



Erasmus+

Western Balkans National Erasmus+ Offices





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National Erasmus+ Offices

Who we are?

Focal point for:

- Applicants;
- Beneficiaries;
- HE stakeholders.

Implementer of the
E+ for:

- EU Commission;
- The EACEA;
- Partner countries.

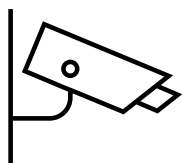
Support providers for:

- National authorities;
- H.E. institutions;
- Other stakeholders.

National Erasmus+ Offices

What we do?

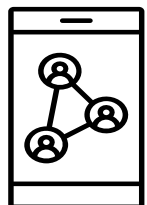
Monitoring



- Visits;
- Follow-up;
- Reporting.



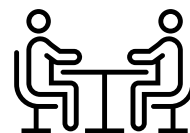
Dissemination



- Info days;
- Info meetings;
- Media;
- Info materials;
- Social media;
- Conferences;
- Seminars;



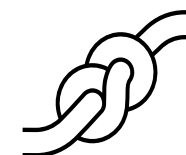
Mentoring



- Defining topics;
- Explaining rules;
- Workshop;
- Training



Liaising



- Academia;
- National Authorities;
- Relevant agencies;
- EUD;
- students Organizations;



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Impact of Erasmus+ in the WB region

Institutional impact:

Modernized
curricula

Inter and
multidisciplinary
approach

Improved
infrastructure

Upgrading
teaching
methodologies

Improved
Capacities of
academic staff
and students



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Impact of Erasmus+ in the WB region

Regional impact:

Quality of
HE system

Strengthening
the
collaboration
between WB
and EU
countries

Higher
employability
of graduates

Better
integration in
the EU

Enable the
sustainability of
partnerships
and initiatives



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Erasmus+ Albania: key challenges

Lack of links
between HEIs
and private
sector

Lack/ few
Curricula in
English

Reduced
involvement of
MASR in SP
implementation

Long
procedures in
allocations of
project fund



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Erasmus+ BiH: key challenges



HEA not a
member of
ENQA and
EQAR

HEI not much
represented in
E+projects

No modernized
procedure for
HEI/no
connection with
other
stakeholders

Insufficient
involvement of
students in
E+programm
and in the
reform process



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Erasmus+ Kosovo: key challenges



Non-compliance with the quality standards in higher education institutions

Lack of English study programmes

No funding methodology or financing formula for higher education institutions

Limited capacities for implementation of joint doctoral programmes



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Erasmus+ Montenegro: key challenges



Accreditation of
study programmes
and LLL
programmes

Developing study
programmes in
English language

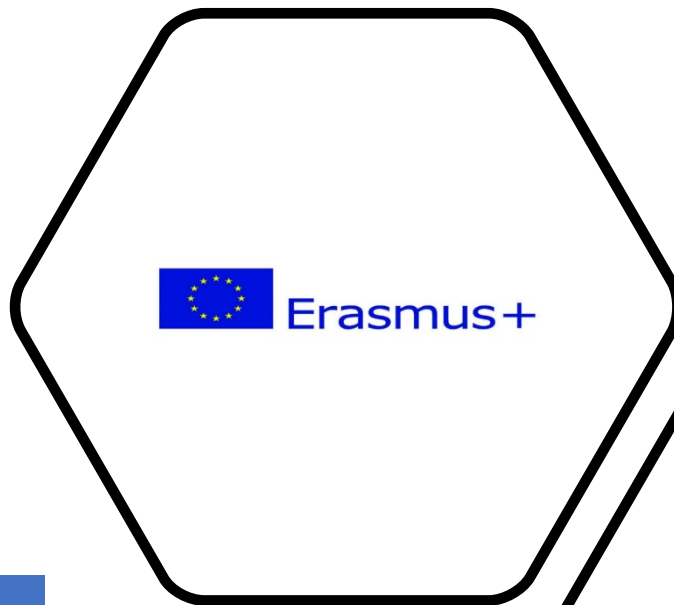
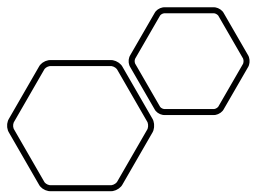
Lack of
participation of
relevant ministries
and national
authorities in
implementing
projects



National and regional priorities

Strategies on development of higher education and laws on higher education in several cases highlight the importance of EU programmes in higher education and foresee the establishment of respective agencies, as is the case with Montenegrin law on Higher Education. Other countries have as well-made amendments of their respective Laws on Higher Education in order to enhance the implementation of EU programmes and created strategies for development of higher education.

1. The strategies/reforms in Albania are oriented by the priorities set up in the “National Plan for European integration 2014 – 2020.
2. In Bosnia, the key document is the Decision on Adoption of Priorities for Higher Education Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Period 2016-2026.
3. In Kosovo: <https://masht.rks-gov.net/en/strategjite>,



Do you have
any questions?



**Thank you
for
your attention!**

