Opportunities for International Mobility in Higher Education through Erasmus+ Programme

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What is Erasmus+?

❑The EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport

❑Funding for programmes, projects and scholarships

❑Fosters EU-EU and EU-international cooperation

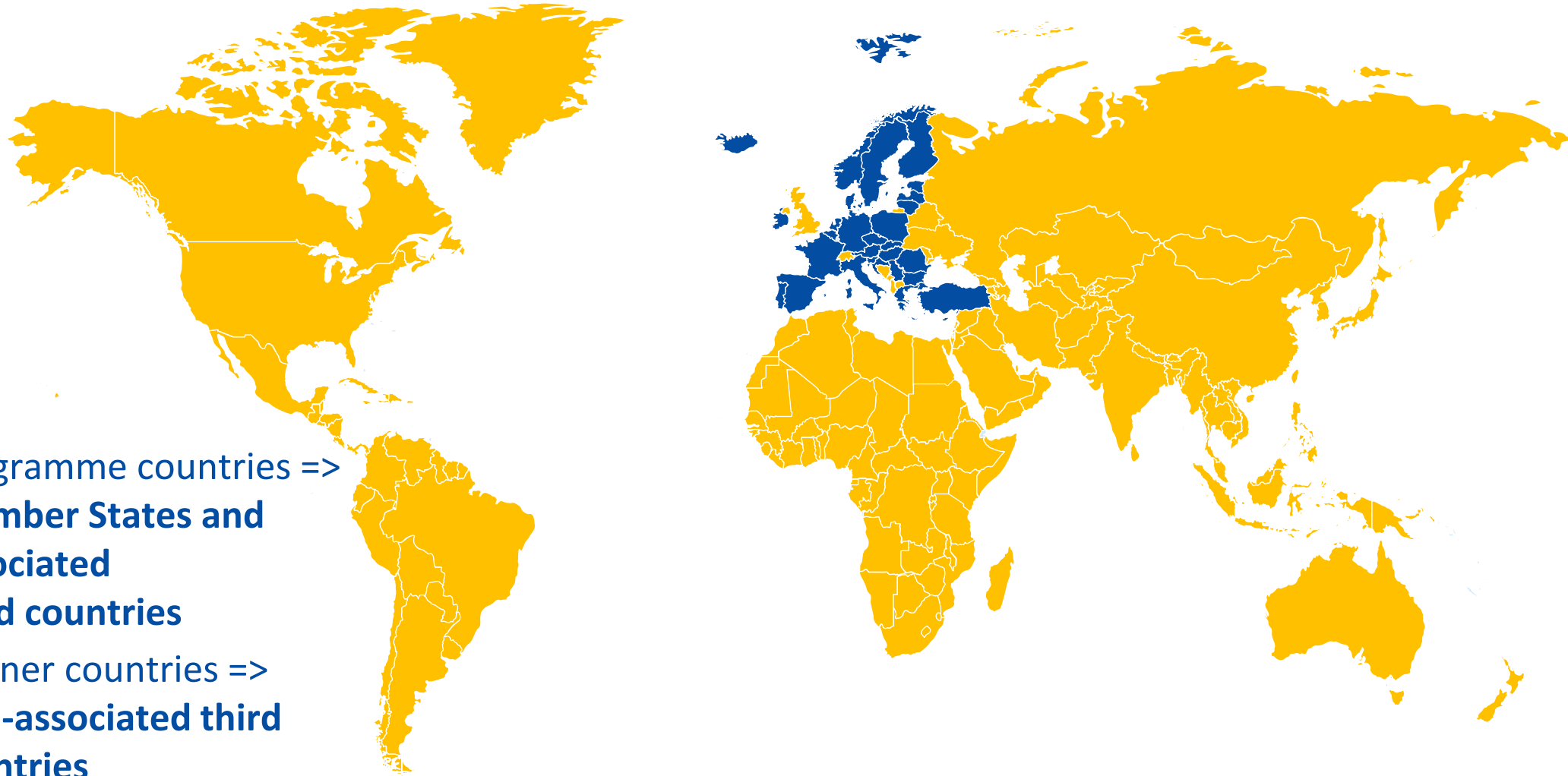❑Erasmus+ programme 2021-2027:

➢ builds on previous programme

➢ more international

Important Characteristics of the new Programme Erasmus+

- Protection, health and safety of participants
- Multilingualism
- **International dimension**
- Recognition and validation of skills and qualifications
- Communicating projects and their results to maximise impact
- Erasmus+ Open Access Requirement for educational materials
- Erasmus+ Open Access for research and data

International dimension of Erasmus+ 2021-2027

Programme countries =>
Member States and associated third countries

Partner countries =>
Non-associated third countries

What is International Credit Mobility (ICM)?

❑Launched in the 2014-2020 programme to fund short-term mobility of students and staff between Programme and Partner countries

❑Manifold benefits for individuals and institutions:

- Key skills & competences, professional development, enhanced employability, teaching methods, etc.

- Increased capacities, attractiveness & internationalisation; improved quality of higher education

How does it work?

❑ **Decentralised action** managed by the Erasmus+ National Agencies based in the Programme Countries

❑ **Global action**: the world is divided into regions, which have different budgets allocated per year

Regions / Budget Envelopes

Region	
Region 1- Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro
Region 2 - Neighborhood East	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine
Region 3 – South Mediterranean	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia
Region 4 - Russia	Russia
Region 5 - Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam *High income countries:* Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macao, Singapore and Taiwan
Region 6 - Central Asia	Afganistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Region 7 - Middle East	Iran, Iraq, Yemen *High income countries:* Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
Region 8 - Pacific	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu *High income countries:* Australia, New Zealand
Region 9 – Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo - Democratic Republic of the, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Region 10 - Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela
Region 11 - Caribbean	Antigua & Barbuda , Bahamas , Barbados , Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago
Region 12 - US & Canada	United States of America, Canada

What's in it for individuals?

❑ Strengthening societal links through educational exchanges and mobility.

❑ Support students and staff in higher education institutions acquire and enhance key skills, competences and employability.

❑ Mobility for studying or training increase students' technical, inter-personal and inter-cultural skills and competences, as well as their confidence, ability to achieve goals, and social and cultural openness.

❑ Staff acquire new competences for their professional development, improve their language skills and learn about new working methods.

What's in it for institutions?

❑Support reinforce the capacities, quality and relevance for the labour market and society at the participating institutions and support the exchange of good practices.

❑ICM projects strengthen international ties between institutions, giving the partners the opportunity to increase their visibility at local and global levels.

❑Helps to improve the quality of higher education.

Activities supported (I)

- Short-term higher education mobility for students, academic and administrative staff

- All levels: Bachelor, Master and PhD candidates

- Mobility in any subject or academic discipline

- Also supports traineeships for students and training for staff

- Study periods and traineeships of 2 – 12 months

- Blended mobility (physical mobility of 5 – 30 days + virtual component)

NEW

Activities supported (II)

- All partners in an ICM project can **send and host students and staff** as described in their submitted project and provided that a relevant grant has been secured.

- For certain countries, Bachelor/Master student mobility is only possible from third countries to Europe – this means third country universities **can send but not host**.

- European partners may use a part of their **intra-European mobility budget** to fund their students mobility to restricted countries under ICM.
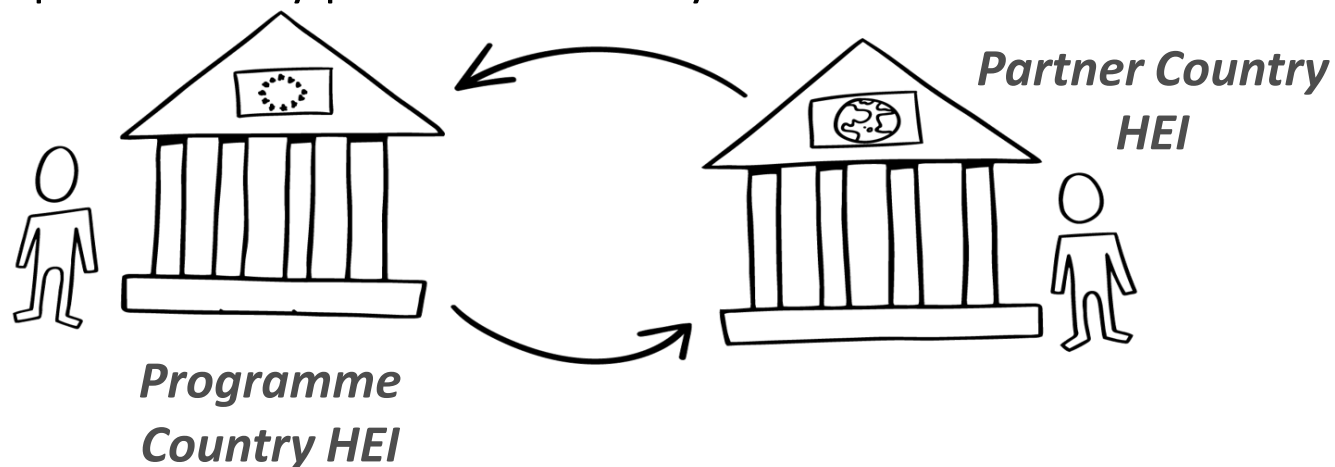
How is it funded?

Organisational support

Individual support

Contribution to travel costs

Who can apply and how?

- **Higher Education Institutions in the Programme countries**

- The **ICM project in their application** contains the countries and partner universities they intend to cooperate with, as well as their **cooperation plan in each region**

- Upon successfully passing the established quality criteria, they will be allocated **an ICM grant spread in different regional envelopes**

- For every partnership with a secured budget, an **Inter-Institutional Agreement** is needed between the main applicant in Europe and every partner university in third countries before mobilities can start.

Partner Country HEI

Programme Country HEI

Key messages for partner-country universities

❏ Inform non-associated third country universities that could cooperate with universities from all 33 EU Member States + associated countries through agreements with universities from their region each year.

❏ Explore existing contacts at institutional level (MoUs, research agreements) with European universities to see if these could form part of an Erasmus+ agreement.

❏ Contact your institution's International Relation Office for more information

European Universities

Strengthened international dimension

Blended mobility & intensive programmes

New European Student Card & Erasmus+ App

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Enriching lives, opening minds.

Higher Education

Thank you for your attention!

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