

**ERASMUS+ ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES FOR INTERNATIONAL CREDIT MOBILITY IN 2016**

**Programme Countries**

EU Member States	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
Non-EU Programme Countries	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**Instrument for Pre-Accession**

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

**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 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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## RULES LINKED TO HEADING 4 BUDGETS IN 2016 CALL FOR ERASMUS+ INTERNATIONAL CREDIT MOBILITY

Budget Envelope	Rule	Responsibility EC	Responsibility NA	Responsibility HEI
<b>ENI Eastern Partnership</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>ENI South-Med</b>				
<b>Russian Federation</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>DCI Asia</b>	No outgoing short, 1 <sup>st</sup> or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b> Ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	<b>Yes</b> HEIs to check with their NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate
	<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>Yes</b> rule to be respected over each 3-year planning period	<b>No</b> but NAs to aim for widest possible <b>geographic balance</b>	<b>No</b> but HEIs to aim for widest possible <b>geographic balance</b>
<b>DCI Latin America</b>	No outgoing short, 1 <sup>st</sup> or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b> ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	<b>Yes</b> check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate
	<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>Yes</b> rule to be respected over each 3-year planning period	<b>No</b> but NAs to aim for widest possible <b>geographic balance</b>	<b>No</b> but HEIs to aim for widest possible <b>geographic balance</b>
<b>DCI Central Asia</b>	No outgoing short, 1 <sup>st</sup> or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b> ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	<b>Yes</b> check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate

Budget Envelope	Rule	Responsibility EC	Responsibility NA	Responsibility HEI
<b>DCI South Africa</b>	No outgoing short, 1 <sup>st</sup> or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b> ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	<b>Yes</b> check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to

				compensate
<b>EDF ACP countries</b>	No outgoing short, 1 <sup>st</sup> or second cycle mobility from EDF budget	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b> ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	<b>Yes</b> check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate
<b>IPA Western Balkans</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>PI Industrialised Americas</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>PI Industrialised Asia</b>	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.