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 Mediterranean countries
   - Eastern partnership countries
   - Russian Federation

2. **Western Balkans**

3. **Development cooperation regions:**
   - Asia
   - Central Asia
   - Latin America
   - Middle East
   - 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:

- ✓ In Asia and Latin America, at least 25% of the available budget should go to projects with the least developed countries in the region;
- ✓ no more than 30% of the budget available for Asia should go to projects with China and India combined;
- ✓ and no more than 35% of the budget available for Latin America to Brazil and Mexico combined.

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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, Middle East, 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 2017

**European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENI Eastern Partnership</th>
<th>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Territory of Ukraine as recognised by international law</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENI South-Mediterranean</td>
<td>Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENI Russian Federation</td>
<td>Territory of Russia as recognised by international law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)**

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

**Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI)**

| 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 Middle East                 | Iran, Iraq, Yemen |
| DCI South Africa                | South Africa |

**Partnership Instrument (PI)**

| 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)**