Erasmus+ International credit mobility for students and staff

What are the EU's priorities?

From 2015, Erasmus+ funds Erasmus-like student and staff mobility to and from Partner Countries outside Europe. This note is intended to help Higher Education Institutions in "Programme Countries"[1], who will apply for funding, to tailor their applications taking into account the EU's priorities and the available budgets.

Mobility can be both incoming to Europe and outgoing from Europe and the funding for this comes from the EU's budget for external cooperation, which means that this action has to follow the EU's external priorities.

The different regions of the world are grouped into a series of ring-fenced budget envelopes, which are detailed in Annex 1, as follows:

1. **EU's neighbourhood regions:**
   Southern neighbourhood
   Eastern neighbourhood
   Russian Federation

2. **Western Balkans**

3. **Development cooperation regions**:
   Asia,
   Latin America
   Central Asia;
   South Africa

4. **Industrialised countries**
   Industrialised Asia
   North America

5. **African, Caribbean and Pacific countries**

For each region, the EU has set a number of targets which will need to be achieved at European level during the 7-year period of the Erasmus+ programme:

- ✓ With Neighbouring countries (East and South), mobility should be mainly incoming to Europe: no more than 10% of the mobility should be outgoing to these countries. This does not apply to Russia;
- ✓ in Asia and Latin America, 25% of the mobility should be organised with the least developed countries of the region;
- ✓ no more than 30% of the budget available for Asia should be spent on mobility with China and India;
- ✓ and no more than 35 % available for Latin America on Brazil and Mexico.

[1] The Programme Countries are the EU28, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Turkey.

These targets have to be reached at the level of the EU and by 2020, not by individual higher education institutions and not year on year. However, in order to attain these targets, Higher education institutions are strongly encouraged to work with partners in the poorest and least developed Partner Countries in addition to the large emerging economies.

In addition, a few more rules apply:

- ✓ Outgoing mobility of short-cycle, first, or second cycle European students to Developing Asia, Central Asia, Latin America, South Africa or African, Caribbean or Pacific countries **cannot be funded** by the EU's external cooperation budget. Outgoing mobility from Europe can therefore only be for doctoral candidates or staff. There will however be a few exceptions for students and staff from certain European countries. Please check your National Agency's website.
- ✓ Higher education institutions are free to apply for 100% staff mobility or 100% student mobility or anything in between.
- ✓ In the smaller European countries, where budgets for mobility are limited, there might be specific limitations. Higher education institutions are therefore encouraged to check the website of their National Agency to find out if any additional limitations apply.

ERASMUS+ Partner Countries for International Credit Mobility in 2016

European Neighbourhood Instrument

ENI Eastern Partnership	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Territory of Ukraine as recognised by international law
ENI South-Mediterranean	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia
ENI Russian Federation	Territory of Russia as recognised by international law

Instrument for Pre-Accession

IPA Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia

Development Co-operation Instrument

DCI Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam
DCI Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
DCI Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
DCI South Africa	South Africa

Partnership Instrument

PI Industrialised Americas	Canada, United States of America
PI Industrialised Asia	Australia, Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan, (Republic of) Korea, Macao, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan

European Development Fund

EDF African, Caribbean and Pacific states	Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo - Democratic Republic of the, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia-Federated States of, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent And The Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Timor Leste -Democratic Republic of, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.