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International visits and exchanges

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**Bring the
world
to your
classroom**



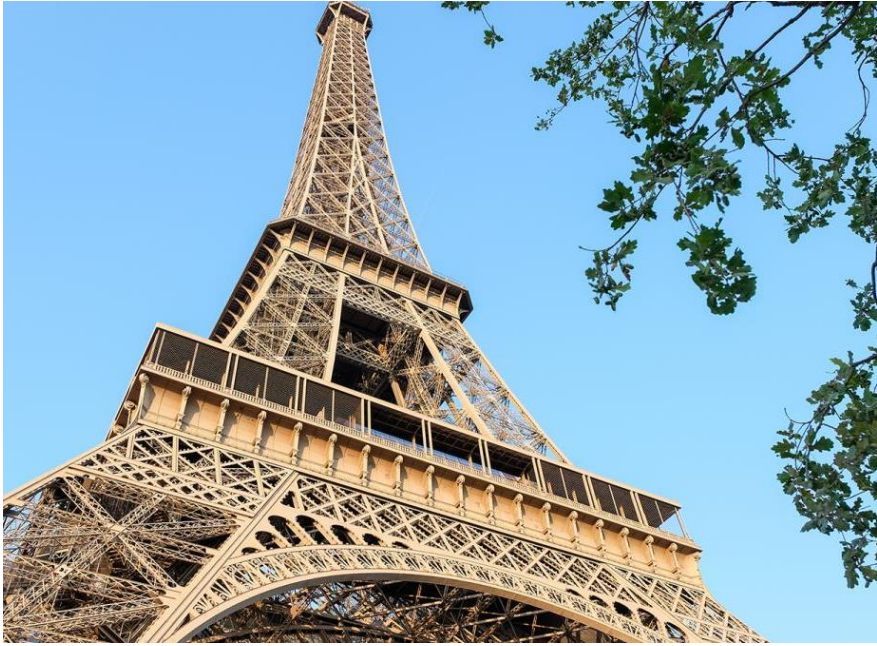
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- Why do international visits ?
- — Turing scheme
- Travel advice
- Finding a partner school
- Q&A

Bring the world to your classroom



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We all remember those
school trips



County Durham to Tübingen

Where can languages take you?



Tweet



anne mcelvoy @annemcelvoy · Nov 21, 2019

Factoid – Fiona Hill and I were on a Co Durham scheme to help promising linguists via languages exchanges in the 1980s. So, schools of today, support your minority languages- and you might find one of your alums telling truth to power



POLITICO @politico · Nov 21, 2019

"I refuse to be part of an effort to legitimize an alternate narrative that the Ukrainian government is a U.S. adversary, and that Ukraine — not Russia — attacked us in 2016," Fiona Hill said in today's impeachment hearing.

Watch her full opening remarks 📺 politi.co/37oZ9AR

[Show this thread](#)



British Council and languages

We believe that speaking another language is crucial to understanding another culture and for long term growth and prosperity. So, no matter how many people around the world speak English, we still need to go to the effort of mastering foreign languages ourselves in the UK.

We believe that every young person should have international experience woven into the fabric of their formal and non-formal education to add value to their learning and boost their aspirations

International experience refers to intercultural *encounters* with people of other countries and cultures, at home and through periods of time spent overseas



WELCOME TO THE TURING SCHEME

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information about the programme.

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What is the Turing Scheme?

- The UK's global programme to study and work abroad.
- Launched following the UK Government decision not to participate in the next iteration of Erasmus+
- It provides an opportunity for UK organisations to offer life-changing experiences across the world for their students
- Named in honour of the renowned scientist Alan Turing.
- Delivered by a consortium of the British Council & Ecorys UK
- Applications open now for 8 weeks

TURING

SCHEME

The UK's global programme
to study and work abroad



The UK government works closely with The Turing Trust in order to ensure the scheme aligns with the Trust's vision of a world with technology-enabled education for all.

What it is not:

It is not “the new Erasmus+”

there are notable differences:

- Global programme with worldwide opportunity
- Focus is on student participation
- outward only mobility
- Adult education, Youth and sport are not included

Ambition

- Opportunity for up to 35,000 UK young people to study or work abroad in 21/22
- The Turing Scheme will contribute to the UK Government's commitment to a Global Britain, by helping organisations enhance their existing international ties and forge new relationships around the world.
- Objectives:
 - Global Britain
 - Levelling Up
 - Developing Key Skills
 - Value for money
- Supports the refreshed UK International Education Strategy



Eligible organisations

Higher Education

Officially recognised HE organisations in UK or British overseas territories.

Further Education and Vocational Education & Training

Any UK college or school active in VET, local regional public authorities, co-ordination bodies with a role in VET, or companies or other organisations hosting/training learners or apprentices.

Schools

A school in the UK or British Overseas Territory providing general, vocational, or technical education on any level from primary to upper secondary.

A national school consortium body applying on behalf of multiple schools, eg LAs

A social enterprise or other organisations with a role in the field of school education

Who and what?

Higher education (HE) students - can study in another university or gain valuable international work experience through a traineeship in an organisation abroad, across the world.

Mobilities between 4 weeks - 12 months

Apprentices and learners in further education (FE) and vocational education and training (VET) - can take part in short or long-term traineeships abroad, or learn at a partner FE or VET provider. Mobilities of 10 days to 12 months (5 days in exceptional circumstances, long haul min 15 days) Participation in skills competitions abroad: 1 to 10 days.

Recent HE and VET graduates (including former apprentices) - can carry out a traineeship abroad within 12 months of graduating.

Those not in permanent education or training - for example re-training or upskilling through a college or school, can take part in a traineeship abroad.

Who and what? Schools

School pupils - can study abroad in a partner school or organisation on short and long-term placements.

Short-term placements (3 days – 2 months): for pupils of any age, but pupils must be accompanied by school staff.

Long-term placements (2 – 6 months): open to pupils aged at least 14.

How it works

Schools, colleges and higher education providers apply for funding for projects on behalf of their pupils, students and learners.

Complete online application:



Pupils do not need to be UK nationals to be eligible for the scheme.

Hosting organisations are non-UK schools that provide general, vocational or technical education at any level from primary school to upper secondary education

Pupils must spend most of their time at host school

Visits can take place between September 2021 and August 2022

How it works

Grant rates:

Organisational support costs per participant

Travel – based on distance bands (available to all schools and VET, and disadvantaged HE) Additional top up for exceptionally expensive travel

Cost of living – varies by sector, destination country group and duration of mobility

Additional support costs for those from disadvantaged backgrounds – eg visas, passports, health insurance

Additional support for those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)



Widening access

There is additional financial support for those from disadvantaged backgrounds, covering things like passports, insurance and other travel related costs

Assessment will be heavily weighted towards widening access criteria

Definition of disadvantage for schools includes:

- Pupils with low household income or low socio-economic status (including those with an annual household income of £25,000 or less)
- Pupils who claim or have claimed free school meals at any point in the past six years
- Children who are care-experienced, in care and those who have left care through adoption or other formal routes
- Refugees and asylum seekers

Widening access

More broadly, scheme aims to encourage other underrepresented groups in international placements – for example ethnic minority, part time, disabled and mature students

Shorter mobilities - minimum placement time in HE reduced to 4 weeks

Reduced language barrier - more access to English speaking countries

What this means

Targeting schools in Opportunity areas / challenge authorities

Encouraging schools to think creatively about how to involve different pupil groups

Support inclusive practise



Travel Advice

Passports and group passports

Visa and List of Travelers

Travel insurance

Covid19

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/school-resources/partner/visit-exchange>

britishcouncil.org/school-resources @schools_british

Finding a partner school

- British Council partner finding tool

<https://school-partner-finder.britishcouncil.org/>

- Connecting Classrooms for Global Learning

schools@britishcouncil.org

- Make your own link !



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**Build connections, understanding and trust
between people in the UK and other countries
through arts and culture, education and the
English language**

Bring the world to your classroom



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Language survey

Six in ten UK adults wish they'd kept up the foreign language they studied at school

Thursday 12 November 2020

- British Council survey finds that 66 per cent of UK adults did not appreciate benefits of studying a foreign language when they were at school;
- 64 per cent wish they had kept up the foreign language they studied and 58 per cent regret not spending more time studying;
- 10 per cent of UK adults tried learning a language during the first lockdown period, with smartphone apps the most popular study method;
- 66 per cent think languages should be compulsory at primary school and 79 per cent at secondary school;
- Spanish, French and Mandarin Chinese considered the top three most important languages for young people to learn.



Challenges

- Covid, continuing travel restrictions
- Tight timescales for applications – and project implementation
- Receptiveness of schools in the current circumstances
- Promoting to and securing engagement from schools with disadvantaged pupil groups