

Erasmus+ 2021-2027

The new Erasmus+ programme as proposed by the Commission aims to reach up to 12 million participants. It will maintain a lifelong learning approach and will work towards the goals of the strategic framework for cooperation in education and training 2021-2030, the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027, the EU work plan for sport 2021-2024, and the implementation of a European Education Area by 2025. Among its flagship initiatives are the European University networks and the European Student Card. The European Parliament is expected to vote at second reading during its May plenary session on the agreed text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

Background

The [proposal](#) for a new regulation forms part of the [2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework](#). It is among the funding instruments that invest in people, social cohesion and values. Establishing a new regulation ensures the continuation and evolution of [Erasmus+](#), the European Union's programme dedicated to education, training, youth and sport. The new programme will maintain an integrated approach that covers lifelong learning in formal, non-formal and informal contexts.

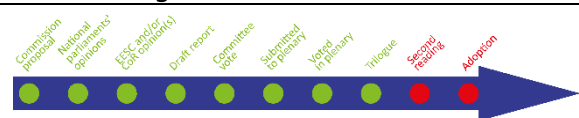
European Commission proposal

In May 2018, in response to [feedback](#) on the implementation of the 2014-2020 programme, the Commission adopted a [proposal for a new Erasmus+](#) with a number of actions to make it more inclusive. There will be more [learning mobility](#) opportunities for vocational education students, recent higher education and vocational education graduates, staff, and apprentices. The proposal introduces mobility for sports coaches and staff, school pupils and low-skilled adult learners. International learning mobility extends to vocational education and sport. A new initiative, [DiscoverEU](#) will make it possible for 18-year-olds to visit another Member State for the first time. The proposal mentions increased efforts towards simplification for small organisations and synergies with other EU programmes. Digital tools such as the [European Student Card](#) will make it easier for universities to handle larger numbers of mobile students. The proposed programme will also facilitate the emergence of bottom-up university networks across the EU, known as [European Universities](#), and the development of transnational platforms of [Centres of vocational excellence](#).

European Parliament position

Parliament's Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) adopted its report in February 2019, with Parliament adopting its first-reading position in March 2019. The final text resulting from [interinstitutional negotiations](#) was approved by [CULT](#) on 11 January 2021. Parliament [acknowledged](#) the extremely positive impact of Erasmus+, calling it an EU flagship policy. It initially asked to triple the budget and after Council had agreed on a financial envelope of nearly €24.6 billion, it continued to negotiate until it obtained an additional €1.7 billion (in constant 2018 prices). Parliament wanted to strengthen the school education dimension, and insisted on concrete measures to secure the inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities. Parliament had [suggested](#) the introduction of a European student eCard and emphasised the importance of fostering active citizenship and European identity through the programme. The [Council](#) adopted its first-reading position on 13 April 2021. CULT voted on 10 May 2021 to recommend adoption of the text, which now needs to be voted by Parliament at second reading.

Recommendation for second-reading: [2018/0191\(COD\)](#);
Committee responsible: CULT; Rapporteur: Milan Zver (EPP, Slovenia). For further information see our 'EU Legislation in progress' [briefing](#).



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