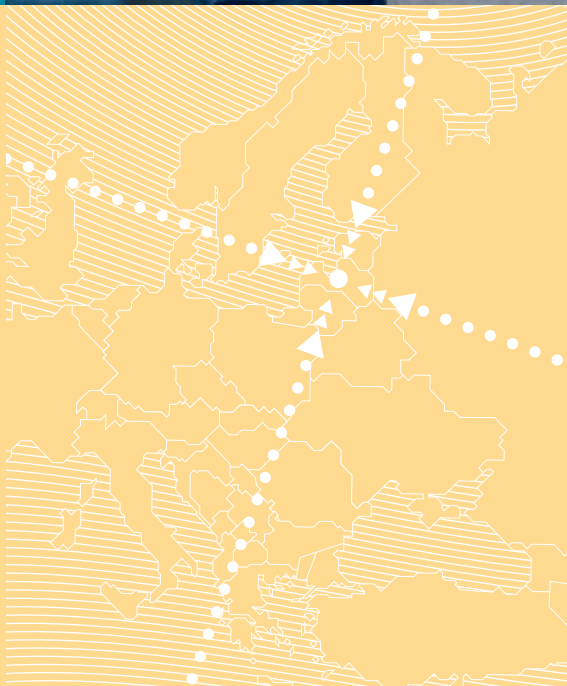




Make the most of your studies in Latvia



This brief guide to studying in Latvia has been compiled by Euroguidance Latvia, a part of the European Commission supported Euroguidance Network, hosted in Latvia by the State Education Development Agency. Euroguidance Latvia supports the development of national policy and practice in career guidance and counselling through the provision of quality information to policy makers, guidance practitioners, other stakeholders and individuals.

For more information, please see our website: www.viaa.gov.lv/Euroguidance/about_us/about_us.htm.

This publication has been produced with the financial support of the European Commission.

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Study in Latvia – Become Part of the Tradition!

Higher education in Latvia is a national tradition. The awareness of a national identity and ambitions for national self-determination came from the first Latvians who were fortunate enough to overcome their peasant background and go to study at universities abroad.

Although the first school in the territory of Latvia was established in 1211, it was intended for the clergy and the noble classes, who had come into Latvia along with the German Crusaders. From the 13th to the 16th century, German was almost exclusively the language of education in the territory of Latvia.

Following the Reformation, in the mid to late 16th century, grammar schools teaching in the Latvian language were established, to help the people to become acquainted with religious texts.

The establishment of a national university in 1919 was one of the first acts of the Latvian government following the establishment of Latvia as a sovereign state on 18 November 1918. It became the most wide-spread ambition of families to help at least one son or daughter complete a university education.

The tradition is even stronger today with the existence of 60 state and private colleges, university colleges and universities. Of these 50 have been established since Latvia regained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1990. The number of students attending higher education studies has also been steadily increasing, to 129,497 in 2006/07.

Private higher education and international cooperation



have even older traditions in Latvia. The first private technical college in the territory of Tsarist Russia was established in Riga, the current capitol of Latvia, in 1862. The college was modelled on the most modern technical schools of the time – at Zurich and Karlsruhe, and the teaching language was German. The college admitted its male students regardless of ethnic background, religion and class.

Since they have always been seen as the hope of their family and even their nation, students in Latvia enjoy a privileged position in society. Much is expected of them, but at the same time they are a little bit spoiled. Society is very accepting of students who combine their studies with work and family life and generally expects young people to enjoy their student years by mixing studies with an active social life. Since the respect for a good education is so high, it is not unusual to see young people quickly advance in their careers to positions not common in many countries.



General facts and figures



Official name:	Republic of Latvia
Independence from Russia:	November 18, 1918 and May 4, 1990
Capital city:	Riga
Local time:	GMT +2
Official language:	Latvian
Most common foreign languages:	Russian, English, German
Border countries:	Belarus 141 km, Estonia 343 km, Lithuania 588 km, Russia 276 km
Coastline (Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga):	498 km
Surface Area:	total: 64,589 sq km land: 63,589 sq km water: 1,000 sq km
Highest point:	Gaizina Kalns 312 m
Population (July 2008 est.):	2,245,423 (46.3% male / 53.7% female)



Brief history of Latvia

Baltic tribes settled along the Baltic Sea and, lacking a centralized government, fell prey to more powerful peoples. In the 13th century to 1561, it was the German religious orders. Then Poland conquered the territory in 1562 and occupied it until Sweden took over the land in 1629, ruling until 1721. Then the land passed to Imperial Russia. From 1721 until 1918, the Latvians remained subjects of the Russian Tsar, although they preserved their language, customs, and folklore.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 gave Latvians their opportunity for freedom, and the Latvian republic was proclaimed on Nov. 18, 1918. The Republic lasted little more than 20 years. Plagued by political instability, Latvia essentially became a benevolent dictatorship under President Karlis Ulmanis. It was occupied by Russian troops in and incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940. German armies occupied the nation from 1941 to 1944. In 1944, Russia again took control of Latvia until 1990



when the Soviet Union started to collapse. The Republic of Latvia has been continuously recognised as a state by other countries since 1920 despite occupations by the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. On August 21, 1991 Latvia declared the restoration of its de facto independence. Latvia has been an official EU Member State since 2004.

Politics

Latvia is a parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary elections take place every four years. The Parliament elects the President and the President appoints a Prime Minister who forms the Cabinet of Ministers or government.



Kaleidoscope of cultures

Latvia has a long tradition of multi-ethnic influences. Latvians are the descendants of four Baltic tribes (Lettgallians, Semigallians, Cours, and Selonians) and the Finno-ugrian Livs. People have lived in this territory as early as 10 BC. Trade and religious missions brought Russians to Latvia in the 10th century. Germans arrived in Latvia in the late 11th century as part of the medieval Crusades. Historical chronicles first mention Gypsies in Latvia in 1420. Jewish presence in Latvia begins toward the end of the Livonian state, around 1561 when the dukes of Courland invited Jewish tradesmen, artisans and money lenders from Germany, Holland and Poland to help develop trade. The last census, taken in 2000 showed that ethnic Latvians make up 57.7% of the



population, Russians – 29.6%, Byelorussians – 4.1%, Ukrainians – 2.7%, Poles – 2.5%, Lithuanians – 1.4% and others – 2%.

Arts and entertainment

Latvia has a vibrant cultural life. Classical and modern music and dance performances are high quality, but relatively inexpensive (1.5-6 LVL or about 2.50-8.50 EUR in the cheap seats, depending on the event). Folk music and dance traditions are alive and play a large role in everyday life from teaching children morals at school to nation-wide song and dance festivals held every four years. Latvians are also big fans of contemporary music, attracting artists from Pink to the Pet Shop Boys and Avril Lavigne to Aerosmith. Museums cover all sorts of



topics and eras. Cinema is also very popular. Most theatres show films in the original language with subtitles.

6 Make the Most of Your Studies in Latvia



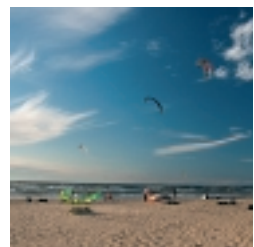
Sports and leisure

Most people in Latvia enjoy some type of sport or outdoor activity as a hobby. Hockey, football, basketball and Formula 1 are the most popular spectator sports. By popular demand, bars set up large screen TVs during championships. When Latvian teams reach international play-offs people may even skip work to watch. Swimming, track and field, basketball, volleyball and fitness are activities you can do at practically every university. Bowling and golf are rapidly gaining popularity with facilities opening around the country.



The four seasons

Being a northern country, Latvia experiences fairly long, dark winters (November to February). It is not generally extremely cold or snowy; averaging around minus ten degrees Celsius, but temperatures can reach minus twenty for a few days each year. Spring is lovely with plenty of flowers and blooming fruit trees and shrubbery. Summer is the favourite season of most Latvians because of long “white” nights and warm temperatures, averaging a pleasant 20 degrees. However, it is not unusual to have periods of temperatures around 30 degrees. Fall



is popular with nature lovers due to the colourful leaves and plentiful wild mushrooms to be had in the forests.

Fun facts about Latvia

- The Christmas tree comes from Latvia. The first known incidence of decorating a tree is in 1510 when pagans of Northern Europe in Latvia celebrated their winter solstice, also known as Yule.
- The DJ for the popular group Limp Bizkit is a Latvian.
- Jurmala - the Baltic Riviera - is only about thirty minutes south of the capital, Riga by train. Its sandy beaches backed by pine-covered dunes and fantasy wooden architecture attract pleasure-seekers, especially at weekends.
- An old saying goes that for every two Latvians you have three political parties. While this is an exaggeration, the statistics are impressive: in 2007 there was one party per 37 thousand inhabitants. Compare that to Italy with one party to every 1.09 million inhabitants.
- The territory of Latvia houses over 30 species of wild orchids, many of them rare.
- The legendary Minox “spy camera” (17x27x80 mm, 125g) was invented by Walter Zapp of Riga and first manufactured by the Latvian State Electrotechnical Plant VEF in 1937.
- Jacob Davis, who emigrated from Latvia to the USA in 1854, invented the riveted blue jean in Reno, Nevada in 1870. He later sold his patent to his partner and fabric supplier Levi Strauss.

National cuisine

Latvians enjoy eating – food is the central element of almost any celebration. Meat, fish, potatoes and dairy products are the most popular components of main dish meals. Salads are more often composed of vegetables than of greens, and sour cream or mayonnaise is the preferred dressing. Traditional food is filling and nourishing, because of the northern climate and the hard work farmers and fishermen were used to do. Contemporary Latvians are still very fond of their traditional dark rye bread and mostly choose food that is in season to get the best flavour



and price. However, one can find a variety of fruit and vegetables from around the world all through the year at supermarkets.



Travel to Latvia

Nineteen different airline companies serve Riga airport, including EasyJet and Ryanair, so it should not be too difficult to find a reasonable ticket.

A good site to look at for airline tickets is www.lidot.lv, but for the budget airlines, you should look directly at their site. The website of Riga Airport (opened to the list of companies flying to Riga with web addresses) can be found here:

<http://www.riga-airport.com/?id=1352>



Getting around

The public transportation system in Latvia is extensive and fairly efficient, though not yet entirely modern or comfortable. However, European Structural Fund support is being used to upgrade public transport vehicles and highways. Students receive discounts on monthly travel passes for local transportation. Busses are the most common form of public transport. Trams can be found in Riga, Daugavpils and Liepaja, but trolley busses only in Riga.



Useful words and phrases



Hi/Bye – čau (like "ciao" in Italian)

Hello – Labdien

My name is... – Mani sauc...

Help – Palīga

I've lost my... – Man pazuda...

Ticket – biļete

Wallet – maks

Eyeglasses – brilles

Friend – draugs (m.), draudzene (f.)

Where is ... – Kur ir ...

WC – tualete

Bus station – autoosta

Train station – stacija

Platform – perons

Train/bus/trolley/tram stop - pietura

Exit – izeja

Entrance – ieeja

Café – kafejnīca

Pub – bārs

Library – bibliotēka

Chemist's – aptieka

I'm going – es eju

To swim – peldēt

To eat – ēst



Practical matters

Currency. Latvian currency is the lats (LVL), 1 LVL consists of 100 santimes. Since Latvia entered the EU in 2004, 1 LVL has been equated to approximately 1.42 EUR.

Cost of living. At the end of 2007, average prices for food were: meat – EUR 5/kg; frankfurters, sausages – EUR 4/kg; chicken – EUR 4.5/kg; cheese – EUR 6-15/kg; milk – EUR 1/litre; bread – EUR 0.5-0.7; potatoes – EUR 0.6/kg; beer – EUR 0.7-2/500 ml). An average restaurant meal costs between EUR 10 and 30.

The price of electricity is LVL 7.10/100 kWh (EUR 10.10/100kwh); while the average price per litre of petrol is LVL 0.75 (EUR 1.07).

30–40% of the average monthly wage is spent on rent and utility payments. Average consumer prices in Latvia do not differ significantly from average prices in other European countries.

In recent years inflation is around 12 percent annually.

Mobile telephone operators: Bite, LMT, Tele2

Student cards accepted in Latvia: ISIC (International Student Identity Card), student identity cards provided by education institutions.



Drinking/smoking age: 18

Driver's licences: a driver's licence issued by any of the EU member states is valid also in the territory of Latvia. However, be careful! Latvians are pretty ruthless drivers. NB: the legal limit for blood alcohol content is 0.05% and 0.02% for new drivers in the first two years after getting their licence.

Business hours: Shops are usually open Monday to Friday 8/10am-6/8pm. Some have reduced working hours on Saturdays and Sundays and a few stores close on Sunday. Stores located in shopping centres usually have the same working hours throughout the

week. Most food shops stay open until 10pm and are also open on Sunday. Central offices of banks are open 9am to 5pm. Several banks have neighbourhood service centres that have opening hours into the evening and on week-ends.

Most shops and all banks will be closed on **the following public holidays**: January 1; Good Friday; Easter Day; May 1; May 4 (Independence Day); Mothers' Day (second Sunday in May); June 23 (Midsummer); June 24 (St John's Day); Nov 18 (National Day); December 25 & 26; and December 31. If May 4 or November 18 fall on a weekend, the following Monday is free.

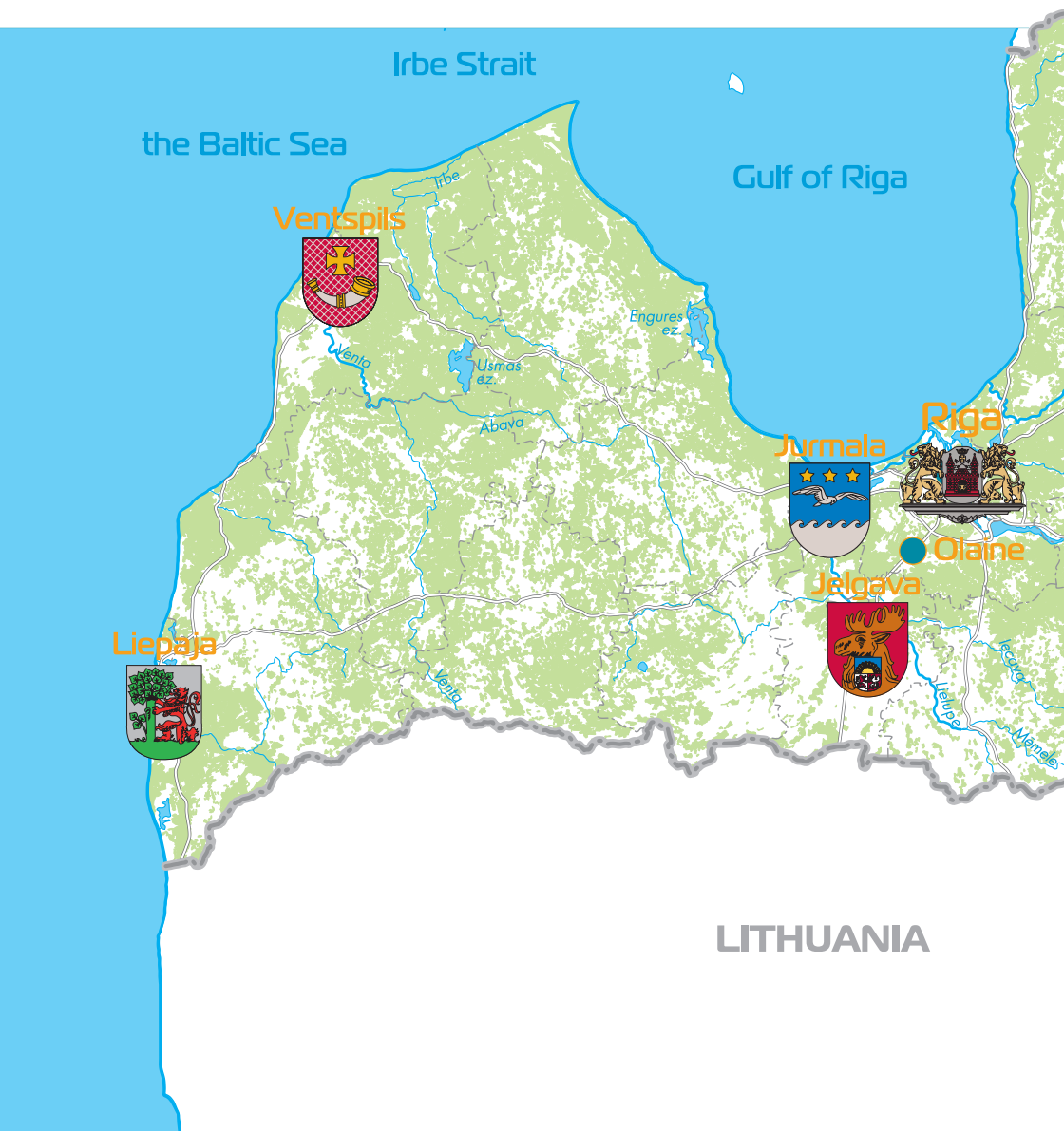
Health insurance. To be eligible to use the services of the Latvian public healthcare system, students need the European Health Insurance Card, or form E109. In order to receive this document, please contact your national health service.

Upon arrival in Latvia, you need to register with the Health Compulsory Insurance State Agency (<http://www.voava.gov.lv/eng>) who will help you to register with a family practitioner. In order to have access to state-funded medical care, you need to see the family practitioner for referrals to specialists.



For all types of medical treatment there is a nominal patient fee and various types of treatment require patient co-payments. Dental work of all kinds is NOT covered by the state healthcare system for persons over 18 years of age. For these reasons, we strongly recommend you to provide yourself with all-inclusive medical travel insurance valid until the end of your stay.

We suggest you to check out carefully which risks are not covered and to make sure that the activities you are going to undertake are included in the conditions of your insurance.



the Baltic Sea

Irbe Strait

Gulf of Riga

Ventspils



Rīga



Jūrmala



Olaine

Jelgava



Liepāja



LITHUANIA





Finding a place to stay

Some schools have their own student dormitories (see the table of universities), others provide assistance with housing search. Student dormitories cost around 50-300 EUR per month, depending on the institution. You should ask the foreign student advisor at your chosen university for advice, since the housing market in Latvia is not very easy to navigate even for locals.



Entry and residence in Latvia

EU citizens can spend up to 90 days a year in Latvia without a visa if they have a valid passport or identity card. For longer periods of stay and for nationals of other countries, please consult the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA) online service called the Entry and Residence Wizard.

The Entry and Residence Wizard helps foreign nationals quickly find relevant information about entry and residence in Latvia, i.e., what documents are required and where application forms can be obtained or

documents submitted. Step by step, as prompted, the user of Entry and Residence Wizard supplies information about the anticipated stay until the final page summarizes the requirements or the application procedure for each specific case.

Please go to the OCMA website:

<http://www.ocma.gov.lv>. If the Wizard is not visible on the first page, go to the “Services” section and find the “entry and residence wizard” there.

The education system

Primary and secondary education

Children in Latvia must start attending pre-school at age 5. At age 7 children enter primary school which lasts for nine years. Following primary school, students can choose general or vocational education, but this is not compulsory.

General upper secondary education lasts for three years. An upper-secondary school leaving certificate and successful marks in at least three centralized examinations give students the right to apply for higher education programmes. Vocational education programmes last 1-4 years, depending on the complexity of the qualification being pursued. Students who complete a four-year vocational upper secondary programme have the right to apply to higher education programmes. Those students who complete lower-level vocational qualifications can take an additional year at school or attend evening schools to receive their upper secondary diploma, if they wish to continue on to higher education.

General education from pre-school to upper-secondary school is organized by local governments or private providers. Vocational education is organized by the national government or private providers.

Higher Education

The Latvian higher education system offers



programmes leading to academic, professional and applied professional diplomas. Academic degrees (Bachelor, Master and Doctor) are based in theoretical studies and professional degrees (Bachelor, Master) have a practical component.

Applied professional programmes are short-cycle programmes lasting 2-3 years and providing higher professional qualifications not equivalent to a Bachelor's diploma.

There are 37 state funded and 23 privately funded higher education establishments. State funded institutions offer a limited number of state-subsidized places in study programmes as commissioned by the government. Students compete for state-subsidized places based on their upper-secondary school certificate and centralized examination marks.



Enrolment procedures

Citizens of other EU Member States have the same rights to study in Latvia as citizens of Latvia. The Law on Institutions of Higher Education of the Republic of Latvia states that: “all citizens of Latvia and also persons holding a non-citizen's passport issued by the Republic of Latvia as well as holders of permanent residence permits have the right to study in institutions of higher education of Latvia”.

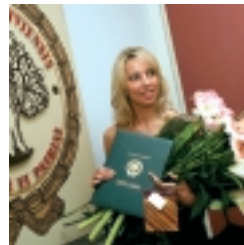
If international agreements do not provide otherwise, foreign students who meet the following requirements may be enrolled in institutions of higher education of Latvia:

- the student's certificate of secondary education meets Latvian education standards;
- the student's level of knowledge corresponds to the level required for admission to the respective institution and programme of higher education;
- the student has a sufficient level of proficiency in the language(s) of instruction.

The registration of applicants and the closing dates for applications may vary in different higher education institutions. Students wishing to study in Latvia have to contact and submit their applications directly to the chosen institution.

Recognition of education and qualifications

Based on the 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 cases when the document being assessed does not satisfy the standards of the certificates/diplomas or academic degrees awarded in Latvia, the assessment report states what additional requirements must be met to achieve the required compliance. Based on the



assessment report, the institution of higher education to which the student has applied can take a decision about enrolment.

Language of tuition

Studies at institutions of higher education are mainly offered and held in the Latvian language. However there are programmes which can partially be studied (up to 6 months or 20 credit points) in English, Russian, German or French.

It could also be possible to study in English (or another foreign language) according to an individual plan or agreement. Therefore it is advisable to contact your chosen higher education institution directly for further information.



Tuition fees

The cost of studies depends on the institution and the programme being followed. The range is from 800 EUR per year (4 years) for a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration to 10,000 EUR per year (5 years) for a Dental Surgeon's degree.



Table of Higher Education Providers

State funded higher education institutions

A. Institutions offering full-cycle higher education

*1	*2	*3	*4	*5	*6	*7	*8
1. University of Latvia www.lu.lv	Riga	23801	903	26.4	yes	yes	yes
2. Riga Technical University www.rtu.lv	Riga	16879	1345	12.5	yes	yes	yes
3. Latvia University of Agriculture www.lu.lv	Jelgava	8426	279	30.2	yes	yes	no
4. Daugavpils University www.dau.lv	Daugavpils	4219	220	19.2	yes	yes	no
5. Riga Stradiņa University www.rsu.lv	Riga	4506	319	14.1	yes	yes	yes
6. Latvian Academy of Culture www.lka.edu.lv	Riga	639	76	8.4	no	yes	yes
7. Latvian Academy of Art www.lma.lv	Riga	636	113	5.6	no	yes	no
8. Jāzeps Vītols Latvian Academy of Music www.jvlma.lv	Riga	593	117	5.1	no	yes	no
9. Latvian Academy of Sports Education www.lspa.lv	Riga	1325	66	20.1	yes	yes	no
10. Liepāja University www.lieppa.lv	Liepāja	3302	99	33.4	yes	yes	no
11. Latvian Maritime Academy www.latja.lv	Riga	756	37	20.4	yes	yes	yes
12. Riga Teacher Training and Education Management Academy www.rpiva.lv	Riga	4591	115	39.9	no	yes	no
13. Rēzekne Higher Education Institutions www.ru.lv	Rezekne	3269	135	24.2	yes	yes	no
14. Stockholm School of Economics in Riga www.sseriga.edu.lv	Riga	406	4	101.5	no	no	yes
15. Ventspils University College www.venta.lv	Ventspils	817	64	12.8	yes	no	no
16. Vidzeme University College www.va.lv	Valmiera	1360	58	23.4	yes	yes	yes
17. Banking Institution of Higher Education www.ba.lv	Riga	2374	48	49.5	yes	yes	no
18. Police Academy of Latvia www.polak.lv	Riga	2711	76	35.7	yes	yes	no
19. National Defence Academy of Latvia www.mil.lv	Riga	153	29	5.3	yes	yes	no

*1 Institutions, website, *2 Location, *3 Students, *4 Permanent academic staff, *5 Student/ staff ratio, *6 Dormitories, *7 Sports/ recreational facilities, *8 Programmes offered in foreign languages

State funded higher education institutions

B. Colleges (short-cycle higher education)

*1	*2	*3	*4	*5	*6	*7	*8
1. Riga Building College www.rck.lv	Riga	738	42	17.6	yes	yes	no
2. Riga Business College www.ruk.lv	Riga	408	19	21.5	no	no	no
3. Riga Technical College www.rtk.lv	Riga	758	82	9.2	yes	yes	no
4. Mechanics and Technology College of Olaine www.omtk.lv	Olaine	106	17	6.2	yes	yes	no
5. Latvia Culture College www.kulturaskoledza.lv	Riga	656	18	36.4	no	no	no
6. Liepaya Marine College www.ljk.lv	Liepaja	438	24	18.3	yes	no	no
7. Fire Safety and Civil Protection College www.2.112.lv/ucak	Riga	74	12	6.2	yes	yes	no
8. Jekabpils Agrobusiness College www.jak.lv/sakums.htm	Jekabpils	335	16	20.9	yes	yes	no
9. Social Integration State Agency College www.siva.gov.lv	Jurmala	198	14	14.1	yes	no	no
10. State Border Guard College www.vrk.rs.gov.lv/main.php	Rezekne	102	17	6.0	yes	yes	no
11. Daugavpils Medical College www.medkol.lv	Daugavpils	233	10	23.3	yes	yes	no
12. Malnava College www.malnava.lv	Malnava	222	19	11.7	yes	yes	no
13. Liepaja Medical College www.lmk.edu.lv/koledza	Liepaja	144	21	6.9	no	yes	no
14. P. Stradins Health and Social Care College www.psk.lv	Jurmala	694	37	18.8	yes	yes	no
15. Riga Medical College www.rmkoledza.lv	Riga	395	13	30.4	yes	yes	no
16. Red Cross Medical College www.redcrossmedicalcollege.lv	Riga	380	47	8.1	yes	yes	no
17. Riga 1st Medical College www.rmk1.lv	Riga	267	47	5.7	yes	yes	no
18. State Police College www.policijas.koledza.gov.lv	Riga	106	11	9.6	yes	yes	no

*1 Institutions, website, *2 Location, *3 Students, *4 Permanent academic staff, *5 Student/ staff ratio, *6 Dormitories, *7 Sports/ recreational facilities, *8 Programmes offered in foreign languages

Table of Higher Education Providers

Private higher education institutions

A. Insitutions offering full-cycle higher education

*1	*2	*3	*4	*5	*6	*7	*8
1. Riga International School of Economics and Business Administration www.rsebaa.lv	Riga	4366	55	79.4	no	yes	yes
2. School of Business Administration "Turība" www.turiba.lv	Riga	7078	61	116.0	yes	yes	yes
3. International Higher School of Practical Psychology www.sppa.lv	Riga	2331	31	75.2	no	yes	no
4. Higher School of Social Work and Social Pedagogics "Attistiba" www.attistiba.lv	Riga	908	17	53.4	no	yes	yes
5. Latvian Christian Academy www.kra.lv	Jurmala	224	25	9.0	no	no	yes
6. Baltic International Academy www.bki.lv	Riga	7479	266	28.1	yes	yes	yes
7. Higher School of Social Technologies www.sta-edu.lv	Riga	701	50	14.0	no	no	no
8. Riga Aeronautical Institute www.rai.lv	Riga	1145	15	76.3	no	yes	no
9. Information Systems Management Institute www.isma.lv	Riga	3149	47	67.0	no	yes	yes
10. University College of Economics and Culture www.eka.edu.lv	Riga	1318	28	47.1	no	yes	no
11. Higher School of Psychology www.psy.lv	Riga	891	39	22.8	yes	no	yes
12. Transport and Telecommunications Institute www.tsi.lv	Riga	4404	117	37.6	no	yes	yes
13. Riga Higher Institute of Religious Sciences www.rarzi.lv	Riga	149	10	14.9	no	yes	no
14. Theological Institute of Riga affiliated with the Pontifical Lateran University www.catholic.lv/rti/index.html	Riga	16	5	3.2	yes	yes	no
15. Riga Graduate School of Law www.rgsl.edu.lv	Riga	76	7	10.9	no	yes	yes

*1 Institutions, website, *2 Location, *3 Students, *4 Permanent academic staff, *5 Student/ staff ratio, *6 Dormitories, *7 Sports/ recreational facilities, *8 Programmes offered in foreign languages



Private higher education institutions

B. Colleges (short-cycle higher education)

*1	*2	*3	*4	*5	*6	*7	*8
1. Alberta College www.alberta-koledza.lv/	Riga	497	16	31.1	no	yes	no
2. College of Law www.juridiskakoledza.apollo.lv/	Riga	2523	22	114.7	no	yes	no
3. Riga College of Accounting and Finance www.koledza.lv	Riga	420	20	21.0	no	no	no
4. College of Business Administration www.bvk.lv	Riga	1214	11	110.4	no	no	no
5. College of Cosmetology www.uvb.lv	Riga	97	5	19.4	no	yes	no
6. Latvian Business College www.biznesakoledza.lv	Riga	994	32	31.1	no	no	no
7. Career Growth College www.kik-info.lv	Riga	30	5	6.0	no	no	no
8. Christian Leadership College www.kvk.lv	Riga	23	1	23.0	no	no	no

*1 Institutions, website, *2 Location, *3 Students, *4 Permanent academic staff, *5 Student/ staff ratio, *6 Dormitories, *7 Sports/ recreational facilities, *8 Programmes offered in foreign languages

WAIVER: All information about the courses on offer should be regarded as provisional. We cannot guarantee that places will be available for any particular course.

Links

Catalogue of higher education programmes offered in foreign languages (Click on “HIGHER EDUCATION IN LATVIA”):

<http://www.apa.lv/?node=107>

List of Latvian higher education institutions who participate in the Erasmus student exchange programme:

<http://www.apa.lv/apa/HEI-list.htm>

Academic Information Centre (institution responsible for validating foreign diplomas in Latvia):

www.aic.lv

Ministry of Foreign Affairs directory of embassies:

www.am.gov.lv/en/ministry/mission/

Online business directory:

www.1188.lv



Contact person for my study programme

Enrolment deadline

