

Erasmus+ in the next MFF: Strengthening Learning Mobility

Key messages on the future of Erasmus+

October 2025

Summary

In July 2025, the European Commission presented its proposal for a future Erasmus+ regulation in the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). In view of the upcoming negotiations, it is essential to:

- ensure adequate **funding for learning mobility**;
- secure individual **learning mobility as a strategic core objective**;
- give **priority to nationally managed projects**;
- provide **targeted support to companies** for the organisation and implementation of mobility experiences abroad.

European mobility opportunities funded by Erasmus+ are of high relevance to employers. High-quality international learning experiences **strengthen skills** – including language skills, flexibility and autonomy. They are indispensable in a globalised world of work and make an important contribution to securing skilled labour.

Key Considerations

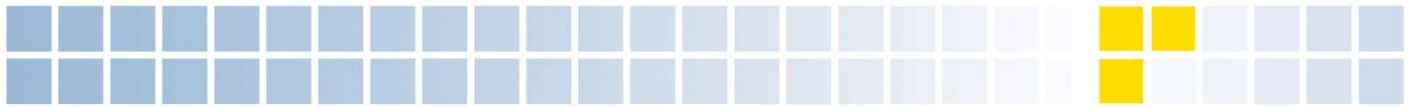
Individual **learning mobility must be at the heart of the programme** design so that Erasmus+ can reach its full potential. This should be specified in the corresponding Erasmus+ regulation. Individual learning mobility strengthens intercultural skills and prepares young people for international labour markets. It shapes personal development and motivates young people in their careers. In Vocational Education and Training (VET) in particular, learning mobility increases the attractiveness of apprenticeships.

Ensure adequate funding for learning mobility

In the next programme generation, **adequate funds** must be allocated to Erasmus+ and, in particular, to individual learning mobility. The overall budget must be based on the goals of the individual programme objectives and calculated realistically. Erasmus+ currently reaches 15% of young people in the EU and has a budget of €26.2 billion (programme period 2021-2027). If, as stated in the proposal, the aim is to provide an international “learning opportunity for all,” this would require a fivefold increase in the current budget, according to the [Draghi report](#). Given the political context in which the MFF negotiations are taking place, such an increase is not conceivable. The plans to increase the current budget from €26.2 billion to €40.8 billion represent a success for the programme.

Set minimum budgets for individual programme objectives

Binding minimum budgets are needed - especially for VET - in order to secure the strategic core objective of learning mobility financially. Individual learning mobility has been proven to



create added value – including for companies – but the European Commission's proposal does not provide for any minimum funding allocation for individual objectives and areas of education.

Give priority to nationally managed projects and grant them financial priority

The regulation must give priority to nationally managed projects and grant them financial priority. This is because they **operate closer to the needs of companies** and educational institutions. This prioritisation must also be reflected in the overall budget. Erasmus+ does not only fund individual stays abroad. Instead, the European Commission also uses the funds to finance its own skills initiatives (primarily for the implementation of the Union of Skills).

Provide targeted support to companies in organising stays abroad

Targeted support for companies **-especially SMEs -** is necessary so that even more companies can offer their trainees high-quality stays abroad in the future. In addition to low-threshold advisory services, this includes simplified application procedures (digital and user-friendly) and practical support during implementation.

For more information please contact:

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