

# **International Credit Mobility - Call 2017**

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", 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 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;
- ✓ Nnd no more than 35 % of the budget available for Latin America to Brazil and Mexico combined.

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



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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.

### 1. Eligible countries :

<b>Instrument for Pre-Accession</b>	
Region 1 - Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia
<b>European Neighbourhood Instrument</b>	
Region 2 - Eastern Partnership Countries	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Territory of Ukraine as recognised by international law
Region 3 - South-Mediterranean Countries	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia
Region 4 - Russian Federation	Territory of Russia as recognised by international law
<b>Development Co-operation Instrument</b>	
Region 6 - DCI Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam
Region 7 - Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Region 8 - Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
Region 9 - Middle east	Iran, Iraq, Yemen
<b>Partnership Instrument</b>	
PI Americas	Canada, United States of America
PI Asia	Australia, Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan, (Republic of) Korea, Macao, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan
<b>European Development Fund</b>	
Region 11 - 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.



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## 2. Budget :

Instrument / Region	BE-FR 2017	Number of credit mobilities Be-Fr
IPA	255.005,16 €	64
ENI SOUTH	295.659,65 €	74
ENI EAST	223.317,38 €	56
Tunisia Window	32.546,93 €	8
Total Russia (ENI & PI)	140.084,22 €	35
DCI Latin America	63.202,31 €	16
DCI Asia	194.347,15 €	49
DCI Middle east	26.914,87 €	7
DCI Central Asia	54.670,02 €	14
DCI South Africa	- €	0
EDF	61.288,03 €	15
IPA	255.005,16 €	64
PI USA Canada	63.272,09 €	16
PI Asia industrialised, Australia, New Zealand	67.132,20 €	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 1.477.440</b>	<b>369</b>



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### 3. Geographical balance :

<b>Budget envelope</b>	<b>Rule</b>
<b>Region 1 - Western Balkans</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility
<b>Region 2 - Eastern Partnership Countries</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility
<b>Region 3 - South-Mediterranean Countries</b>	
<b>Region 4 - Russian Federation</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility
<b>Region 6 - DCI Asia</b>	No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>at least 25%</b> for Afghanistan Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Bhutan &amp; Myanmar</li><li>• <b>maximum 30%</b> for India &amp; China combined</li></ul>
<b>Region 8 - Latin America</b>	No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>at least 25%</b> for Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras &amp; Paraguay)</li><li>• <b>maximum 35%</b> for Brazil &amp; Mexico combined</li></ul>
<b>Region 7 - Central Asia</b>	No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget
<b>Region 9 - Middle east</b>	No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget
<b>Region 10 - South Africa</b>	No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget
<b>PI Americas</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility
<b>PI Asia</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility
<b>Region 11 - EDF / ACP countries</b>	No outgoing short, 1st or second cycle mobility from EDF budget

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.