DISCOVER
THE BALTIC STATES FOR STUDIES

ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
Dear reader,

The three Baltic countries Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are rather small countries and not too many people know about them. Thus, we are pretty sure we can surprise you in a really positive way. We welcome all the eager students, who are interested in the degree programmes and shorter courses, or would maybe like to visit an enlightening summer school with the combination of brilliant academics and fabulous cultural programmes.

The Baltic higher education institutions participate actively in different European educational programmes, including the EU education and training flagship programme Erasmus. There are several national and European support schemes available for international students.

The Baltic region has a long tradition of providing high-quality education. For young people it is a vibrant and international environment with the possibility to make use of the latest developments in different study fields which makes the region an attractive place for living and studying.

Of course, a student’s life is more than just studying. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania being also EU Member States offer good value for money with its relatively low tuition and living costs for recognised quality education. After the classes young people can wander around in the medieval streets of the towns, attend a concert, enjoy a lively night-life in modern clubs and bars or escape into the riches of preserved nature – endless forests, picturesque lakes, long beaches of white sand, tranquillity of country roads.

We have a common history and much in common in culture, nature and mentality, and we share our common Baltic sea, at the shores of which we have been living for several thousand years. And yet, we have many interesting things that differ from one country to the other.

Come and see, and find out by yourselves! We hope you find the information in this brochure helpful. We hope you find your way to the Baltics!

Yours sincerely,

Anne Hütt, Director of Estonian Centre for Educational Programmes Foundation Archimedes

Dita Traidās, Director of State Education Development Agency, Latvia

Daiva Šutinytė, Director of Education Exchanges Support Foundation, Lithuania
The Baltic States became sovereign nations in the aftermath of World War I for the first time since the 13th century (Estonia and Latvia) and the 18th century (Lithuania). They declared independence in 1918 and were recognised as independent countries in 1920.

Independence was relatively short-lived, however. In June 1940, following the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact of 1939, the Soviet Union occupied the whole territory of the Baltic States, and installed new, pro-Soviet governments in all three countries.

The annexation of the Baltic States lasted from 1944 [re-occupation by the Soviets after the Nazi German invasion] till 1990.

The three Baltic nations re-declared their independence in 1990. Each of the three countries has declared itself to be the restoration of the sovereign nations which existed already in 1918-1940.

Politics
After the Baltic States had restored independence, integration with Western Europe was chosen as the main strategic goal. Membership of NATO was achieved on March 29, 2004, and accession to the EU took place on May 1, 2004. Furthermore, on December 21, 2007, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania entered the Schengen zone.

All three Baltic States are parliamentary democracies, which have unicameral parliaments elected by popular vote. In Latvia and Estonia, President is elected by parliament while Lithuania has a semi-presidential system and the President is elected by popular vote.
Location
The Baltic States are situated on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, bordering Russia (Estonia and Latvia) and Byelorussia (Latvia and Lithuania) in the east, Poland and the Kaliningrad region of Russia (Lithuania) in the south. The landscape of the countries is marked by lowland plains and rolling hills, with thousands of rivers and lakes. Most of the countryside is less than 100 metres above sea level.

Climate
The climate of all three countries can be described as transitional between maritime and continental. Summers are pleasantly mild, whereas not every winter offers an abundance of snow. Average temperature in July is +22°C, in January –5°C.

Languages
The languages of the Baltic nations belong to two distinct language families. The Latvian and Lithuanian languages make up the group of the Baltic languages which belongs to the Indo-European language family. The Estonian language is not an Indo-European language and instead belongs to the Baltic-Finnic subgroup of the Finno-Ugric languages, sharing close ethnic and historical ties with the Finnish language and people.

Local time
Local time is the Eastern European Time (GMT +2 hours, e.g. Helsinki, Budapest and Athens).

Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tallinn</th>
<th>Riga</th>
<th>Vilnius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (2009)</td>
<td>1,340,341</td>
<td>2,254,653</td>
<td>3,349,872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>45,227 km²</td>
<td>64,589 km²</td>
<td>65,300 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calling code</td>
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<td>+370</td>
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<td>Internet domain</td>
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<td>.lv</td>
<td>.lt</td>
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<td>Currency</td>
<td>Estonian kroon</td>
<td>Latvian lat</td>
<td>Lithuanian litas</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (2008)</td>
<td>€11,987</td>
<td>€10,119</td>
<td>€9,590</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDI* (2007)</td>
<td>0.883</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.870</td>
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</table>

* Human Development Index
Higher Education in Estonia

Higher Education in Estonia

Higher Education in Estonia

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Higher Education in Estonia
1. Higher education

The Estonian higher education system consists of academic and professional higher education. Higher education is provided mainly by universities and professional institutions of higher education. Recent trends in higher education implemented in accordance with the objective to create a European higher education area, have lead to the adoption of a higher education system based on two main cycles - undergraduate and graduate studies.

1.1. Academic higher education

The academic branch of Estonian higher education has two cycles, following the bachelor-master model. Bachelor’s level studies form the first cycle, and master’s level studies the second. In some specialties the study programmes have been integrated into a single long cycle.

The purpose of the bachelor’s level studies of the two-cycle structure of higher education is to increase students’ level of general education, their acquired basic knowledge and skills in the specialty necessary for master’s level studies and for commencing work. The nominal length of bachelor’s studies is usually 3 years, and the capacity of studies is 180 credits in the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System – ECTS. In exceptional cases the nominal length of bachelor’s-level studies reaches four years (240 ECTS credits). After graduation from bachelor’s-level programmes, the bachelor’s degree bakalaureusekraad, is awarded.

After graduation from bachelor’s-level programmes, students can continue in the second cycle leading to the Master’s degree magistrikraad. Master’s level studies are the studies of the second cycle of higher education in the course of which, knowledge and skills in the specialty are acquired, preparing a student for independent work after graduation. The main purpose of master’s level studies is to educate a specialist with thorough professional knowledge. Master’s level studies in universities are continued studies after bachelor’s level studies, and a bachelor’s degree or equivalent level of qualification is a prerequisite for admission. Persons who hold a professional higher education diploma can also commence master’s programmes in a university under the conditions and pursuant to the procedure established by the university. The nominal length of master’s level studies is 1 – 2 years and the volume of the studies is 60 – 120 ECTS credits, but together with bachelor’s level studies not less than five years (300 ECTS credits).

In addition to the two-cycle general structure, the study programmes of medicine, dentistry, pharmaceutical, veterinary, architectural and civil engineering training are single long-cycle studies with a nominal length of 5 – 6 years and a capacity of 300 – 360 ECTS credits. Such single long-cycle studies are called integrated bachelor-master studies based
on an integrated study programme that contains both basic studies and deep specialisation. The completion of studies provides qualifications that correspond to a master’s level degree.

Existing legislation establishes that the master’s level qualification is a prerequisite for the commencement of doctoral studies. The nominal length of doctoral studies is 3–4 years after which the postgraduate research degree (doktorikraad) is conferred.

1.2. Professional higher education

Professional higher education institutions and a small number of vocational education institutions offer non-academic first cycle higher education, rakenduskõrgharidus, or professional higher education, aimed at providing skills and knowledge required to work in a certain profession or continue one’s studies at the master’s level. Depending on the subject area, the nominal length of first cycle professional higher education studies is 3–4 years, and the volume of studies is 180 – 240 ECTS credits. Persons who have completed professional higher education studies are awarded a diploma called a rakenduskõrgharidusõppe diplom. A diploma of professional higher education corresponds to a bakalaureusekraad awarded by universities, and graduates are entitled to continue studies towards the magistri-kraad on conditions laid down by the university council.

2. Organization Of studies

2.1. Academic calendar

The academic year at institutions of higher education is divided into two semesters: autumn and spring. The autumn semester usually runs from the last week of August to December, with examinations in January. The spring semester lasts from the end of January or the beginning of February to the end of May, but exams can be taken until the middle of June. As a general rule a semester contains 20 weeks of lectures, seminars, practical training, independent work and an examination period. Institutions of higher education operate five days a week for full-time studies.

2.2. Admission procedures

International students seeking a degree from an institution of higher education in Estonia must usually apply for admission on the same terms as Estonian students. There are general and specific requirements for admission to institutions of higher education. The general requirements are binding on all institutions of higher education and concern all study programmes.

Admission to the study programmes is administered by the institution of higher education, and candidates apply directly to the institution of their choice. It is wise to contact the respective institution well before commencing one’s studies, in order to obtain detailed information on application procedures, accommodation possibilities and other important facts.
General requirements

Undergraduate students – applicants wishing to pursue first cycle higher education studies are required to have completed their secondary or equivalent level education. International applicants must be eligible for higher education in their own country. In a country where the certificate of completion of secondary school is in itself sufficient for admission to higher education, additional qualifying examinations may also be required for admission to institutions of higher education in Estonia.

Graduate and postgraduate students – applicants wishing to pursue master’s level studies are required to have completed the first cycle of higher education, and those wishing to pursue doctoral studies must have completed master’s level studies.

Exchange students – student exchanges take place on the basis of bilateral agreements between partner institutions. There are also different exchange programmes to facilitate student mobility. Further information on conditions and procedures for application is available at the student’s home university.

Visiting students – visiting students are international students who plan to study at the host institution for up to one year at either the graduate or postgraduate level. Further information on conditions and procedures for application is available at the student’s home university and/or at the prospective host university.

Specific requirements

Specific requirements depend on the requirements of the institution of higher education and on the specialisation. Specific requirements may include entrance examinations, an interview or minimum marks on the secondary-level school-leaving certificate. All prospective international students should contact the International Relations Office or another appropriate office of the higher education institution of their choice for more detailed information before mailing their application materials. Exchange students and visiting students should also contact the appropriate office at their home university.

Language requirements

All the applicants need to provide proof of the proficiency in the language of a respective study programme. Most of the international students apply for the programmes taught in English, but there are also those, who prefer to study in Estonian or Russian languages. The documented proof of proficiency is not required from native-speakers or from the applicants who have completed their previous education in a respective language. In most cases results of internationally accepted foreign language tests are accepted. Some institutions carry out their own language tests and/or interviews. Many universities offer language courses for international students as a pre-study possibility or as part of the study programme.
2.3. Tuition fees

Study costs may include application fees, tuition fees directly covering the course or programme offered and the purchase of textbooks and other study materials. Since universities reserve the right to revise fees, study costs may differ from one university to another. In addition to study costs, students should also take into account living expenses. Therefore the most reliable source of information on tuition fees is the higher education institution in which a student is interested. Generally the fees vary from 1280 EUR (20 000 EEK) to 5100 EUR (80 000 EEK) per year for English taught programmes. Some of the more expensive specialities are medicine, law, business administration and social sciences. Some higher education institutions may differentiate tuition fees for students from EU and from outside EU.

Citizens of EU member states are eligible to apply for the state-commissioned places on undergraduate and graduate level together with the applicants possessing a diploma from an Estonian educational institution to the programmes taught in Estonian language. A number of state-commissioned places is available for all the doctoral students.

2.4. Assessment and grading system

Credit system

Till 31 August 2009 a system of Estonian Credit points was in force (one AP corresponded 1,5 ECTS). Since academic year 2009/2010 the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System is fully implemented as a national credit system. The Estonian acronym for the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System is EAP (Euroopa Ainepuntsüsteemi ainepunkt). One ECTS credit corresponds to 26 hours of study by a student – amounting to 1,560 hours or 60 ECTS credits for an academic year.
Oral examinations are sometimes also organised in such a manner that a small group of students may answer questions at the same time. In a written examination, a group of students receive one or several questions related to the subject area that must be thoroughly answered. There may also be written tests that include questions with multiple answers, and the students must select the right answer from the given list. A written examination usually takes from one to two hours. The results of an examination and preliminary examination are given in the form of marks or numbers (5 – 0), the principles of grading assessment, while other have opted for letters (A – F) in assessment. Some institutions use letters (A – F) in assessment, while other have opted for numbers (5 – 0), the principles of grading are still similar regardless of which of these is used. With grades A/5, B/4, C/3, D/2 and E/1, an examination is considered passed, whereas with grade F an examination is not considered passed. The grades with which an examination is considered passed begin from 51% of the acquired volume of the subject, and the distribution of grades between the students who pass the examination is not determined.

Grading

According to government regulation, all Estonian institutions of higher education use a standardised 6-point scale of grades based on the percentage of acquired knowledge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage of expected knowledge and skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 or A</td>
<td>suurepärane/excellent</td>
<td>91 – 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or B</td>
<td>väga hea/very good</td>
<td>81 – 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or C</td>
<td>hea/good</td>
<td>71 – 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or D</td>
<td>rahuldav/satisfactory</td>
<td>61 – 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or E</td>
<td>kasin/sufficient</td>
<td>51 – 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 or F</td>
<td>puudulik/insufficient</td>
<td>0 – 50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some institutions use letters (A – F) in assessment, while other have opted for numbers (5 – 0), the principles of grading are still similar regardless of which of these is used. With grades A/5, B/4, C/3, D/2 and E/1, an examination is considered passed, whereas with grade F an examination is not considered passed. The grades with which an examination is considered passed begin from 51% of the acquired volume of the subject, and the distribution of grades between the students who pass the examination is not determined.
Before making the final decision on what university or study programme to choose, it is important to check whether the institution of higher education and the selected study programme is officially recognised in Estonia. Pursuant to the laws of Estonia, accreditation is not compulsory; it is, however, the only possibility for an institution of higher education to acquire the right to issue officially recognised documents certifying higher education. Recognition by the Republic of Estonia is the basic requirement for the recognition of studies in the student’s home country. Information about the accreditation of higher education institutions and their programmes can be found on the databases of Estonian higher education institutions (Õppekavade andmebaas) on the web site of the Estonian Accreditation Centre.

Students wishing to continue their studies in Estonia on the basis of a foreign academic certificate, diploma or
degree must apply directly to the higher education institution or ENIC/NARIC Centre in Estonia for admission, as well as for recognition of their periods of study.

The Estonian ENIC/NARIC belongs to the Council of Europe and UNESCO ENIC (European Network of National Information Centres on Academic Recognition and Mobility) network, and is a member of the European Commission NARIC (National Academic Recognition Information Centres) network. The main activities of the Centre in Estonia are the evaluation of foreign educational qualifications (certificates, diplomas, degrees etc.), and the provision of information on education systems and recognition. Foreign students who have been awarded a degree by an Estonian education institution but wish to continue studies or start working in either their home or another foreign country must approach the appropriate authority in that country in order to evaluate the equivalence of the Estonian credential in a particular education system.

Students studying in Estonia in the framework of the Erasmus programme do not have to check upon the study programmes offered in their host institution, as only institutions with accredited study programmes are eligible to participate in the Erasmus programme. To facilitate the comparability and recognition of acquired credits and grades, students are advised to complete a Learning Agreement to be signed by them and the home and host institutions. The Learning Agreement is an informal contract that indicates precisely what modules and courses a student would be studying. At the end of the study period abroad, the host university shall provide both the exchange student and the sending university a transcript reporting the results obtained in the agreed programme of study.

Estonian Accreditation Centre
http://www.ekak.archimedes.ee/

Estonian ENIC/NARIC Centre
http://www.archimedes.ee/enic/
As of 2008, a similar grant for doctoral students coming from third countries can be applied for through the Archimedes Foundation, although it must be emphasised that application must be made by the institution and not the individual student.

Descendants of Estonians living abroad may apply for a student scholarship of the compatriots program. Compatriots’ scholarships cover tuition fees, health insurance, the cost of a residence permit and an allowance for living and travel. Only students wishing to pursue their studies at the bachelor’s or master’s level can benefit from the support offered under this scheme, however.

Hundreds of exchange student study in Estonia with the support of an Erasmus or Erasmus Mundus student grant. In

3. Scholarships/grants

New scholarships for international students have been envisaged for the coming years, and it would be worthwhile consulting our www.studyinestonia.ee portal for the latest news. Most of the scholarships are available for outstanding graduate and postgraduate students. Thus, some institutions provide scholarships also for the undergraduate students.

Citizens of EU member states accepted to the state-commissioned student places (mostly Estonian taught study programmes) do not have to pay tuition fees and are eligible to receive national grants awarded on the basis of academic performance.
the framework of these European Union programmes, one can study abroad only as an exchange student. The amount of the scholarship varies considerably, depending mainly on the length of study and the student’s home institution or country. There are currently 24 institutions of higher education in Estonia that participate in the Erasmus European Community action programme [see pp. 29–31]. Every participating higher education institution has its own Erasmus co-ordinator who provides academic information for prospective Erasmus exchange students.

Almost all the universities offering international degree programmes have scholarship schemes for outstanding applicants and continuing students. More information can be obtained at the international office of the respective institution of higher education.

**Study in Estonia portal:**
http://www.studyinestonia.ee

**Archimedes Foundation:**
http://www.archimedes.ee

**European Commission educational programmes:**
http://ec.europa.eu/education/index_en.html

**Study loans** - All the full-time degree students coming from EU countries are able to apply for a study loan. The loan will be granted after the student has been officially enrolled to the institution of higher education. More details can be obtained from the banks offering the loans.
### State professional higher education institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonian National Defence College t</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ksk.edu.ee">www.ksk.edu.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaitseväe Ühendatud Õppeasutused</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonian Maritime Academy (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.emara.ee">www.emara.ee</a></td>
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<td>Eesti Mereakademia</td>
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<td>Lääne-Viru College (EUC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lääne-Viru Rakenduskõrgkool</td>
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<td>Estonian Public Service Academy (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sisekaitse.ee">www.sisekaitse.ee</a></td>
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<td>Tallinn College of Engineering (EUC)</td>
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<td>Tallinn Health Care College (EUC)</td>
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<td>Tallinna Tervishoia Kõrgkool</td>
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<td>Tallinn Pedagogical College (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tps.ee">www.tps.ee</a></td>
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<td>Tallinna Pedagoogiline Seminar</td>
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<td>Tallinn School of Economics (EUC)</td>
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<td>Tallinna Majanduskool</td>
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<td>Tartu Art College (EUC)</td>
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<td>Tartu Kõrgem Kunstikool</td>
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<td>Estonian Aviation Academy (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.eava.ee">www.eava.ee</a></td>
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<td>Eesti Lennusakadeemia</td>
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<td>Tartu Health Care College (EUC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tartu Tervishoia Kõrgkool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Võru County Vocational Training Centre (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vkhk.ee">www.vkhk.ee</a></td>
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<td>Võrumaa Kutsehariduskeskus</td>
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### Private professional institutions of higher education

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<tr>
<td>Estonian Information Technology College (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.itcollege.ee">www.itcollege.ee</a></td>
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<td>Eesti Infotehnoloogia Kõlledž</td>
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<td>Mainor Business School (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mk.ee">www.mk.ee</a></td>
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<td>Mainori Kõrgkool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallinn College of Business Administration (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tcc.ee">www.tcc.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallinna Ärijuhtimise Kõlledž</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eesti Ameerika Ariakademia</td>
<td><a href="http://www.eabc.ee">www.eabc.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonian-American Business Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltic Methodist Theological Seminary</td>
<td><a href="http://www.emkts.ee">www.emkts.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eesti Metodisti Kiriku Teoloogiline Seminar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tartu Academy of Theology</td>
<td><a href="http://www.teoloogia.ee">www.teoloogia.ee</a></td>
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<td>Tartu Teoloogia Akadeemia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theological Seminar</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kus.tartu.ee">www.kus.tartu.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>EESTL Kõrgem Usuteaduslik Seminar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Economics and Management ECOMEN (EUC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.smjinstituut.ee">www.smjinstituut.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Majanduse ja Juhtimise Instituut ECOMEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Science College Arvutikõlledž</td>
<td><a href="http://www.iati.ee">www.iati.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arvutikõlledž</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher School I Studium</td>
<td><a href="http://www.istudium.ee">www.istudium.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kõrgkool I Studium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of the Humanities and Social Sciences</td>
<td><a href="http://www.shi.ee">www.shi.ee</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sotsiaal-Humanitaarinstituut</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5. Useful links

**Studying in Estonia**

Study in Estonia portal:  
http://www.studyinestonia.ee  
Estonian Ministry of Education and Research:  
http://www.hm.ee/  
Archimedes Foundation:  
http://www.archimedes.ee  
European Commission educational programmes:  
http://ec.europa.eu/education/index_en.html  
Estonian ENIC/NARIC Centre:  
http://www.archimedes.ee/enic/  
Estonian Accreditation Centre:  
http://www.ekak.archimedes.ee/

**Student life**

Federation of Estonian Student Unions:  
http://www.eyl.ee/  
Erasmus Student Network:  
http://www.esn.ee/  
AIESEC Estonia:  
http://www.aiesec.org/estonia  
Estonian ISIC web site:  
http://www.isic.ee/

**Living in Estonia**

Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
http://www.vm.ee  
Citizenship and Migration Board:  
http://www.mig.ee  
Estonian Tourist Board  
1. Higher education System

Latvian higher education system has successfully embraced the three cycle system – Bachelor (undergraduate), Master (graduate) and Doctoral studies – in accordance with the Bologna process. However, in some study fields such as medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary medicine, long studies involving qualification or residency periods are still provided.

Higher education is provided as academic and professional programmes in two types of institutions: non-university (up to Masters’s degree) and university (up to Doctoral degree). Most higher education institutions run both academic and professional programmes. Short-cycle professional higher education programmes are offered by colleges. The qualification obtained after completing any of the long study programmes (e.g. medicine) is equated to Master’s degree, according to Latvian legislation.

Academic education programmes in Latvia last three or four years for Bachelor’s academic degree, one or two years – for Master’s academic degree; scientific activities last three or four years for Doctoral scientific degree. Bachelor’s degree gives access to Master studies and Master’s degree or its equivalent – to Doctoral programmes. Professional higher education is divided into first level (college programmes) and second level professional higher education. First level programmes are mainly aimed at preparing specialists for the labour market. These short-cycle programmes last two or three years.

Second level professional higher education programmes lead to highest professional qualifications (this level ensures planning and research skills in the respective branch) and professional Bachelor’s or Master’s degrees. These programmes last at least four years.
2. Organization of studies

2.1. Academic Calendar

Although the organization of academic year depends on each institution, it is usually divided into two semesters altogether comprising ten months (40 weeks) of lectures, seminars and practical work, starting in the beginning of September and ending at the end of June. January and June are devoted to taking semesters’ examinations. Recently, another system of examination has been introduced by some institutions that when a course (subject) does not last till the end of semester the examination is held shortly after the course is completed, even in the middle of a semester. There are Christmas and Easter holidays for students during the year. The summer break lasts at least 8 weeks. In some universities students also have to undergo practical training in the form of an internship during the summer.

Semester Examinations

Examination sessions take place at the end of each semester (i.e. in January/February and June-July). Students are usually given 3–5 days to prepare for each examination.

Students are individually tested in each subject, and the total number of examinations in a semester usually ranges between four and six. Candidates who fail in a course (semester) examination may be allowed to repeat it in the same session or later, depending on the institution. In principle, an examination cannot be repeated more than twice. If the student fails, s/he has to repeat the study course. Some institutions allow their students to continue the studies even if they have failed in one or two subjects. However, the student must pass the examination before the beginning of the next academic year.

Final Examinations

Final exams are usually arranged as joint examinations covering several subjects relevant to the main field of study.
2.2. Admissions procedure

All higher education institutions require an [upper] secondary education leaving certificate. Students from Latvia are enrolled on the basis of the results of centralised examinations which are passed at secondary school leaving. However, higher education institutions may still organise one or several additional entrance examinations or aptitude tests with an emphasis on subjects pertinent to the chosen programme. The standards required to pass entrance examinations are aligned with secondary education standards. Admission to study programmes is organized according to the principle of competition. International students are required to present a secondary school leaving certificate and are advised to contact the chosen institution duly to be well informed about all the other requirements and procedures.

2.3. Tuition fees

The government sets the number of places financed from the state budget in Latvian public sector higher education institutions according to the State Procurement in the respective academic year. Students from EU countries are eligible for state-funded places on the same terms as national students. Each higher education institution may set a tuition fee for the rest of study places. The amount of tuition fees varies considerably in different study areas, types of programmes and institutions, and in academic year 2009/10 ranged from around one to several thousand EUR per study year in both state and private sector institutions. However, in accordance with the Regulations on Compulsory Provisions to be Included in the Study Agreement the fee for the programme in total shall be specified in the agreement thus preventing the possible increase of the fee during studies. Tuition fees in institutions located in the capital Riga are significantly higher than in the respective study programmes offered by institutions in smaller towns.

Students themselves or other legal or natural persons pay tuition fees if the place is not financed from the state budget. On the average, 75% of students pay for their studies.

All paying students, including foreigners, pay for their education in accordance with an agreement concluded with the respective institution. In cases when foreign citizens study in Latvia under an exchange programme and an equivalent number of Latvian students study abroad, the foreigners’ studies in Latvia are financed from budget resources of the Republic of Latvia allocated to the respective institution of higher education. The tuition fee for the citizens of European Union countries is determined and covered according to the same procedure as for the citizens and permanent residents of the Republic of Latvia.

Recently, higher education institutions have started to implement the so-called rotation principle. Rotation is a possibility to transfer from a tuition fee paid place to a study place financed from the state budget, and is held as annual competition. Usually students with higher marks get the right to study in a state-financed place. Each institution develops its own regulations concerning rotation.

Registration fee is stipulated by all higher education institutions, its amount depends on the institution and varies from 5 to 20 lats (LVL) [extra payment may be required if a person submits documents for several programmes].

2.4. Assessment and grading system

Examinations are written or oral. In some fields, e.g. medicine, practical examinations are held. Students are examined by a single examiner or by an
2.4. Assessment and grading system

Examinations can be written or oral. In some fields, such as medicine, practical examinations are important. Students are examined by a single examiner or by an examination board. If the student successfully passes all examinations in the examination session, he/she is allowed to continue the studies in the following semester. Final examinations are conducted by an examination board chaired by an academic or a professional from outside the institution. In some cases, especially if the programme prepares the student for work in a regulated profession, final examinations may be arranged as State Examinations.

The capacity of studies is measured in credit points (credits). Latvian credit point is defined as a full-time weekly study load comprising 40 academic hours of which up to 50% are expected to be contact hours. An academic hour is a unit of study time lasting 45 minutes. The nominal study year comprises 40 credits. Latvian credit point system is compatible with ECTS and is used for both accumulation and transfer since its implementation. The number of corresponding ECTS credits may be estimated by multiplying the number of Latvian credit points by a factor of 1.5.

Full-time studies correspond to 40 credit points in an academic year and at least 40 academic hours a week.

Latvian higher education system uses a ten-point grading scale, where 10 is the maximum grade and 4 is the lowest passing grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Approx. ECTS grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Izcili (Outstanding)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Teicami (Excellent)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ļoti labi (Very good)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Labi (Good)</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gandrīz labi (Almost good)</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Viduvēji (Satisfactory)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gandrīz viduvēji (Almost satisfactory)</td>
<td>E/FX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>Negatīvs vērtējums (Unsatisfactory)</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“Pass” and “Not pass” are used for assessing tests and internship.*

2.5. Recognition of Foreign Degrees and Diplomas

On the basis of data provided by the European Commission’s diploma recognition network ENIC/NARIC, the Academic Information Centre of Latvia determines whether a certificate/diploma or an academic degree awarded in a foreign country can be equated to a document of education or an academic degree in Latvia.

In case the document assessed does not correspond to the standards of the certificates/diplomas or academic degrees awarded in Latvia, the assessment report states additional requirements to be met to achieve the required compliance. On the basis of assessment report, the higher education institution to which the student has applied may take a decision on enrolment.

Information on recognition procedures is provided by the Academic Information Centre. Address: Brivibas 33, 4th floor, Riga, phone: +371 67225155; http://www.aic.lv

2.6. Language of tuition

Studies in higher education institutions are mainly offered and held in the Latvian language. There are three cases, when it is, however, possible to use foreign languages [the first two refer to the use of official languages of the European Union, and the last one, to any foreign language]:

- in study programmes acquired by foreign students in Latvia, and study programmes implemented within the scope of co-operation provided for European
Union programmes and international agreements;
• it is rather common to invite a guest lecturer from a cooperation university of another country to deliver a lecture, or to offer several courses in foreign language taught by local teaching staff. In such a case, it may not exceed one-fifth of the credit point amount of a study programme (in this part final and state examinations, as well as the writing of qualification, bachelor and masters thesis may not be included);
• in study programmes where implementation in foreign languages is necessary for the achievement of their aims, for example for language and cultural studies or language programmes.

It is recommended to contact your chosen higher education institution directly for further information.

3. Scholarships/grants and other types of support

Students are provided financial support in the form of scholarships, grants and loans as well as indirectly by discount of travelling costs in public transport.

Studies for visiting students in Latvia are regulated according to the agreements (bilateral, exchange etc.). Several institutions offer grant competitions for outstanding students. It is advised to contact the respective institution on possibilities to apply for scholarships/grants.

International students are entitled to receive a loan for covering living expenses. A monthly scholarship for personal expenses based on examination grades is available for students financed from the state budget.

Dormitories are available close to the chosen higher education institution for students whose actual place of residence is too far to travel.

Scholarships for two summer schools are available for international students in Vidzeme University College and Riga Technical University.

More information on scholarships in Latvia for the current academic year is available at http://izm.izm.gov.lv/ministry/4885.html

In Latvia, 40 universities and colleges participate in Erasmus programme.

More information about Erasmus in Latvia: http://www.viaa.gov.lv

4. Higher education institutions*
* All higher education institutions listed below participate in LLP/Erasmus programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daugavpils University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.du.lv">www.du.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Latvia</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lu.lv">www.lu.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riga Technical University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rtu.lv">www.rtu.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA School of Business and Finance</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ba.lv">www.ba.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian Maritime Academy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.latja.lv">www.latja.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian Academy of Art</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lma.lv">www.lma.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia University of Agriculture</td>
<td><a href="http://www.llu.lv">www.llu.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian Academy of Culture</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lka.edu.lv">www.lka.edu.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riga Stradiņš University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rsu.lv">www.rsu.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liepaja University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lieppa.lv">www.lieppa.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian Academy of Culture</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tka.edu.lv">www.tka.edu.lv</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latvian Academy of Sports Education
Latvijas Sporta pedagoģijas akadēmija
www.lspa.lv

Stockholm School of Economics in Riga
Rigas Ekonomikas augstskola
www.sseriga.edu.lv

Riga Teacher Training and Educational Management Academy
Rigas Pedagoģijas un izglītības vadības augstskola
www.rpiva.lv

Vidzeme University College
Vidzemes augstskola
www.va.lv

School of Business Administration “Turība”
Biznesa augstskola “Turība”
www.turiba.lv

University College of Economics and Culture
Ekonomikas un Kultūras augstskola
www.eka.edu.lv

Latvian Christian Academy
Latvijas Kristīgas akadēmija
www.kra.lv

Riga International School of Economics and Business Administration
Rigas Starptautiskā ekonomikas un biznesa administrācijas augstskola
www.rsebaa.lv

Rezekne Higher Education Institution
Rezeknes Augstskola
www.ru.lv

Riga Graduate School of Law
Rīgas Juridiskā augstskola
www.rgsl.edu.lv

Ventspils University College
Ventspils Augstskola
www.venta.lv

Baltic International Academy
Baltijas Starptautiskā akadēmija
www.bsa.edu.lv

Graduate School of Information Systems
Informācijas sistēmu menedžmenta augstskola
www.isma.lv

Higher School of Psychology
Psiholoģijas augstskola
www.psy.lv

Higher School of Social Work and Social Pedagogics “Attistība”
Sociālā darba un sociālās pedagoģijas augstskola “Attistība”
www.attistiba.lv

Transport and Telecommunication Institute
Transporta un sakaru institūts
www.tsi.lv

International Higher school of Practical Psychology
Starptautiska praktiskas psiholoģijas augstskola
www.sppa.lv

Latvia Business college
Latvijas Biznessa koledzē
www.biznesakoledza.lv

Liepāja medical College
Liepājas Medicīnas koledze
www.lmk.edu.lv

Riga Building College
Rigas Čeļniecības koledze
www.rck.lv

Riga Business College
Rigas Uzņēmējdarbības koledze
www.ruk.lv

Alberts College
Alberta koledzē
www.alberta-koledza.lv

Daugavpils Medical College
Daugavpils Medicīnas koledze
www.medkol.lv

Latvia Culture college
Latvijas Kultūras koledze
www.kulturaskoledza.lv

P. Stradiņš Health and Social Care College
P. Stradiņas Veselības un sociālās aprūpes koledze
www.psk.lv

Riga Medical College
Rigas Medicīnas koledze
www.rmkoledza.lv
5. Useful links

**Latvia on the Web**
Welcome to Latvia
www.lv

**The Latvian Institute**
www.li.lv

**Riga in Your Pocket**
www.inyourpocket.com/latvia/en/

**Riga Municipality**
www.riga.lv

**Countryside Traveller**
www.celotajs.lv

**Ministry of Education and Science**
www.izm.gov.lv

**State Education Development Agency**
www.viaa.gov.lv

**List of higher education institutions**

Academic Information Centre (responsible for validating foreign diplomas in Latvia)
www.aic.lv

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs directory of Embassies:**

**Student Union**
Each higher education institution has its own student union that organizes seminars, competitions, festivals, concerts, job markets, and parties. Almost every University has an active student club.
The Latvian Student Union can be found at:
Baznīcas iela 5–20, Riga, LV-1050
phone: +371 67034673
e-mail: lsa@lsa.lv
www.lsa.lv; www.studentnet.lv

**Online business directory:**
www.1188.lv
1. Higher Education System

There are two types of higher education institutions in Lithuania: universities and colleges. The Lithuanian higher education institutions are either state or non-state. Non-state higher education institutions can pursue their activities according to a licence issued by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. Higher education can only be acquired in higher education institutions.

Non-university studies are undergraduate (professional Bachelor), one-cycle, aimed at acquiring professional Bachelor’s degree and / or the professional qualification, testified by the professional Bachelor diploma or higher education diploma. University studies are organised in three cycles: first cycle – undergraduate (Bachelor), second cycle – graduate (Master’s or specialised professional) and third cycle – postgraduate (doctoral, residency or postgraduate art). Integrated studies are aimed at acquiring qualification of the second cycle, when studies of the first and second cycles are combined in succession.

Upon the completion of undergraduate university studies, Bachelor diploma is awarded, testifying Bachelor’s degree or Bachelor’s degree and professional qualification.

Upon the completion of integrated studies, the Master’s qualification or Master’s qualification and professional qualification, testified by Master’s diploma, is acquired. Sometimes only professional qualification is awarded testified by the higher education diploma.

Upon the completion of graduate Master’s studies, Master’s diploma is awarded, testifying Master’s qualification or Master’s and professional qualification.

Specialised professional second cycle studies are aimed at acquiring professional qualification in a specific field, testified by the higher education diploma.

Postgraduate art studies are the third cycle studies designed for the training of higher education institution art teachers and specialisation of artists.

Residency is in the third cycle studies designed exclusively for training of specialists in the specific study fields (Medicine, Odontology and Veterinary Medicine) in order to follow their individually chosen careers.

Lithuania uses its national credit system based on student workload with an average of 1,600 working hours per academic year. One credit corresponds to 40 hours of student work (in classes, laboratories, independent work etc.), or to one working week.

There are two modes of studies: continuous studies and extended studies.
2. Organisation of Studies

2.1. Academic calendar
The academic year is divided into two semesters: autumn (beginning in September) and spring (beginning in February). Each semester usually covers 20 weeks. The last 4 weeks are allotted to examination sessions.

Holidays: Christmas holidays from 25 December till the beginning of January, Easter holidays from five to nine days, winter holidays – after the winter examinations (one or two weeks), summer holidays – after the spring semester (up to two months). In summertime some students undertake a practical course during which they train working as professionals.

2.2. Admission procedure
Admission to all Lithuanian institutions of higher education is subject to competition. There is a fixed number of applicants admitted to study programmes. In order to enter the first cycle university studies, a Maturity Certificate (school leaving certificate) or comparable qualification is required. To be admitted to the second cycle university programmes, individuals should hold a Bachelor’s degree or equivalent qualification (usually in the respective field). In order to enter the third cycle university studies, an applicant should have either Master’s or a corresponding degree in the selected study field. A foreign national seeking access to studies in Lithuania has to be proficient in the language of instruction. As a rule, the language of instruction is Lithuanian, and the applicant has to pass the pass/fail test of the Lithuanian language ([www.lsk.ftf.vu.lt/](http://www.lsk.ftf.vu.lt/)). In cases of international programmes, when the language of instruction is other than Lithuanian, the applicant must pass a test to demonstrate his/her proficiency in that language. The test is taken at the institution offering the programme. As a rule of thumb, admission to regular studies is carried out in July. However, foreign citizens planning to study in Lithuania are advised to start the application procedure as early as possible due to the fact that document recognition and subject equivalence identification procedure may take up to one month and sometimes longer.
2.3. Tuition fees
The amount of tuition fees varies from LTL 3,500 (approx. EUR 1,010) to LTL 12,000 (approx. EUR 3,500) per academic year for undergraduate studies and from LTL 8,500 (approx. EUR 2,500) to LTL 20,000 (approx. EUR 5,800) per academic year for graduate studies depending on the institution and the programme chosen.

2.4. Forms of assessment and grading system
Every course in a subject should be assessed by one of three means: examination, graded credit test or credit test (pass/fail). Either of the three can be oral or in writing. An examination is evaluated by a mark. A graded credit test is similar to an examination, only less time is allowed for preparation, and the scope of the material covered is usually much narrower than in an examination. As for credit tests, they are either pass or fail, and even less time is given for preparation.

Only in exceptional cases students may choose the means of assessment. Usually it is unequivocally determined by the curriculum. Students at institutions of higher education are evaluated on a ten point scale, although actually on a seven point scale, because examinations with 1, 2, 3, 4 points received are considered failing and must be retaken.

2.5. Recognition
A foreign citizen must have his/her education documents organised in Lithuania. The evaluation and recognition procedures of school-leaving certificates and higher education qualifications are provided by the Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education (www.skvc.lt).

Marking system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PASS 10 (excellent)</td>
<td>Excellent performance, outstanding knowledge and skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS 9 (very good)</td>
<td>Strong performance, good knowledge and skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS 8 (good)</td>
<td>Above the average performance, knowledge and skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS 7 (highly satisfactory)</td>
<td>Average performance, knowledge and skills with inessential shortcomings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS 6 (satisfactory)</td>
<td>Below average performance, knowledge and skills with substantial shortcomings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS 5 (sufficient)</td>
<td>Knowledge and skills meet minimum criteria shortcomings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIL* 4 (insufficient)</td>
<td>Knowledge and skills do not meet minimum criteria / below minimum criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIL* 3 (highly insufficient)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIL* 2 (poor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIL* 1 (very poor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Failed exams (marks from 1 to 4) must be retaken.

3. Scholarships and Grants
3.1. Lithuanian national scholarships
The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania offers the following national scholarships under bilateral agreements in the field of culture, science, education and sports:

- state scholarships for undergraduates, graduate and postgraduate level students’ 5-10 months’ studies;
- state scholarships for researchers’, teachers’ short term (1-5 months) research or lecturing stays in state higher education and research institutions of Lithuania;
- state scholarships for participation in language and culture summer schools.

The opportunity is given for advanced students, researchers and teachers of higher education institutions to enable them to study or carry out research at a Lithuanian institution of higher education and science. Applications from students
and researchers from different fields of studies or research are welcome.

All applicants have to be enrolled in higher education institution in their home country (or employment in a higher education and research institution).

The scholarships are not intended for a full course of study. Normally, an academic degree or diploma cannot be obtained during the tenure of the scholarship.

3.2. Lifelong learning programme / Erasmus

In Lithuania, more than 40 universities and colleges (which constitute the vast majority of all Lithuanian institutions of higher education) participate in the Erasmus programme. Hundreds of foreign students come as Erasmus students to Lithuania every year.

For more information see also: www.smpf.lt/erasmus_en

3.3. Erasmus Mundus

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme, intended to enhance the quality of higher education in Europe and cooperation throughout the world by organising high-quality Masters Courses at the European universities. Lithuanian institutions actively participate in number of various Erasmus Mundus projects as coordinators and partners.

More information is available on the website: http://ec.europa.eu/education/external-relation-programmes/doc72_en.htm

Method of application

Applicants for the scholarships must be nominated by the authorised co-ordinators in their home country observing the deadlines, requirements and quota established in bilateral agreements and exchange programmes

More information is available on the website: www.smpf.lt/scholarships

Lithuanian (Baltic) Studies

The Lithuanian (Baltic) studies organised by higher education and research institutions of Lithuania attract foreign students who learn Lithuanian or Baltic philology, Indo-European linguistics or Lithuanian literature. These studies may be attractive for researchers and lecturers who are interested in the scientific Lithuanian literature, history, culture, ethnography, folklore, political and economic processes in the Baltic region.
4. Higher education institutions*

*All institutions of higher education listed below are participating in LLP/Erasmus programme.

Universities

**ISM University of Management and Economics**  
www.ism.lt

**Kaunas University of Technology**  
www.ktu.lt

**Klaipeda University**  
www.ku.lt

**LCC International University**  
www.lcc.lt

**Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education**  
www.lkka.lt

**Lithuanian Academy of Music and Theatre**  
www.lmta.lt

**Lithuanian University of Health Sciences**  
www.lva.lt  
www.kmu.lt

**Lithuanian University of Agriculture**  
www.lzuu.lt

Universities

**Mykolas Romeris University**  
www.mruni.eu

**Siauliai University**  
www.su.lt

**Vilnius Gediminas Technical University**  
www.vgtu.lt

**Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts**  
www.vda.lt

**Vilnius University**  
www.vu.lt

**Vilnius Pedagogical University**  
www.vpu.lt

**International Business school at Vilnius University**  
www.tvm.lt

**Vytautas Magnus University**  
www.vdu.lt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colleges</th>
<th>Websites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alytus College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.akolegija.lt">www.akolegija.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Social Sciences</td>
<td><a href="http://www.smk.lt">www.smk.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law and Business Higher School</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ttvam.lt">www.ttvam.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaunas College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kauko.lt">www.kauko.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaunas College of Forestry and Environmental Engineering</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kmaik.lm.lt">www.kmaik.lm.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaunas Technical College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ktk.tt">www.ktk.tt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaipeda State College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ktvtk.lt">www.ktvtk.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaipeda Business Higher School</td>
<td><a href="http://www.klvk.lt">www.klvk.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolping College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kolping.lt">www.kolping.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian Maritime Academy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lmc.lt">www.lmc.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijampolė College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.marko.lt">www.marko.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panevėžys College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.panko.lt">www.panko.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šiauliai College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.siauliu">www.siauliu</a> kolegija.lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Lithuania College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.slk.lt">www.slk.lt</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>Žemaitija College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.zemko.lt">www.zemko.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Utena College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.utenos-kolegija.lt">www.utenos-kolegija.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Lithuanian Business College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vtk.lk">www.vtk.lk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilnius College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.viko.lt">www.viko.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilnius Co-operative College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vkk.lk">www.vkk.lk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>Website</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilnius College of Technologies and Design</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vtdko.lt">www.vtdko.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilniaus technologijų ir dizaino kolegija</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilnius Business College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kolegija.lt">www.kolegija.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilniaus verslo kolegija</td>
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<tr>
<td>V.A. Graičiūnas school of Management</td>
<td><a href="http://www.avm.lt">www.avm.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V.A. Graičiūno aukštoji vadybos mokykla</td>
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Scientific Institutes participating in LLP/Erasmus programme

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Mathematics and Informatics Matematikos ir informatikos institutas</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mii.lt">www.mii.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiconductor Physics Institute Puslaidininkų fizikos institutas</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pfi.lt">www.pfi.lt</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The complete list of the Lithuanian higher education institutions can be found at www.aikos.smm.lt/aikos/svietimo_ir_mokslo_institucijos.htm
5. Useful links

**Studying in Lithuania**
Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania
www.smm.lt

Educational Exchanges Support Foundation
www.smpf.lt

Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation
www.vmsfondas.lt

Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education
www.skvc.lt

Science Council of Lithuania
www.lmt.lt

**Student life**
Lithuanian National Union of Students
www.lss.lt

Lithuanian National Union of Students Representations
www.lsas.lt

ISIC Lithuania
www.isic.lt

**Living in Lithuania**
Lithuanian Central Internet Gates
www.lithuania.lt

Migration Department
www.migracija.lt

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania
www.urm.lt