# International Credit Mobility - Call 2016

## *1. 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, 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;

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

- 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.

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.

## 2. *Eligible countries :*

| **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<br>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. |

### 3. *Budget :*

| Instrument / Region | BE-FR 2016 | Number of credit mobilities Be-Fr |
|---|---|---|
| ENI SOUTH | € 296.457,07 | 74 |
| ENI EAST | € 224.024,89 | 56 |
| Total Russia (ENI & PI) | € 134.461,12 | 34 |
| DCI Latin America | € 62.474,99 | 16 |
| DCI Asia | € 189.687,72 | 47 |
| DCI Central Asia | € 59.096,06 | 15 |
| DCI South Africa | € 43.272,00 | 11 |
| EDF | € 56.365,88 | 14 |
| IPA | € 273.468,26 | 68 |
| PI USA Canada | € 59.679,81 | 15 |
| PI Asia industrialised, Australia, New Zealand | € 63.262,31 | 16 |
| **Total** | **€ 1.462.250,12** | **366** |

## *4. Geographical balance :*

<table>
<tr><th>Budget envelope</th><th>Rule</th></tr>
<tr><td>ENI Eastern Partnership</td><td rowspan="2">No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility</td></tr>
<tr><td>ENI South-Med</td></tr>
<tr><td>Russian Federation</td><td>No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">DCI Asia</td><td>No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget</td></tr>
<tr><td><ul><li>at least 25% for Afghanistan Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Bhutan & Myanmar</li><li>maximum 30% for India & China combined</li><li>45% for DPR Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand & Vietnam</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">DCI Latin America</td><td>No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget</td></tr>
<tr><td><ul><li>at least 25% for Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras & Paraguay)</li><li>maximum 35% for Brazil & Mexico combined</li><li>40% for Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, & Venezuela</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td>DCI Central Asia</td><td>No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCI South Africa</td><td>No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget</td></tr>
<tr><td>EDF / ACP countries</td><td>No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from EDF budget</td></tr>
<tr><td>IPA Western Balkans</td><td>No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility</td></tr>
<tr><td>PI Industrialised Americas</td><td>No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility</td></tr>
<tr><td>PI Industrialised Asia</td><td>No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility</td></tr>
</table>

In addition to the rules listed in the table, **geographical balance is a general rule for all multi-country envelopes** which will be enforced at Commission level and for which NAs will have the possibility to take corrective measures during the evaluation process in order to spread the available budgets as widely as possible. If geographical balance is not achieved at the level of the 33 Programme Countries, the Commission will be forced to withdraw the most popular countries in future calls.