial contributions from third parties).

DOMANDA 10

Do you agree with the fact that a grant financed from the Union budget must not have the purpose or effect of producing a profit?

TRADUZIONE 11

The amount of the final payment to be made to the beneficiary will be established on the basis of a final report to be submitted by the deadline indicated in the grant agreement or grant decision. If a) the events generating the grant are not implemented or are implemented in a different way than planned; or b) the eligible costs actually incurred by the beneficiary are lower than those planned at application stage, or c) the quality of the realised activities/outputs is of insufficient quality, the funding may be reduced proportionally or, where applicable, the beneficiary will be required to repay any excess amounts already received as pre-financing payment.

Under some Actions, the National or Executive Agency transfers 100% of the grant awarded through the pre-financing instalments. In such cases a payment of the balance is not due. However, if - on the basis of a final report to be submitted by the beneficiary by the deadline indicated in the grant agreement - a) the events generating the grant are not implemented or are implemented in a different way than planned; or b) the eligible costs actually incurred by the beneficiary are lower than those planned at application stage, or c) the quality of the realised activities/outputs is of insufficient quality, the beneficiary will be required to repay any excess amounts already received as pre-financing payment.

DOMANDA 11

Do you agree with the fact that if the quality is not sufficient the funding may be reduced?

TRADUZIONE 12

The National or Executive Agency and/or the European Commission may carry out technical and financial checks and audits in relation to the use of the grant. They may also check the statutory records of the beneficiary (or co-beneficiary) for the purpose of periodic assessments of lump sum, unit cost or flat-rate financing. The beneficiary (or co-beneficiary) will undertake, with the signature of its legal representative, to provide proof that the grant has been used correctly. The European Commission, the Executive Agency, National Agencies and/or the European Court of Auditors, or a body mandated by them, may check the use made of the grant at any time up to five years, or for up to three years for grants not exceeding 60 000 EUR, starting from the date of payment of the balance or execution of the recovery by the National or Executive Agency. Therefore, beneficiaries shall keep records, original supporting documents, statistical records and other documents connected with the grant during this period.

DOMANDA 12

Do you agree with the fact that the European Commission may check the use of the grant?