



European  
Commission



# Jean Monnet Actions in 2014–2020: an analysis of Modules, Chairs and Centres of Excellence

## *Introduction*

This analysis covers data from **2014 to 2020**, focusing on the evolution of Jean Monnet Actions into the EU Member States (MS) over time.

The study examines three Jean Monnet Actions in the sector of Higher Education, namely **Modules, Chairs and Centres of Excellence (COE)**.

It includes the analysis by country and world regions for both submitted and awarded proposals, success rates and top scores, and thematic content.

World regions are classified as in the 2022 Programme Guide and the United Kingdom (UK) is included as an EU MS until the end of 2019.

# Jean Monnet Actions in 2014-2020

Under the Erasmus+ programme, the Jean Monnet Actions in the period 2014-2020 were:

- Jean Monnet Modules
- Jean Monnet Chairs
- Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence
- Jean Monnet Support to institutions and associations
- Jean Monnet Networks
- Jean Monnet Projects

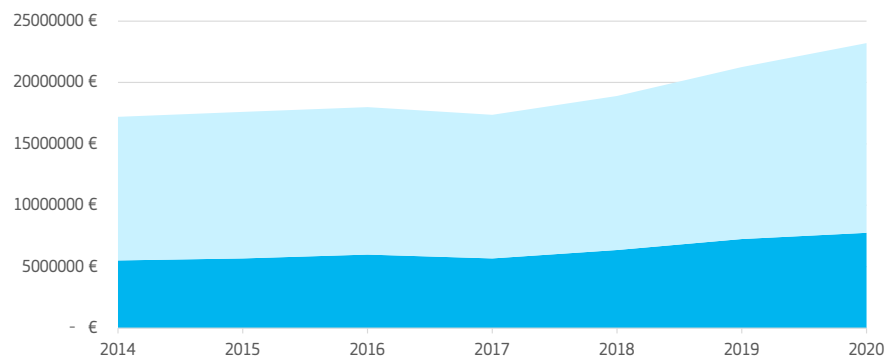
**Modules, Chairs and CoE** have been selected as case studies for this analysis as they were the core activities of Teaching and Research about the EU and they have remained stable in the new Erasmus+ programme for 2021-2027. The only minor change in 2021 was the removal of the 20% quota for beneficiaries who had finished their PhD in the last five years, in the case of Modules.

## Budget

Within Erasmus+, the budget allocated to Modules, Chairs and CoE **grew over the seven-year period from 2014 -2020**, in line with the total budget allocated to Jean Monnet Actions.

This growth continued in 2021, with a budget of EUR 10 million out of a total of EUR 16 million for these actions. Despite the budget increase, **the maximum grant amount** for each Module (EUR 30 000), Chair (EUR 50 000) and CoE (EUR 100 000) **has remained unchanged during the period studied.**

Budget evolution  
2014-2020



■ Budget allocated to Modules, Chairs and Centres of Excellence

■ Total budget for Jean Monnet Actions

# General trends

Despite the steady increase in the budget, the **success rate** of the total of Jean Monnet proposals experienced a **decrease** from 42% in 2014 to 24% in 2020.

This decline is mainly due to the **progressive increase in submitted proposals** that in the course of those seven years triples from 494 to 1 463.

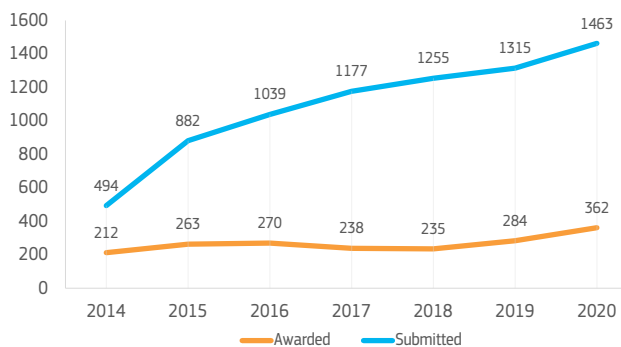
It is important to highlight that **the number of awarded proposals remained relatively stable** over the years. An **increase in submitted proposals is also expected for the period 2021-2027**, especially with the planned budget increases.

During the seven year period, **around 50% of the awarded proposals are from the EU MS.**

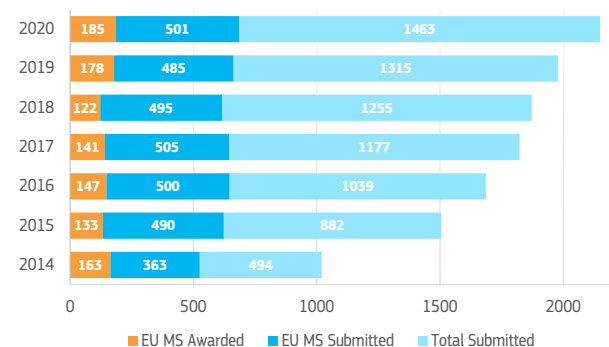
Although overall participation increased, the **number of proposals submitted by and awarded to EU MS remained stable.**

The increasing number of proposals submitted by the other world regions mainly improved the EU MS success rate as a region. The Russian Federation and Neighbourhood East also had significant participation, but their success rates were much lower compared to the EU MS, US and Canada.

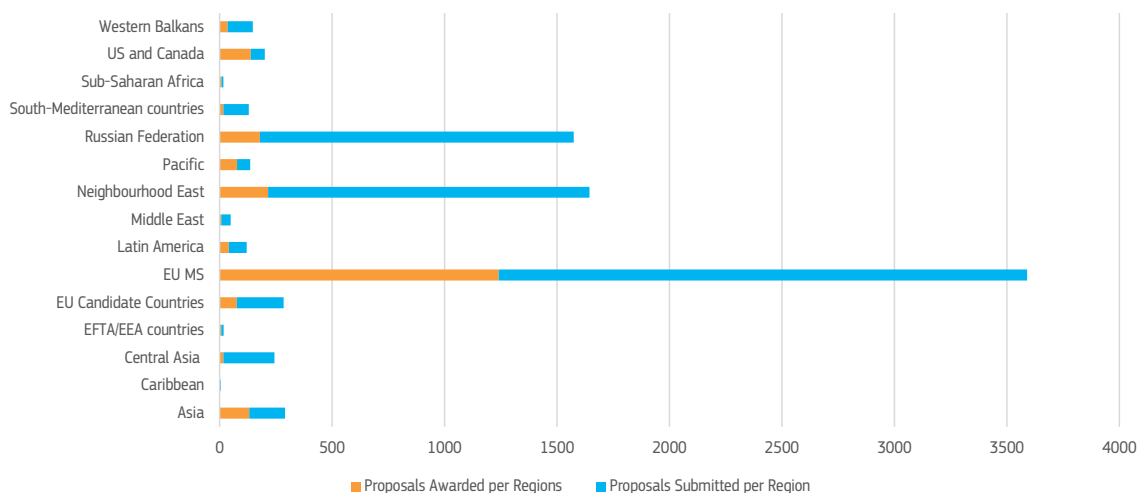
*Total number of proposals awarded vs submitted in 2014 -2020*



*EU MS proposals submitted and awarded vs total submitted*



*Proposals awarded vs total submitted per world region between 2014 -2020*



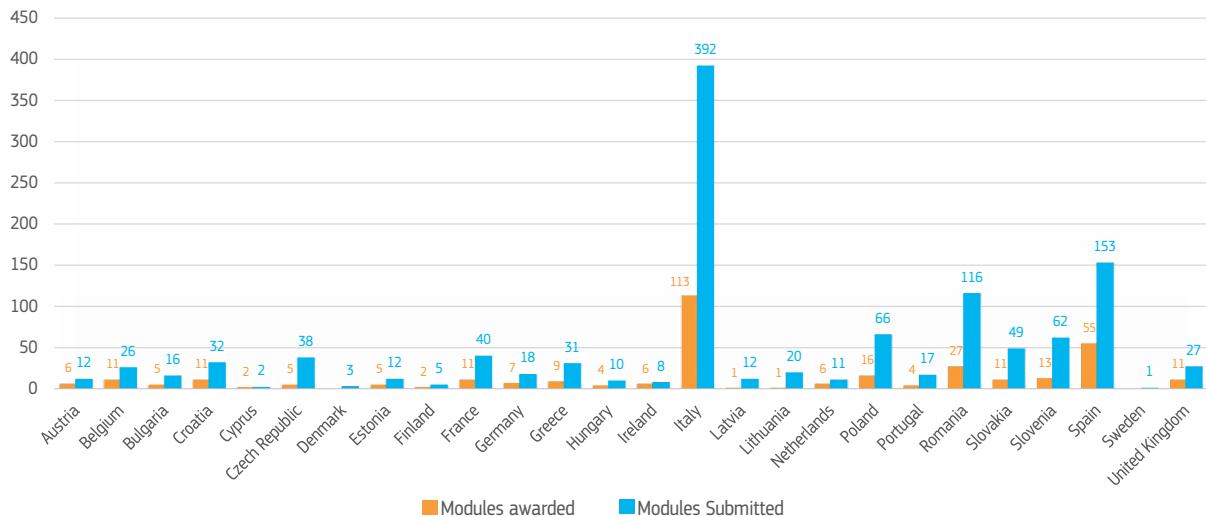
# Modules

Modules accounted for **50% of the proposals submitted and 42% of the grants** across the three actions. Their **success rate on average was ranging from 39% in 2014 to 18% in 2020**, due in particular to the increase in participation.

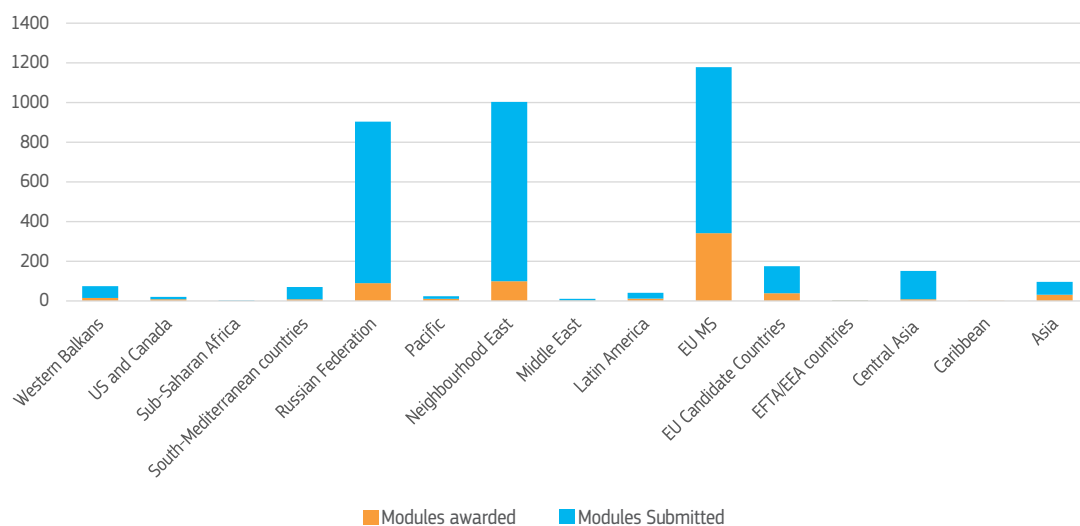
For Modules, around half of the grants and of the funding has gone to **EU MS**, for which **participation was stable over the years**. In 2020, the EU MS were around 20% in the submitted proposals, but the percentage in the awarded proposals was 40%.

The main participating countries in 2014-2020 were **Italy, Spain and Romania with an average of 33%, 13% and 10% respectively of the proposals submitted from the EU MS**. Modules were the smallest grant but aroused the biggest interest and seemed to be the gateway to Jean Monnet Actions for **new participants**. The Russian Federation and Neighbourhood East (mainly Ukraine) also had high participation, followed by the regions of EU Candidate Countries and of Central Asia.

*Total Modules per country in the EU MS between 2014 -2020*



*Modules per regions: total numbers for 2014 -2020*



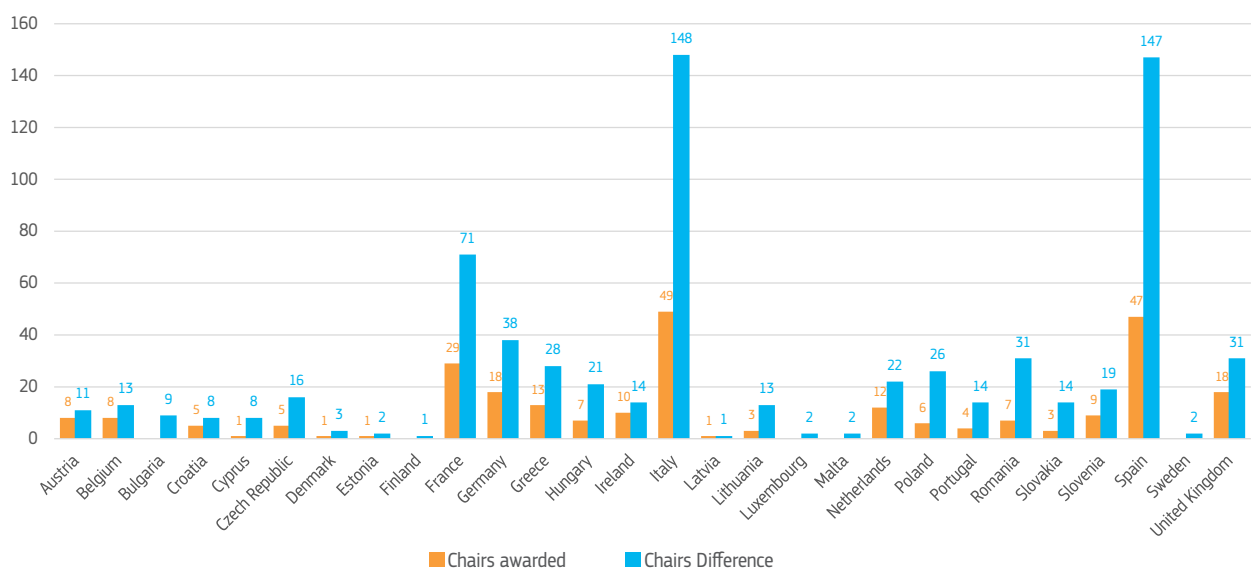
# Chairs

The yearly success rate for Chairs fluctuated more than Modules. **Peaks** are seen in 2014 (45%), 2016 (39%), 2019 (36%) and 2020 (43%).

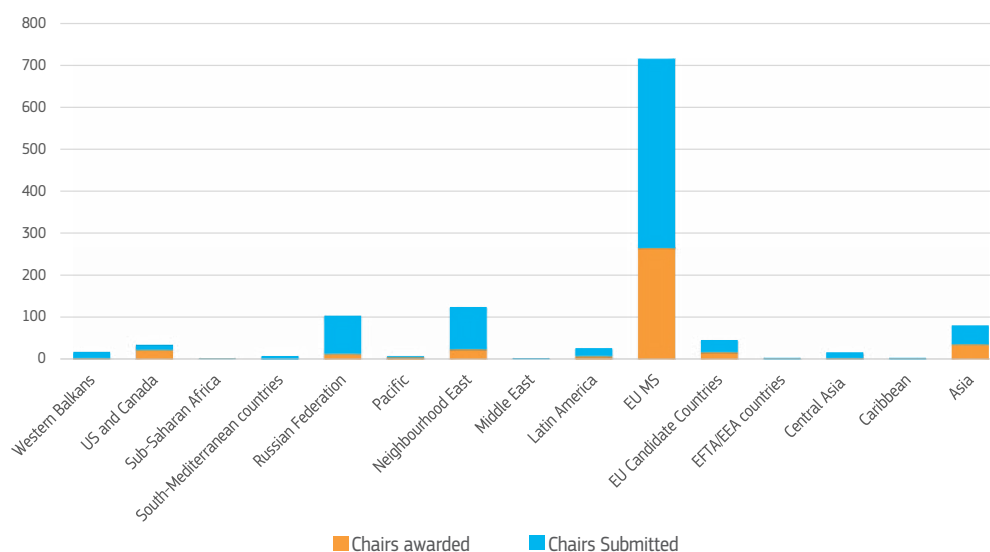
The number of grants going to **EU MS** represents more than half (except in 2015). We observe notable participation from **Italy and Spain**,

followed by **France and Germany**. Besides the high participation of EU MS, which were followed by Russia and Neighborhood East, the high number of submissions in the regions of **Asia**, of **EU Candidate Countries** and of **US and Canada** is worth mentioning.

*Chairs per country in the EU MS total numbers for 2014 -2020*



*Chairs per regions total numbers for 2014 -2020*



# Centres of Excellence (CoE)

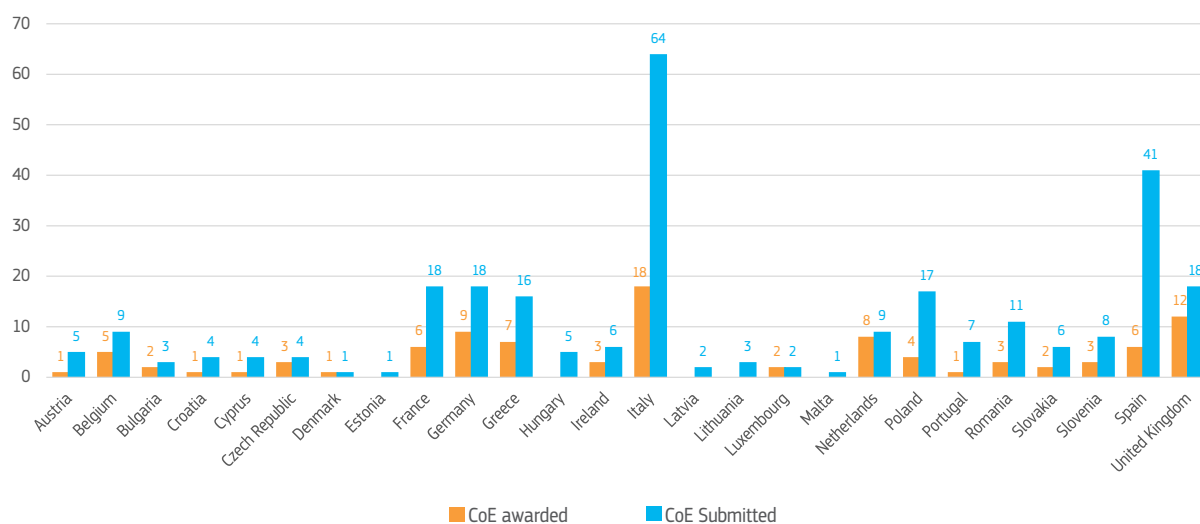
The success rate for this action was higher than 50% in 2014 and 2015 and subsequently remained around an **average of 30%**.

The number of proposals submitted for CoE is much lower than for Modules and Chairs. The number of grants awarded to the **EU MS** represents more than half of the total (98 of 182). This region also received more than half of the funding.

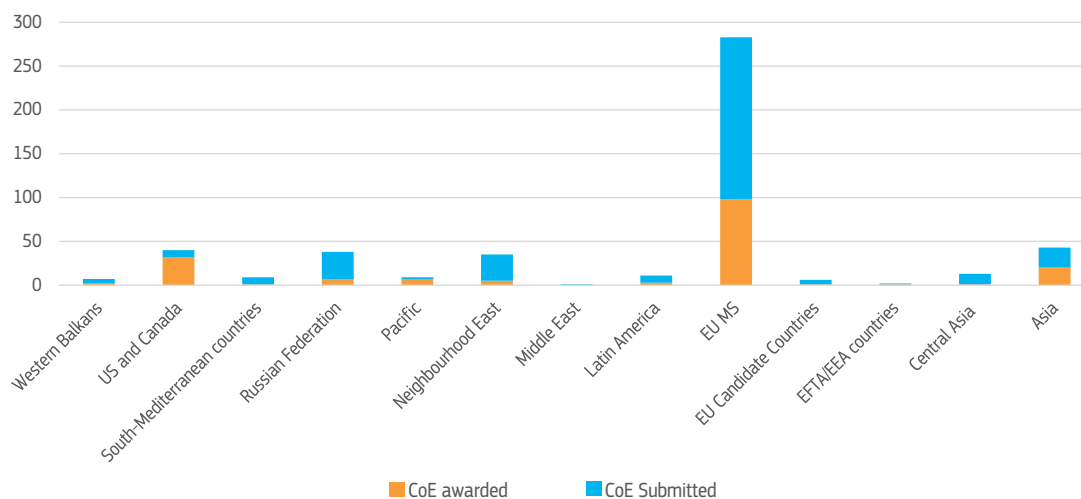
A high participation by **Italy and Spain** can be observed, followed by the **United Kingdom, Germany and France**. A good success rate for **The Netherlands** was also observed.

Besides the EU MS, the regions of **Asia** and of **US and Canada** had a high participation, followed by the **Russian Federation** and **Neighbourhood East**. In contrast, **The Pacific** was the region with the best success rate.

*CoE per country in the EU MS: total numbers for 2014 -2020*



*CoE per region: Total numbers for 2014 -2020*

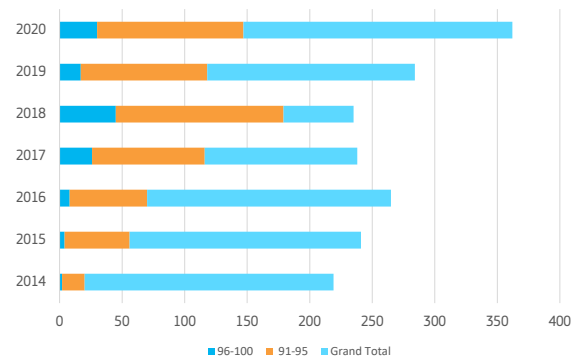


# Top Scores

To assess the level of excellence, the proportion of awarded proposals obtaining a score larger than 90 points has been considered.

The total of all Jean Monnet actions and each of the three specific actions analysed display the **same pattern**. This proportion **increased from 9% in 2014, peaked at 76% in 2018, and decreased to 41% in 2020**. Italy and Spain had the highest number of top scores.

*Total excellence scores 2014-2020*

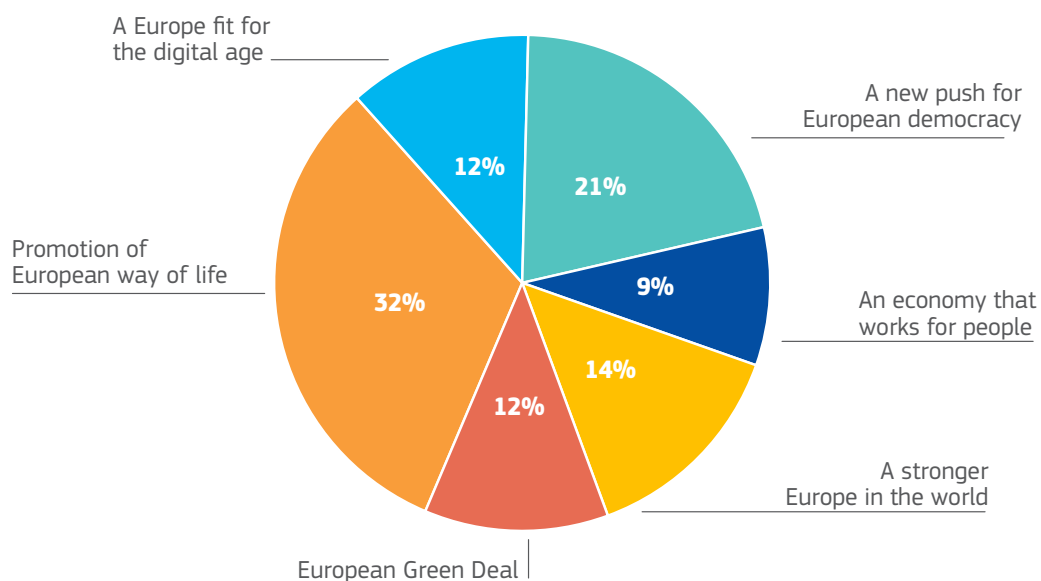


# Commission Priorities

It was also of interest to analyse how the overall grants in the Jean Monnet actions met with the **priorities** of the new Commission for the years 2019-2024.

The result is that all priorities are adequately covered, as can be seen in the pie chart for 2020, and the ones best represented are **Promotion of European way of life (32%)** and **A new push for European democracy (21%)**.

*Jean Monnet 2020. Commission Priorities 2019-2024*



More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

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