Erasmus+ strengthens education and youth systems and improves employability through funding for education, training, youth and sport. Between 2014 and 2020, Erasmus+ will give 4 million Europeans a chance to study, train, volunteer or gain professional experience abroad. The budget for Erasmus+ was €2.1 billion in 2015. National Agencies are responsible for managing most parts of the programme in each country.

Erasmus+ has opportunities for people of all ages and background, helping them develop and share knowledge and experience at institutions and organisations in different countries. Erasmus+ experiences help people enhance their skills and intercultural awareness and it enables them to become engaged citizens.

Cooperation between schools, universities, youth organisations, public authorities and enterprises will create more relevant and modern education and youth systems, with stronger links between the world of work and the world of education.

Erasmus+ also supported:

1 joint master degree, which enabled students to study in at least two countries
14 capacity building projects to strengthen education in non-EU countries
2 cooperation projects between higher education institutions and businesses (knowledge alliances) and vocational education and training institutions and businesses (sector skills alliances)
3 grassroots sport projects
1987–2017: 30 YEARS OF ERASMUS

When the programme started, Erasmus targeted only higher education students, but it has since grown to offer opportunities in the vocational education and training, school education, adult education, youth and sport sectors. Today, all these programmes have one name: Erasmus+.

The United Kingdom joined in 1987.

PEOPLE FROM THE UK WHO BENEFITED BETWEEN 1987 AND 2017 (ESTIMATED)

- 307,700 higher education students
- 96,000 youth exchange participants
- 58,800 vocational training learners
- 129,000 education staff and youth workers
- 5,900 European volunteers
- 5,500 Erasmus Mundus students and staff

ERASMUS+ HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education exchanges were the start of European cooperation in education. Higher education students can study or train in a company, and staff can teach or train abroad.

TOP 3 SENDING COUNTRIES (2014)
1. France
2. Germany
3. Spain

TOP 3 RECEIVING INSTITUTIONS (2014)
1. The University of Edinburgh
2. The University of Sheffield
3. University College London