

COST GUIDANCE

AISI Challenge Fund
Stage 2 Application

Contents

Purpose of document.....	2
General Guidance	2
Eligible Costs	3
Direct Costs	3
Indirect (Overhead) Costs.....	7
Ineligible Costs	8

Purpose of document

This document provides guidance on the eligible cost categories and rules for preparing your **Budget Spreadsheet** as part of the **Stage 2 Application Process**. Further instructions will be provided to shortlisted applicants. Please read each section carefully and ensure that all costs are reasonable and necessary to the proposed research activities.

Note: You may also use this document as a reference for Stage 1 Application, specifically on the Budget Narrative as part of the Expression of Interest (EOI) form. However, please note that we only require a high-level estimate of your required funding at Stage 1. This document will be more relevant for shortlisted applicants who will be required to update their estimated budget and detail out each element of cost through a Budget Spreadsheet.

General Guidance

- The AISI Challenge Fund will cover **100% of the eligible costs** for the research project, which should range between **£50,000 to £200,000**.
- DSIT will pay the award **directly to the eligible host organisation** under its standard terms and conditions for research grants.
- All costs must be listed **in pound sterling (GBP)** and DSIT will pay the award to the eligible host organisation in GBP.
- For non-UK applicants, all costs must be converted into GBP using the exchange rate published by the [Bank of England](#) on the date of application submission. Where this is not available, applicants may refer to the exchange rates published by [OANDA](#) or [XE](#), ensuring consistency across all budget lines.
- Since we aim to attract applicants both within and outside UK, our cost guidance and excel template are designed to be generic and are not specifically tailored to a single type of organisation / institutions.
- You are encouraged to include the estimated costs for everything you require to deliver the proposed project, however there are some restrictions on what you can include, guidance on this can be found in this document.

Eligible Costs

Direct Costs

1. Personnel Costs		
Definition:	The payroll costs of all staff, full or part-time, who directly work on the project, and whose time can be supported by a full audit trail.	
Rules and guidelines:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personnel costs must relate to time spent directly on the research project.• This category includes salary for direct project staff roles such as researchers, scientists, engineers, and investigators.• This category also covers contractors on your project team who will be working directly on the project.• Back-office project staff may be included in this category so long as they are directly supporting the project activities (such as project managers). Otherwise, they should be included under Indirect (Overhead) Costs.• The gross employee costs typically include gross salary, National Insurance, company pension contribution, life insurance or other non-discretionary package costs, or equivalent employer taxes and social security contributions for non-UK applicants.		
Eligible Cost Examples		Ineligible Costs Examples:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Salaries for research assistants, technicians, project managers.✓ Employer’s pension and National Insurance contributions (or equivalent in your country).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Costs for staff not directly involved in the project.✗ Training costs, as personnel working on the project are expected to have capacity / capability to deliver.✗ Recruitment costs.✗ Discretionary bonuses or performance related payments of any kind.✗ Time spent not working directly on the project (for example sick, non-productive time or training days and maternity pay).✗ Dividend payments.
Supporting documentation required for claim (post-award):	All claims will need supporting documentation for the individuals allocated to and working on the project. When making grant claims against personnel costs, actual costs claimed must be supported with either timesheets, project records or both, for those individuals who have worked on the project.	

2. Materials and Minor Equipment Costs

Definition:	The costs of consumables, materials, and minor equipment directly used for project delivery.	
Rules and guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The costs of materials and/or minor equipment are eligible costs if they are purchased from third parties and to be used directly / consumed during the duration of the project.• If the material and/or minor equipment has a residual or resale value at the end of your project, the value should be reduced from the costs accordingly.• If you are using materials and/or minor equipment supplied by collaborators, these must be listed at cost.• Only minor equipment purchases are allowed (defined as £25,000 or below per item). These may include equipment such as research supplies, hardware, etc.• Large equipment purchases (typically above £25,000) are classified as capital expenditure and thus not eligible.• Equipment must be used primarily (more than 50%) for the project if funded.		
Eligible Cost Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Research consumables, etc.✓ Small computing equipment.✓ Minor hardware essentials for the research.		Ineligible Costs Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Purchase of high-value equipment (>£25,000).✗ General office supplies (e.g., desks, stationery).✗ Equipment already owned by the organisation.
Supporting documentation required for claim (post-award):	When making grant claims against materials and minor equipment costs, actual costs claimed must be supported with official receipts.	

3. Licensing and Access Costs

Definition:	The costs related to acquiring licences for software, datasets, or cloud computing resources needed for the project.	
Rules and guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only licences and access fees essential for the research activities are eligible.• Costs must be proportionate to the project duration (4–6 months).• Perpetual licences are not allowed unless more cost-effective than time-limited ones.		
Eligible Cost Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Temporary cloud computing or model API credits.✓ Software licence for specialised data analysis tool.		Ineligible Costs Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Lifetime licences purchased beyond project needs, if not justified.✗ Personal software subscriptions.✗ Licences for non-project staff.
Supporting documentation required for claim (post-award):	When making grant claims against software and license costs, actual costs claimed must be supported with official receipts.	

4. Travel and Subsistence Costs

Definition: The costs for travel, accommodation, and meals necessary for project activities.

Rules and guidelines:

General:

- You can claim reasonable travel and subsistence costs for those individuals identified to be working directly on the research project.
- Subsistence rates will apply when the following happens:
 - ✓ A member of project staff is travelling away from their normal place of work for purposes directly related to project delivery (e.g., fieldwork, meetings with AISI / collaborators).
 - ✓ The business travel requires them to stay away for a significant part of the day or overnight.
 - ✓ The member of project staff incurs extra costs, such as meals or accommodation, due to this travel.
- You must be able to evidence all subsistence / travel expenditure with a receipt or invoice.
- The travel must be business-related and outside of the project staff's normal working area. Routine commutes to regular places of work do not qualify for this.

Travel / Transportation

- Travel should be by the most economical method available when balanced against time and other considerations such as time of day, safety considerations and the need to make reasonable adjustments.
- Project staff should always seek to book standard class travel (e.g. business/first class travel is not eligible.).
- If you think there is a case for first/business class travel, by exception, please provide information in writing to DSIT/AISI before incurring the expenditure.
- The number of travellers should be kept to the minimum for what is necessary to achieve the business outcome.
- Applicants should seek to minimise overall costs (e.g., video conferencing vs face-to-face meetings, advance booking for travel).
- Applicants should prioritise low-carbon and sustainable options wherever possible.
- International travel must be pre-approved. A written request and justification should be sent to DSIT before booking any travel.

Subsistence / Meals

- Subsistence is provided for project staff working away from home where there is no reasonable opportunity to cook meals as normal.
- Please see below HMRC-approved subsistence rates for local UK travel and subsistence costs.

Subsistence Type	Rate	Notes
Breakfast Allowance	Up to £6.00	This is eligible if the project staff leaves home before 6:00 AM and buys breakfast

			away from their home or workplace.
	One Meal Allowance (5 hours)	Up to £5.00	Applicable if the project staff is away from their normal place of work for at least 5 hours and incurs the cost of a meal.
	Two Meal Allowance (10 hours)	Up to £10.00	This applies when the project staff is away for at least 10 hours and buys two meals (e.g., lunch and dinner).
	Late Evening Meal Allowance	Up to £15.00	This is available if the project staff is required to work after 8:00 PM and buys a meal as a result.
	UK Overnight Stay	Up to £25.00 for incidental overnight expenses.	This applies when the project staff is required to stay overnight for business purposes within the UK.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For international applicants as well as international travel, please refer to HMRC Worldwide Subsistence Rates as guide for appropriate spending allowances. 			
Accommodation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff should ensure the hotel that they book is of a suitable standard while travelling on official business. This should include due consideration of personal security. The following average nightly rates should be used as a guide for local UK business travel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London: £154 per night Elsewhere: £110 per night For international applicants and international travel, please refer to HMRC Worldwide Subsistence Rates as guide for appropriate accommodation allowances. 			
Eligible Cost Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Travel to a field site for data collection. ✓ Accommodation during conference presentation of project results. 		Ineligible Costs Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ First class travel. ✗ Entertainment and personal expenses. 	
Supporting documentation required for claim (post-award):		When making grant claims against travel and subsistence, actual costs claimed must be supported with official receipts.	

Indirect (Overhead) Costs

5. Indirect (Overhead) Costs		
Definition:	General operational expenses necessary for project delivery but not directly assigned to specific tasks.	
Rules and guidelines:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Overhead elements included within this cost should be restricted to those that will directly impact and support the project but cannot be identified as a direct cost.Only the host organisation’s overhead costs can be claimed under this cost category.We understand that organisations calculate overheads in different ways. You can select from three options for overhead costs:<ol style="list-style-type: none">No overheads: you can select this option if you are not incurring or claiming grant for your overheads.The 20% of labour costs option: this option allows you to claim 20% of your labour costs as overhead. Selecting this option allows the reviewers to process a successful grant application much faster, as no further documentation is needed from you.The calculate overheads option: this option asks you to complete calculations for claiming overheads. Any value claimed under this method will need to be reviewed by our team if your application is successful. This is so we can assess whether the overhead value you are claiming is appropriate.Once the overhead is calculated and approved, it cannot be exceeded at any time throughout the project life.		
Eligible Cost Examples		Ineligible Costs Examples:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Office rent and utilities.✓ Administrative support (HR, Finance, Legal).✓ Shared IT infrastructure (email, servers).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Entertainment, fundraising, unrelated business development.✗ Purchase of land or major capital works.
Supporting documentation required for claim (post-award):	For options 1 and 2, no further documentation is needed. For option 3, all itemised expenditure must be supported by proof / documentation of allocation / calculation performed.	

Ineligible Costs

As a general rule, any costs that cannot be categorised under Direct Costs and Indirect (Overhead) Costs as discussed in the previous sections must be considered ineligible for the purpose of grant funding.

Some examples are below:

- ✗ Capital expenditure for long term use; this isn't applicable for this programme as projects are expected to be for 4 to 6 months only.
- ✗ Training and development; as per the nature and scope of projects, teams are expected to have existing capabilities and skills to undertake project activities.
- ✗ Paid for lobbying, which means using grant funds to fund lobbying (via an external firm or in-house staff) in order to undertake activities intended to influence or attempt to influence parliament, government or political activity; or attempting to influence legislative or regulatory action.
- ✗ Using grant funds to directly enable one part of government to challenge another on topics unrelated to the agreed purpose of the grant.
- ✗ Using grant funding to petition for additional funding.
- ✗ Expenses such as for entertaining, specifically aimed at exerting undue influence to change government policy.
- ✗ Input VAT reclaimable by the grant recipient from HMRC or equivalent government body in their country.
- ✗ Payments for activities of a party political or exclusively religious nature.
- ✗ Carbon offsetting costs arising from project related travel.
- ✗ Patent costs and other IP for universities already receiving funding for these from higher education innovation funding.
- ✗ Contributions in kind.
- ✗ Gifts.
- ✗ Interest payments or service charge payments for finance leases.
- ✗ Statutory fines, criminal fines or penalties, civil penalties, damages or any associated legal costs.
- ✗ Costs for activities where statutory responsibility already exists or is fully funded elsewhere.
- ✗ Bad debts to related parties.
- ✗ Payments for unfair dismissal or other compensation.
- ✗ Incorporation costs and any other costs relating to the setup of a new entity. This includes but is not limited to company registration fees, legal and professional fees relating to incorporation, company formation services, VAT registration costs, bank account setup costs and domain name and website costs.
- ✗ Contingency costs.
- ✗ Any other costs of activities not related to the aims of the project or not sufficiently justified.