

Higher Education System

Lithuania in Brief | 2

Higher Education System | 3

Studies at Higher Education Institutions | 4

Lithuanian as a Foreign Language | 5

Student Life | 6

Living in Lithuania | 7

Arriving in Lithuania | 8

Other Addresses | 9

Lithuania in Brief

Location. Lithuania is situated in Eastern Europe and is the southernmost Baltic State. In the north, the country borders on Latvia (588 km), in the east – on Belarus (660 km), in the south – on Poland (103 km) and Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation (273 km). Lithuania holds a 90 kilometre long area of the Baltic Sea coast. It was noticed long ago that, if lines were drawn on a map of Europe connecting Gibraltar with the northern Urals, Scotland with the Caucasus mountains, and the southern Greek islands with northern Norway, almost all of these lines would intersect in Lithuania, the geographic centre of Europe. As the National Geographic Institute of France confirmed in 1989, the geographic centre of Europe lies just 24 kilometres northwest of Vilnius.

Lithuania occupies an area of 65,300 square kilometres. Based on cultural and dialect differences, Lithuania is divided into five ethnic regions: Aukštaitija (north-eastern and eastern Lithuania), Dzūkija (south-eastern and southern Lithuania), Suvalkija (southern and south-western Lithuania south of the Nemunas River), Žemaitija (north-western and western Lithuania).

Lithuania is situated at the crossroads between Western and Eastern Europe. Western cultural orientation and Catholicism have long-lasting traditions in the country.

Vilnius is the capital of Lithuania. The city was officially established in 1323.

Population. The population of the Republic of Lithuania is 3.38 million (April, 2007). The great majority of the population of the Republic of Lithuania are native speakers of Lithuanian (83.5 per cent), Poles make 6.7 per cent, Russians – 6.3 per cent, Byelorussians – 1.2 per cent, others – 2.3 per cent. Lithuania is home to as many as 115 ethnic groups. Based on ethnic composition, Lithuania is the most indigenous of all Baltic countries.

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic (79.0 per cent). In addition, Lithuania has long-established communities of Orthodox Christians (4.1 per cent), Old Believers (0.8 per cent), Evangelical Lutherans (0.6 per cent), Reformed Evangelicals (0.2 per cent), Muslims, Judaits, Eastern Rite Catholics, Karaites and others.

Political system. The Republic of Lithuania is a parliamentary democracy. In Lithuania, the powers of the state are exercised by the Seimas (Parliament), the President of the Republic and the Government, and the Judiciary. The scope of powers is defined by the Constitution.

Administration. The territory of Lithuania is divided into 10 counties. The counties consist of territories of 9 cities and 51 regional municipalities. In turn, the territories of the municipalities fall into districts.

Climate. Lithuania's climate is transitional between maritime and continental. Average temperature in July is +17°C, in January – -4.9°C. However, temperatures can soar up to +30°C in summer, and drop down to -30°C in winter.

Average monthly temperatures

November	1.7°C	May	11.5°C
December	-4.3°C	June	15.9°C
January	-5.4°C	July	18.0°C
February	-0.9°C	August	18.8°C
March	-0.4°C	September	11.4°C
April	3.7°C	October	5.1°C

Language. Lithuanian is an Indo-European language belonging to the Baltic group of languages. At the outset of the 21st century, Lithuanians are proud of their mother tongue as the oldest living Indo-European language.

Currency. Litas (Lt) has been the national currency unit since June 25, 1993. The exchange rate – 1 EUR = 3.4528 LTL (LTL – abbreviation used in banking). The currency comes in 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 notes and 5, 2 and 1 litas coins. The smaller unit is called centas (ct), one Litas equalling 100 centas.

Time. Local time is GMT+2 hours (e. g. Helsinki, Athens).

Higher Education System

There are two types of higher education institutions in Lithuania: universities and colleges. 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. Qualification of 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 – post-graduate (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 study 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.

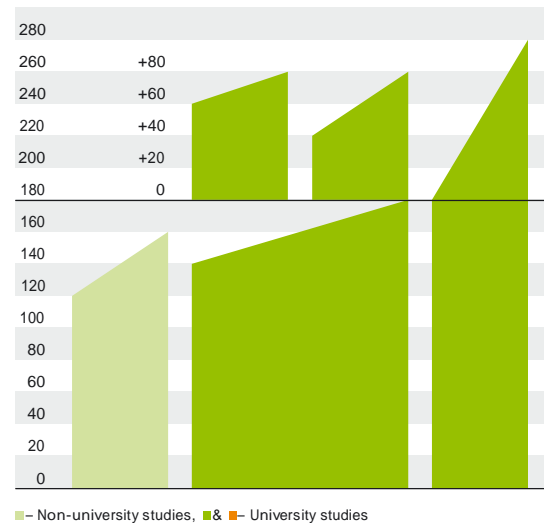
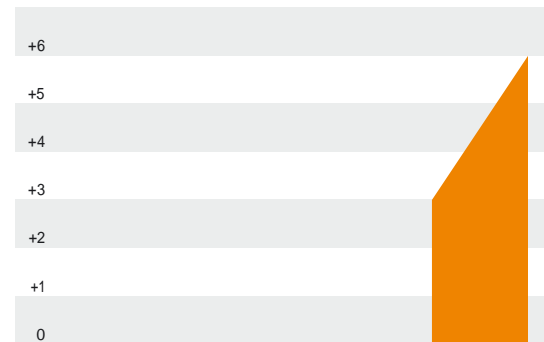
Residency is the third cycle studies designed exclusively for training of specialists in the specific study fields (Medicine, Odontology, and Veterinary Medicine) in order to follow their individually chosen careers.

Lithuania uses its national credit system based on student workload with an average of 1600 working hours per academic year. One

credit corresponds to 40 national hours of student work (in classes, laboratories, independent work etc.), or to one working week.

There are three modes of studies: full-time daytime, part-time evening and part-time extra-mural.

Lithuanian higher education system



Studies at Higher Education Institutions

Academic calendar. An academic year is divided into two semesters: autumn (the beginning in September) and spring (the 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, duration of Easter holidays – from 5 to 9 days, winter holidays – after the winter session of examinations (one or two weeks), summer holidays – after the spring semester (up to two months). In summer-time some students undertake the practical course during which they train working as professionals.

Admission. Admission to all Lithuanian institutions of higher education is based on competition. There is a fixed number of applicants admitted to study programmes. In order to enter the first cycle university studies 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 corresponding degree in the selected study field. A foreign citizen must have his/her education documents recognized in Lithuania. The Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education (it incorporates the Lithuanian ENIC/NARIC) carries out evaluation and recognition procedures of school leaving certificates and higher education qualifications (www.skvc.lt). 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 an applicant has to pass the pass/fail test of the Lithuanian language (www.flf.vu.lt/lsk/). 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.

Forms of assessment and grading system. Every course unit in a subject should be assessed by one of three means: examination, graded pass/fail test or pass/fail test.

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

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

Final examinations and theses/final projects. Colleges. Professional Bachelor and/or professional qualifications are awarded by a qualification commission after passing the final examination or (and) defending the final project.

Universities. Bachelor, Master, specialized professional or doctoral studies are completed after the defense of the respective theses. The viva voce defense of the doctoral thesis is public and announced for the whole academic community in advance.

If a student fails final examination or final project/thesis, he/she may retake the examination or defend the project/thesis only the following year.

Lithuanian as a Foreign Language

Some facts about Lithuanian. Lithuanian is an Indo-European language and belongs to the Baltic group. It is spoken in the Republic of Lithuania, in some parts of Belarus and Poland as well as Lithuanian villages of the Karaliaučius [Kaliningrad] region and Lithuanian communities abroad (mainly the USA, Ireland, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Spain and Germany).

Lithuanian, out of all Indo-European languages, has best retained the ancient sound system and numerous morphological peculiarities. In this respect, it is very similar to Sanskrit, Ancient Greek and Latin.

The oldest layer of the vocabulary is inherited from old Indo-European, and the majority of these words are made by way of word composition, which is a characteristic feature of Lithuanian.

At present there are more than 30 Lithuanian studies centres all over the world, situated mostly in Europe. Substantive Lithuanian or Baltic studies programmes are at: University of Latvia, University of Warsaw and Adam Mickiewicz University (Poland), University of Greifswald and University of Münster (Germany), University of Illinois and University of Washington (USA), Masaryk University (The Czech Republic), University of Helsinki (Finland), Stockholm University (Sweden), Saint-Petersburg State University (The Russian Federation). Diverse cycles of Lithuanian or Baltic studies can be found at other universities like Charles University in Prague (The Czech Republic), University of Pisa and Florence University (Italy), Humboldt University of Berlin, University of Erlangen, University of Mainz, University of Bonn (Germany), INALCO institute in Paris (France), etc.

How to learn Lithuanian? Some universities like Klaipėda University, Vytautas Magnus University, Šiauliai University, Vilnius Pedagogical University, Vilnius University, Lithuanian Christian College and others have departments of the Lithuanian language, which run all kinds of Lithuanian language and culture courses for foreigners. The most important of these are the whole year (two semesters) and several week (two, four) courses.

Courses are offered at three levels: beginner, intermediate and advanced. There are no more than 12 students in the group and, if required, individual instruction is available.

The aim of these courses is to provide the learner with the knowledge on the grammatical structure of the Lithuanian language, basic vocabulary, to teach him/her how to read and write various texts and to develop communication skills.

Intermediate and advanced level groups are offered classes in Baltic and Lithuanian philology, Lithuanian literature, ethnoculture, history and other Lithuanian studies subjects. Lectures on political and economic situation of the country are on the offer as well.

Cultural programmes for the students usually include guided tours to various Lithuanian towns and places of interest by bus, folklore nights, meetings with Lithuanian artists, politicians and businessmen.

What are the tuition fees? Foreign nationals are charged fees for Lithuanian language courses. The price depends on the chosen university and the type of a course: a two week study and cultural programme will cost 1,000–1,300 Lt, approximately 2,000 Lt will be charged for a four week course. For those coming for one semester Lithuanian studies will be charged about 3,000–4,000 Lt.

The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania may pay tuition fees for Lithuanian studies or Lithuanian language course and award scholarships to those foreign students, teachers and researchers, who come to Lithuania according to international agreements.

Free movers – foreign students, teachers and researchers – coming to Lithuania for Lithuanian studies may apply for Lithuanian state scholarship. In this case tuition fee has to be covered by the person him/herself. Lithuanian state scholarship is 1,800–3,200 Lt per month.

The internet website for more information about international agreements and programmes coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania is www.smm.lt.

Student Life

Student organizations. There are several student organizations in Lithuania that differ in their activities.

The first organization a foreign student will probably get to know is the Student Union (Representation) of a higher education institution. The Student Union (Representation) is an organization that can provide information about the Lithuanian Student Identity Card (LSP), housing facilities and other useful tips. The aim of all student unions (representations) is to represent and protect academic, social, cultural rights and interests of students. Information about them is available from the International Office.

Lithuanian National Union of Students (LSS) (www.lss.lt) and Lithuanian National Union of Student Representations (LSAS) (www.lsas.lt) are organizations representing students' interests on national level.

Various student organizations that focus on particular spheres, on both—national and international level, also have offices in higher education institutions. More detailed information can be received from the Student Union (Representation).

Extracurricular activities. A wide range of interesting events organized by students and for students makes a significant part of the university and college life. Some student unions (representations) organize festivals, concerts and other entertainment activities. Many higher education institutions have traditional festivals, like September 1st, Faculties' Days (FIDI – Physicists' Day, MIDI – Mathematicians' and IT Students' Day) in Vilnius University, annual festival RAFES (Wireless Radio Operators' Festival) in Kaunas University of Technology, etc.

Higher education institutions have long-lasting traditions in cultural and artistic projects. Students take an active part in amateur theatre activities and choirs. Festivals organized by dancer and singer groups are well-known beyond the student community.

All higher education institutions provide conditions to do sports: there are sport clubs, matches of diverse kinds of sports are organized. Most popular kind of sport in Lithuania is basketball. Special activities for students are organized by other public and private undertakers, organizations and public agencies. In-

formation about such events is advertised on higher education institutions notice boards, in students' hostels and on websites of student unions (representations).

Student cards. The Lithuanian Student Identity Card (LSP) is a document specifying the higher education institution and faculty. The colour of the card shows the mode of studies. Students of Sweden, Finland, Norway and some other countries hold similar national student cards.

It is not obligatory, rather advisable, to acquire an LSP, as it gives access to the university library, provides students with discounts for transport and allows them enjoy other concessions.

The Lithuanian Student Identity Card stays valid until the end of the academic year. Information on its extension is available from the Student Union (Representation). If the expiry date of the card is not extended, the student loses the possibility to enjoy discounts and concessions.

Upon completion of the university or college and before being awarded a diploma, the student must return his/her student card to the university or college.

Holders of the International Student Identity Card (ISIC) are also offered a wide range of discounts for inter-urban transport, in restaurants, cafes and shops. Establishments offering discounts for ISIC holders display a sign at the entrance—ISIC is welcome there.

Living in Lithuania

Accommodation. Most of higher education institutions offer accommodation at student dormitories for full-time (local and international) students. Exchange students and free movers are encouraged to contact the International Office or the Student Union (Representation) to find out about the possibilities to stay at a student dormitory.

As a rule, student dormitories are not luxurious. In most cases single or double rooms are offered. Bathroom facilities and kitchens are shared among rooms on each floor. However, depending on when the dormitory was built, a sink and a toilet may also be offered to share between 2 rooms or all rooms on the floor.

Nowadays, more and more students consider renting an apartment in the private sector of the city. It is generally arranged through the International Office or the Student Union (Representation). The price of an apartment varies considerably from city to city. Detailed information on this can be found in the card about the cities the high education institutions are located in. Site where you can find all real estate agencies in Lithuania: www.visalietuva.lt.

Cost of living. Lithuania is not an expensive country to live in. Certainly, the cost of living is very much dependent on individual habits and lifestyle.

Monthly living costs

Type of expenses	Lower pricing	Higher pricing
Accommodation	100 Lt	2,200 Lt
Food	400 Lt	2,000 Lt
Clothing	90 Lt	500 Lt
Books and instruments	90 Lt	300 Lt
Health care	80 Lt	400 Lt
Local transport	40 Lt	200 Lt
Miscellaneous (sport, leisure, etc.)	200 Lt	400 Lt
Total	1,000 Lt	6,000 Lt

An average student would spend something in between the figures in columns two and three.

According to recent calculations, average monthly living expenses of a single student are around 2,000 Lt (about twice as much as the lower pricing total).

Banking. Foreign currency in cash and cheques, etc., may be freely brought into the country, however, sums over 10,000 € have to be declared.

Foreign currency may be exchanged in banks or exchange bureaus located in the airport, railway stations, supermarkets, etc. All major cards are accepted by banks, most hotels, restaurants, shops and some petrol stations.

Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) for cash withdrawal can be found at banks, airports, supermarkets and on the main streets of all cities.

Public transport. The following means of transportation are available in Lithuania: buses, trains, liners, trolleybuses, minibuses and taxis.

The right to purchase a single ticket or a monthly pass for passenger trains and urban transport with a 50 percent discount is granted to full-time students.

Public transport usually start running around 5 a.m. and continues until 11 p.m.

Communications. Mobile phones. Mobile phones are very popular. Three major mobile phone companies operate in Lithuania: *Omnitel* (www.omnitel.lt), *Tele2* (www.tele2.lt) and *Bité GSM* (www.bite.lt).

Wire phones. Wire phone services are provided by one of the biggest companies *Teo*. Information concerning wire telephone services can be found on the web-site: www.teo.lt/en. Mobile/wire phone information could be received through call 118 or 1588.

Internet. Having no regular access to internet, one can use it in libraries, internet cafes or other places of public internet access. Such places are indicated by a new road sign *Internet*.

Wireless Internet. At present, the wireless Internet is available for use at cafés, restaurants, petrol stations, customer care centres of TEO, in some municipalities, hotels, streets, squares, shopping centres. Places where wireless Internet is available can be found here: www.zebra.lt/en/internet/wifi/hot_spots.

Arriving in Lithuania

Visas. A foreign national entering Lithuania must have a visa of the Republic of Lithuania in a valid travel document unless a decree of the Government of Lithuania or an international agreement provides otherwise. Currently, visa-free entry is applicable to the citizens of 67 countries. The list of these countries may be found in the website of Migration Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania www.migracija.lt.

Foreign nationals who come to Lithuania for studies must have special type of visa – long-stay visas (D). A long-stay visa allows a foreign national to enter The Republic of Lithuania and stay there for a longer period than 3 months. This type of visa can be issued for a single entry or for multiple entries. Long-stay visa for a single entry shall be issued to the foreign national, who has been granted a permit of temporary or permanent residence in Lithuania. Long-stay visa for multiple entries shall be issued to the foreign national, who enters Lithuania with an aim to stay here for a longer period.

Documents for the issue of visa must be submitted to the diplomatic missions or consular offices of the Republic of Lithuania abroad. A consular fee of 60 EUR is charged for reception and analysis of documents necessary for the issue of the long-stay visa. The state levy for the issue of the long-stay visa is 207 Lt.

Residence permit. Foreign nationals (except for the EU citizens) having come to Lithuania for studies (for any period) must have a permit to temporary reside in the Republic of Lithuania. For students such permits are issued for a period of one academic year. Each forthcoming year of studies the temporary residence permit has to be changed, i.e. a new one should be issued.

Applications for the temporary residence permit and other necessary documents may be submitted to a diplomatic mission or a consular office of the Republic of Lithuania abroad. A foreign national legally visiting the Republic of Lithuania may submit such request to the migration office of the police department of the territorial unit where the person intends to take up one's residence.

The foreign national's application to issue the first temporary residence permit shall be examined not later than within six months from the date of receipt of the application at the institution. Ap-

plication for replacement of the residence permit (i.e. issue of a new one) shall be examined not later than within two months starting from the day of receipt of the application. The application for the latter residence permit should be submitted no later than before two months left till the end of validity of possessed temporary residence permit, but not earlier than before 4 months left till the end of validity of possessed temporary permit.

State levy for the issue of the first temporary residence permit is 450 Lt. Replacement of the temporary residence permit costs 100 Lt.

The EU national, having come to the Republic of Lithuania for studies, must declare his/her place of living according to the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

Work permit. A foreign national seeking employment in the Republic of Lithuania must acquire a work permit. The foreign national who received the work permit for his/her period of studies, is granted the right to work no more than 20 hours per week, but not during the time of studies. This right to work is given only in the second year of studies.

Travelling to Lithuania. Lithuania is easily accessible by air, sea or land, and a traveller may choose any kind of transport.

Bus is the most popular means of transport among students. International bus and railway routes connect Vilnius with cities of Western and Eastern Europe.

No doubt, the fastest way to Lithuania from any part of the world would be by plane. Three cities of Lithuania—Vilnius, Kaunas and Palanga—have international airports. Kaunas is 100 km and Palanga approximately 300 km to the west of Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. Vilnius airport is located about 15 km from the centre of the city.

Ferry is another convenient way to come to Lithuania from Germany or Sweden. There are several ferry lines linking these countries with the port of Lithuania, Klaipėda, which is about 300 km to the west of Vilnius.

Other Addresses

Lietuvos Respublikos Švietimo ir mokslo ministerija
Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania
www.smm.lt

Studijų kokybės vertinimo centras
Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education
www.skvc.lt

Lietuvos studentų sąjunga
Lithuanian National Union of Students
www.lss.lt

Lietuvos studentų atstovybių sąjunga
Lithuanian National Union of Students Representations
www.lsas.lt

Lietuvos valstybinis mokslo ir studijų fondas
Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation
www.vmsfondas.lt

Lietuvos Respublikos užsienio reikalų ministerija
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania
www.urm.lt

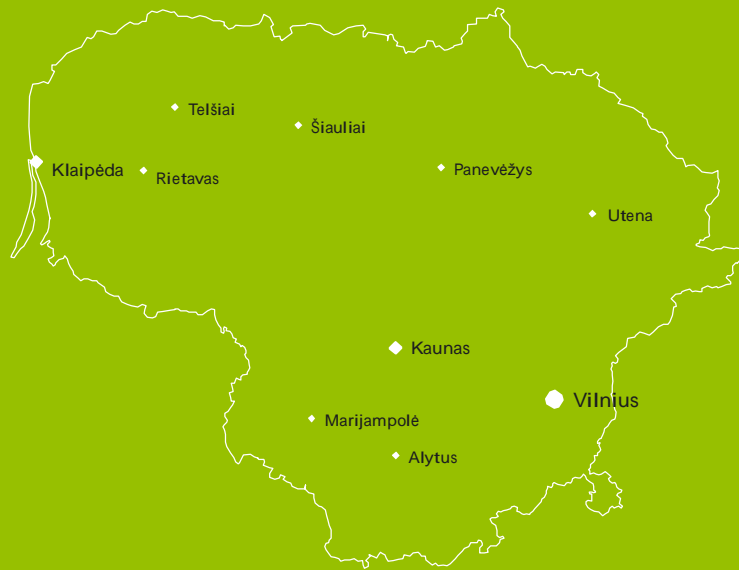
Migracijos departamentas
prie Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos
Migration Department
under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania
www.migracija.lt

Lietuvos mokslo taryba
Science Council of Lithuania
www.lmt.lt

Švietimo mainų paramos fondas Educational
Exchanges Support Foundation
www.smpf.lt

Lietuvos centriniai interneto vartai
Lithuanian Central Internet Gates
www.lithuania.lt

Higher Education Institutions



Vilnius		11
Pavenėžys		14
Utena		14
Kaunas		15
Marijampolė		17
Alytus		17
Klaipėda		18
Šiauliai		20
Rietavas		21
Telšiai		21

Vilnius

City website www.vilnius.lt

Population 550,000

Students in the city 17%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~200 Lt;

rent/month of single flat – 400–1,000 Lt;

rent/month of double flat – 600–2,000 Lt

Vilniaus universitetas (VU)

Vilnius University

www.vu.lt

Students 23,600

Study areaS

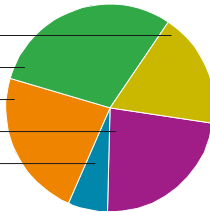
H – 18%

S – 30%

P – 23%

B – 23%

T – 6%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 5,000–20,000 Lt

S, P, B, T: 7,000–21,000 Lt

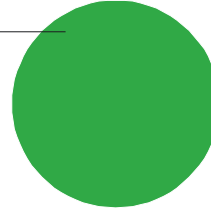
Mykolo Romerio universitetas (MRU)

Mykolas Romeris University www.mruni.lt

Students 16,500

Study areaS

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 10,000–18,000 Lt

Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas (VGTU)

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

www.vgtu.lt

Students 15,300

Study areaS

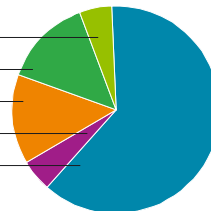
A – 5%

S – 14%

P – 14%

B – 5%

T – 62%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

A, S, P, B: 12,000 Lt

T: 12,000–24,000 Lt

Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas (VPU)

Vilnius Pedagogical University

www.vpu.lt

Students 12,500

Study areaS

H – 24%

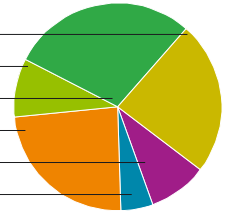
A – 9%

S – 29%

P – 24%

B – 9%

T – 5%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H, S: 3,000–7,000 Lt

A, T: 6,000–10,000 Lt

P, B: 5,000–7,000 Lt

Vilniaus kolegija (VK)

Vilnius College

www.viko.lt

Students 9,700

Study areaS

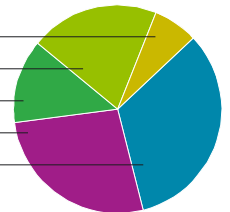
H – 7%

A – 20%

S – 13%

B – 27%

T – 33%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 5,000 Lt

A: 5,000–12,000 Lt

S, B, T: 3,000–4,000 Lt

Vilniaus teisės ir verslo kolegija (VTVK)
Vilnius Law and Business College www.vtvk.lt

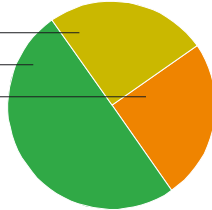
Students 4,100

Study areas

H – 25%

S – 50%

P – 25%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

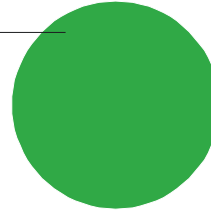
H, S, P: 2,800–4,200 Lt

VU Tarptautinė verslo mokykla (TVM)
International Business School at Vilnius University
www.tvm.vu.lt

Students 2,200

Study areas

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 6,500–7,800 Lt

Vilniaus kooperacijos kolegija (VKK)

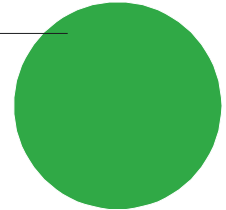
Vilnius Co-operative College

www.vkk.lt

Students 1,700

Study areas

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 2,600–3,900 Lt

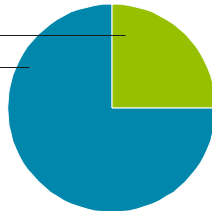
Vilniaus statybos ir dizaino kolegija (VSDK)
Vilnius College of Construction and Design
www.vsdk.lt

Students 2,800

Study areas

A – 25%

T – 75%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

A: 3,000–5,000 Lt

T: 2,000–4,000 Lt

Vilniaus dailės akademija (VDA)
Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts
www.vda.lt

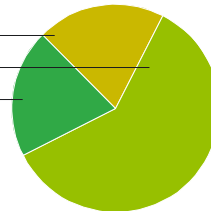
Students 2,100

Study areas

H – 20%

A – 60%

S – 20%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H, A, S: 10,000 Lt

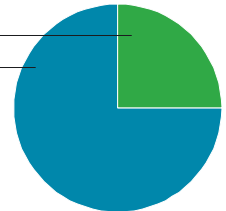
Vilniaus Technikos Kolegija (VTK)
Vilnius Technical College
www.vtk.lt

Students 1,200

Study areas

S – 25%

T – 75%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 2,000–3,000 Lt

T: 3,000–4,000 Lt

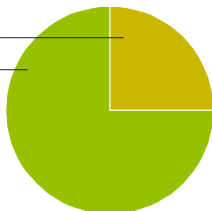
Lietuvos muzikos ir teatro akademija (LMTA)
Lithuanian Academy of Music and Theatre www.lmta.lt

Students 1,100

Study area

H – 25%

A – 75%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

A: 15,000–25,000 Lt

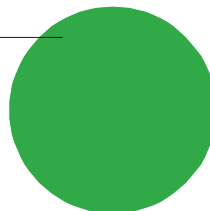
Vilniaus verslo kolegija (VVK)

Vilnius Business College
www.kolegija.lt

Students 500

Study area

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 3,000–4,500 Lt

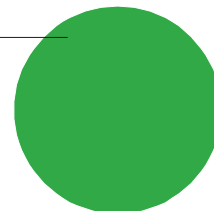
Generolo Jono Žemaičio Lietuvos karo akademija (LKA)

The General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania
www.lka.lt

Students 360

Study area

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

–

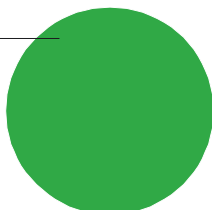
Vilniaus verslo teisės akademija (VVTAK)

Business Law Academy of Vilnius
www.vvtakademija.lt

Students 500

Study area

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 4,400–5,500 Lt

Vilniaus vadybos aukštoji mokykla (VVAM)

Vilnius Management School
www.vvk.lt

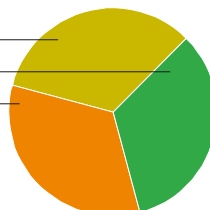
Students 500

Study area

H – 33%

S – 33%

P – 33%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H, S, P: 2,000–2,800 Lt

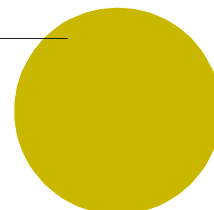
Vilniaus šv. Juozapo kunigų seminarija (VKS)

Vilnius St. Joseph's Seminary
www.seminarija.lt

Students 60

Study area

H – 100%



Vilniaus dizaino kolegija (VDK)

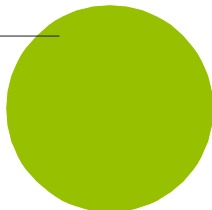
Vilnius Design College

www.dizainokolegija.lt

Students 100

Study areaS

A – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

A: 4,000–5,700 Lt

Europos humanitarinis universitetas (EHU)

European Humanities University

www.ehu.lt

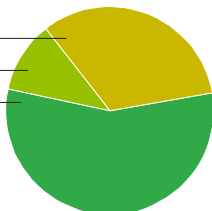
Students 700

Study areaS

H – 33%

A – 11%

S – 56%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H, A, S: 3,500–6,900 Lt

Pavenėžys

City website www.panevezys.lt

Population 110,000

Students in the city 2%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~50 Lt; rent/month

of single flat – 50–250 Lt; rent/month

of double flat – 50–350 Lt

Panevėžio kolegija (PK)

Panevėžys College

www.panko.lt Students

2,300

Study areaS

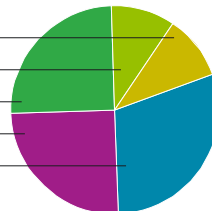
H – 10%

A – 10%

S – 25%

B – 25%

T – 30%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 3,900–4,900 Lt A:

5,000–12,000 Lt S:

2,200–3,000 Lt B:

3,200–4,300 Lt T:

3,000–4,000 Lt

Utena

City website www.utena.lt

Population 30,000

Students in the city 8%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~40 Lt;

rent/month of single flat – 40–180 Lt;

rent/month of double flat – 40–200 Lt

Utenos kolegija (UK)

Utena College

www.utenos-kolegija.lt

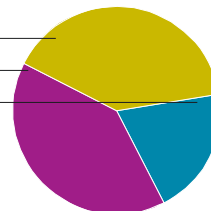
Students 2,300

Study areaS

S – 40%

B – 40%

T – 20%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 2,100–3,700 Lt

B: 3,000–4,200 Lt

T: 3,600–3,800 Lt

Kaunas

City website www.kaunas.lt

Population 360,000

Students in the city 15%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~120 Lt;

rent/month of single flat – 350–1,000 Lt;

rent/month of double flat – 450–2,000 Lt

Kauno technologijos universitetas (KTU)

Kaunas University of Technology

www.ktu.lt

Students 17,100

Study areaS

H – 11%

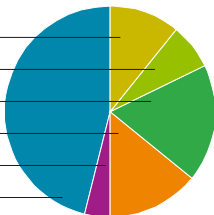
A – 7%

S – 18%

P – 14%

B – 4%

T – 46%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 5,600–11,200 Lt

A: 7,400–9,200 Lt S:

3,600–5,000 Lt P:

5,000–10,000

B, T: 7,000–11,200 Lt

Kauno kolegija (KK)

Kaunas College

www.kauko.lt

Students 8,700

Study areaS

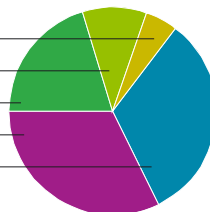
H – 5%

A – 10%

S – 20%

B – 32%

T – 32%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 6,500–8,200 Lt

A: 7,800–11,000 Lt

S: 3,600–5,000 Lt

B, T: 4,900–7,200 Lt

Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas (VDU)

Vytautas Magnus University

www.vdu.lt

Students 8,500

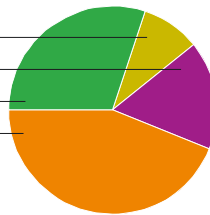
Study areaS

H – 30%

S – 44%

P – 17%

B – 9%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 7,000–15,200 Lt

S: 8,200–12,500 Lt P:

10,300–21,000 Lt B:

12,500–18,700 Lt

Lietuvos žemės ūkio universitetas (LŽŪU)

Lithuanian University of Agriculture

www.lzuu.lt

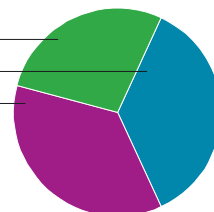
Students 7,300

Study areaS

S – 28%

B – 36%

T – 36%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 3,300–10,000 Lt

B: 6,500–10,000 Lt

T: 5,000–10,000 Lt

Kauno medicinos universitetas (KMU)

Kaunas University of Medicine

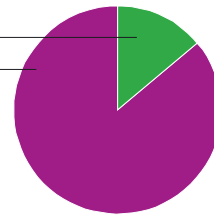
www.kmu.lt

Students 3,800

Study areaS

S – 14%

B – 86%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S, B: 13,000–30,000 Lt

Lietuvos kūno kultūros akademija (LKKA)

Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education

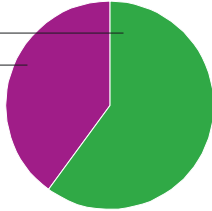
www.lkka.lt

Students 2,500

Study areaS

S – 60%

B – 40%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 6,700–15,500 Lt

B: 8,600–20,000 Lt

Lietuvos veterinarijos akademija (LVA)

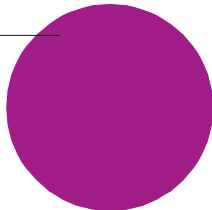
Lithuanian Veterinary Academy

www.lva.lt

Students 1,600

Study areaS

B – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

B: 5,100–10,100 Lt

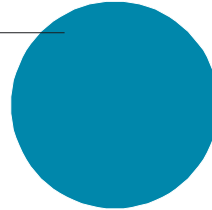
Kauno technikos kolegija (KTK)

Kaunas Technical College www.ktk.lt

Students 1,400

Study areaS

T – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

T: 2,900–3,600 Lt

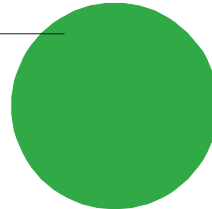
ISM Vadybos ir Ekonomikos Universitetas (ISM)

ISM University of Management and Economics www.ism.lt

Students 1,500

Study areaS

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 7,500–8,600 Lt

Kauno miškų ir aplinkos inžinerijos kolegija (KMAIK)

Kaunas College of Forestry and Environmental Engineering

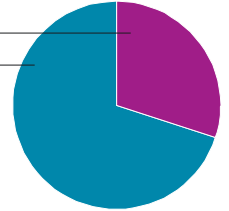
www.kmaik.lm.lt

Students 700

Study areaS

B – 30%

T – 70%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

B, T: 2,900–3,800 Lt

V. A. Graičiūno aukštoji mokykla (GAVM)

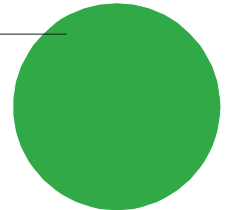
V. A. Graičiūnas Management School

www.kvk.lt

Students 590

Study areaS

S – 100%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 1,500–2,000 Lt

Kolpingo kolegija (KOK)

Kolping College

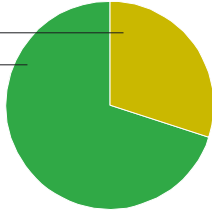
www.kolping.lt Students

540

Study areaS

H – 30%

S – 70%



Stasio Šalkauskio kolegija (SŠK)

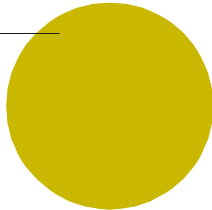
Stasys Šalkauskis College

www.lcn.lt Students

200

Study areaS

H – 100%



Marijampolė

City website www.marijampole.lt

Population 50,000

Students in the city 4%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~40 Lt; rent/month
of single flat –40–180 Lt; rent/month of
double flat – 40–200 Lt

Marijampolės kolegija (MK)

Marijampolė College

www.marko.lt

Students 2,100

Study areaS

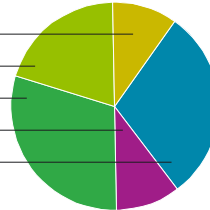
H – 10%

A – 20%

S – 30%

B – 10%

T – 30%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 3,800–4,800 Lt A:

4,900–12,000 Lt S, B:

2,200–3,000 Lt T:

3,000–3,700 Lt

Alytus

City website www.ams.lt

Population 70,000

Students in the city 2%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~60 Lt;
rent/month of single flat –60–180 Lt;
rent/month of double flat – 120–360 Lt

Alytaus kolegija (AK)

Alytus College

Website www.akolegija.lt

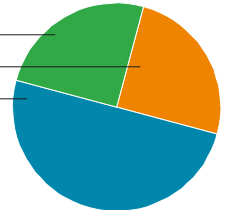
Students 1,600

Study areaS

S – 25%

P – 25%

T – 50%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S, P: 2,200–2,700 Lt

T: 3,000–3,700 Lt

Klaipėda

City website www.klaipeda.lt

Population 190,000

Students in the city 11%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~100 Lt;

rent/month of single flat – 250–800 Lt;

rent/month of double flat – 400–1,000 Lt

Klaipėdos universitetas (KU)

Klaipėda University

www.ku.lt

Students 9,600

Study areaS

H – 14%

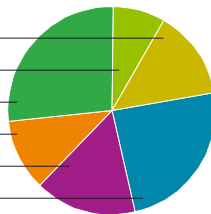
A – 8%

S – 27%

P – 11%

B – 16%

T – 24%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 2,300–10,000 Lt

A: 5,000–25,400 Lt

S, P: 4,200–10,000 Lt

B, T: 6,500–12,300 Lt

Klaipėdos verslo ir technologijų kolegija (KLVTK)

Klaipėda Business and Technology College

www.klvtk.lt

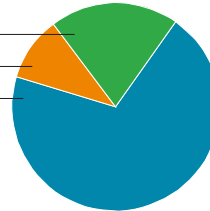
Students 2,800

Study areaS

S – 20%

P – 10%

T – 70%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S, P, T: 2,200–3,900 Lt

Socialinių mokslų kolegija (SMK)

Social Sciences College

www.smk.lt

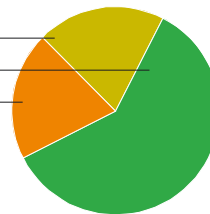
Students 2,100

Study areaS

H – 20%

S – 60%

P – 20%



Klaipėdos kolegija (KLK)

Klaipėda College

www.klk.lt

Students 1,700

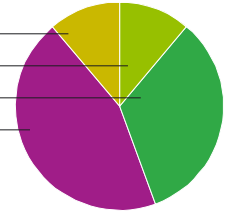
Study areaS

H – 10%

A – 10%

S – 30%

B – 40%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 3,900–4,900 Lt

S: 2,200–3,000 Lt

B: 3,000–4,300 Lt

Klaipėdos verslo kolegija (KLVK)

Klaipėda Business College

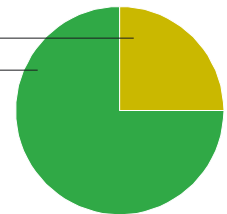
www.klvk.lt

Students 1,100

Study areaS

H – 25%

S – 75%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 10,000 Lt

Lietuvos jūreivystės kolegija (LJK)

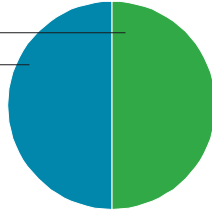
Lithuanian Maritime College www.lmc.lt

Students 1,400

Study areas

S – 50%

T – 50%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 2,200–2,700 Lt

T: 2,900–3,600 Lt

Vakarų Lietuvos verslo kolegija (VLVK)

West Lithuania Business College

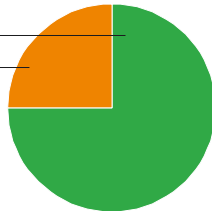
www.vlvk.lt

Students 1,300

Study areas

S – 75%

P – 25%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 7,700 Lt

P: 8,000 Lt

Lietuvos krikščioniškojo fondo aukštoji mokykla (LCC)

Lithuania Christian College

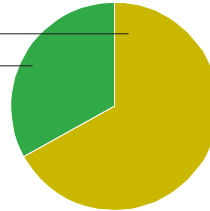
www.lcc.lt

Students 530

Study areas

H – 67%

S – 33%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H, S: 3,600 Lt

Šiauliai

City website www.siauliai.lt

Population 130,000

Students in the city 12%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~110 Lt;

rent/month of single flat – 350–800 Lt;

rent/month of double flat – 400–1,200 Lt

Šiaulių universitetas (SU)

Šiauliai University

www.su.lt

Students 12,100

Study areaS

H – 11%

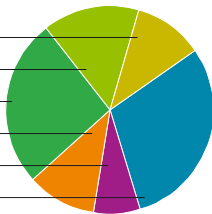
A – 15%

S – 26%

P – 11%

B – 7%

T – 30%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

H: 2,300–10,000 Lt

A: 5,000–25,400 Lt

S: 3,400–10,000 Lt

P: 4,200–10,000 Lt

B, T: 6,500–12,300 Lt

Šiaulių kolegija (ŠK)

Šiauliai College

www.siauliukolegija.lt

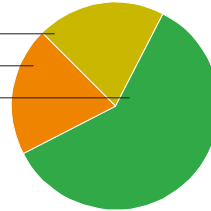
Students 2,500

Study areaS

S – 20%

B – 20%

T – 60%



tuition fee per year (for non EU and EFTA)

S: 2,200–3,000 Lt

B: 3,100–4,200 Lt

T: 3,000–3,700 Lt

Šiaulių krašto vadybos, teisės ir kalbų kolegija (ŠKVTKK)

College of Management, Law and Languages of Šiauliai Region

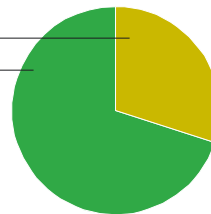
www.kolegija.com

Students 470

Study areaS

H – 30%

S – 70%



Šiaurės Lietuvos kolegija (ŠLK)

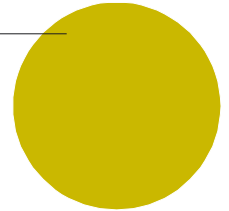
North Lithuania College

www.slk.lt

Students 430

Study areaS

S – 100%



Rietavas

City website www.rietavas.lt

Population 4,000

Students in the city 50%

Accommodation

student dormitory – ~30 Lt; rent/month

of single flat – 40–180 Lt; rent/month

of double flat – 40–200 Lt

Telšiai

City website www.telsiai.lt

Population 30,000

Students in the city 0.1%

Accommodation:

student dormitory – ~30 Lt;

rent/month of single flat – 40–180 Lt;

rent/month of double flat – 40–200 Lt

Žemaitijos kolegija (ŽK)

Žemaitija College

www.zemko.lt Students

2,000

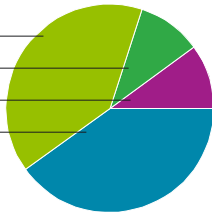
Study areas

A – 40%

S – 10%

B – 10%

T – 40%



tuition fee (for non EU and EFTA)

A: 4,000–6,300 Lt

S: 2,200–3,000 Lt

T: 3,000–3,700 Lt

Telšių Vyskupo Vincento Borisevičiaus kunigų seminarija (TKS)

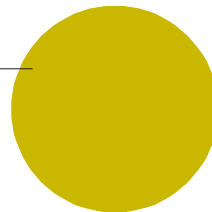
Bishop Vincentas Borisevičius Seminary of Telšiai

www.tks.lt

Students 24

Study areas

H – 100%



Explanations: Tuition fee per year for citizens of EU and EFTA countries at state universities and state colleges: none or Lt 1,000.

(H) – Humanities, (A) – Arts, (S) – Social Sciences, (P) – Physical Sciences, (B) – Biomedical Sciences, (T) – Technological Sciences.

Lt 1 - €3,5. EU – European Union countries, EFTA – European Free Trade Association countries.

Edited by Antanas Levickas, Daina Lukošūnienė, Virginija Rinkevičienė, Eugenijus Stumbrys

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