

*Ready Reference*

# European Glossary on Education

Volume 2

Educational institutions





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Volume 2

## **Educational institutions**

Eurydice  
The Information Network  
on Education in Europe

**This document is published by the EURYDICE European Unit with the financial support of the European Commission (Directorate-General for Education and Culture).**

Original language: English

Published in French as: *Glossaire européen de l'éducation, Volume 2, Établissements d'enseignement.*

Second edition, December 2000

D/2000/4008/13

ISBN 2-87116-304-9

This document is also available on the Internet (<http://www.eurydice.org>).

Text completed in July 2000.

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**EURYDICE**

European Unit  
Avenue Louise 240  
B-1050 Brussels

Tel. (32-02) 600 53 53

Fax (32-02) 600 53 63

Internet: <http://www.eurydice.org>

E-mail: [info@eurydice.org](mailto:info@eurydice.org)

*Printed in Belgium*

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# Preface

Every education system uses its own specific terminology to describe the characteristics of its organisation and operation. In trying to understand and make reliable comparisons of how the various education systems in Europe really work, we are often confronted with questions of terminology. The development of precise ‘markers’ for reference purposes is thus absolutely essential for better mutual understanding and quality co-operation between European countries.

To meet this need, the Eurydice network published volume 1 of the *European Glossary on Education on examinations, qualifications and titles*, in 1999.

Volume 2 of this *Glossary* concerns educational institutions and considers all levels of education. In addition to the 24 countries covered in the first volume (the 15 Member States of the European Union, the 3 EFTA/EEA countries and the six pre-accession countries), it includes Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Cyprus.

The publication offers a detailed presentation of the terminology used at national level to designate institutions in the education systems of the foregoing countries. It sets out the official or most widely-used terms specific to those systems in a way that will enable readers to conveniently locate their definitions and form a better understanding of the reality behind one system compared to another. The material used to compile the volume was taken initially from the annually updated dossiers on national education systems prepared by the Eurydice National Units for the *Eurybase* database, as well as from other publications produced by the Network.

A guide to use of the *Glossary* is included by way of introduction. It contains all relevant definitions and outlines the different aspects covered in the explanatory note on each term.

The Eurydice European Unit is very grateful to all National Units in the Network for their invaluable contributions to the quality of this publication. Thanks are also due to the national representatives of the NARIC network (National Academic Recognition Information Centres) for their expertise on terminology relating to institutions of tertiary education.

The presentation, drafting and editorial style of the volume are entirely the responsibility of the Eurydice European Unit.

By making this *Glossary* available to all who attempt to compare, understand or translate terms specific to the field of education, the Eurydice Network hopes to make a further contribution to the greater transparency of education systems in Europe.

Luce Pépin  
Head of the  
Eurydice European Unit  
August 2000



# Introduction

This second volume of the *European Glossary on Education* comprises close to **500** national terms used to designate **categories or types** of educational institutions in the education system that cater for children, pupils, students and adults of all ages. These establishments include:

- education-oriented pre-primary institutions; whether they are schools or non-school settings;
- primary education institutions;
- secondary education institutions;
- post-secondary education institutions;
- tertiary education institutions;
- adult education institutions.

The glossary only **includes** institutions offering full- or part-time education and training which is provided in a school setting or alternates with practical training in a company or training centre.

In many countries, institutions at primary, secondary or even tertiary level offer adult education programmes in evening classes. These details are not mentioned in the glossary. If such a programme is of particular importance for the country's educational system, it may be described under the summary table. Only distinct institutions exclusively intended for this training are mentioned and only if the courses offered lead to recognized qualifications.

Military academies are only included in the glossary if the courses offered lead to officially recognized formal qualifications.

The glossary **does not include**:

- education institutions outside the education system;
- pre-primary settings in which staff do not have a teaching qualification or another specialized qualification in education;
- separate schools for special education;
- institutions that solely provide in-service training or distance learning institutions;
- private non-subsidized institutions.

However, it is **neither** a directory of individual institutions, **nor** a list of courses of study available within a particular stage, or cycle, of education.

In order to provide easy access for a wide range of readers, the terms relating to educational institutions are presented in two parts.

In the **first section** the reader will find **all** the terms listed in alphabetical order for **all** countries and educational levels. Only the main terms, standard abbreviations and synonyms are included in the alphabetical list. Besides the explanatory note on the term, the information given for each entry includes a country reference, the most common grammatical forms of the basic term, and the level of education concerned.

The **second section comprises summary tables**. These are presented by country. The terms of the category in question, i.e. the educational establishments, are classified by level of education. The countries are presented in the order used by the European Communities. Only the general terms are included in the national tables. The abbreviations and synonyms are shown in brackets. Certain details of specific characteristics are shown below the summary tables where this is likely to contribute to understanding of the national situation.

For each country, a diagram illustrating the stages and structure of the education system is presented along with the relevant national table, with the aim of helping readers to understand the system in question and enabling them to situate the level of education of specific institutions.

The advantage of this dual structure is that it offers different routes of access to information. Readers who know a term can search in the alphabetical list to find the references of the country, the explanatory note and grammatical variants. Readers who are seeking all the terms used, for example, to refer to upper secondary education institutions in a given country, should consult the national summary table in the second section, and then consult the alphabetical list for a definition of each term.

# User's guide

## Școală primară

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Școală primară, școli\* primare

**Level of education:** Primary

### **Explanatory note:**

Institution situated in rural areas offering 4 years of full-time primary education for pupils aged 6/7 to 10/11. Admission is based on age and a medical certificate. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national educational programme defined by the Ministry of National Education. It is not divided into cycles. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (principally Hungarian or German). Successful pupils pass automatically to lower secondary level of education at ► *Școală generală*. The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these public institutions funded by the State. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

### • Main terms in the original language

For the purposes of the glossary, an *educational institution* is defined as a legal entity in its own right, recognized by the State as fulfilling the required conditions laid down in the relevant legislation and educational regulations, and whose staff possess recognized qualifications in education. Departments or subdivisions of an institution, like a faculty of a university for example, are not mentioned, unless the independent faculties have a status equivalent to that of a university.

Terms appear in the nominative, singular form, unless only the plural is used.

The expression appears in the official language of the country. Greek and Bulgarian terms are transliterated into the Roman alphabet with the term in the Greek or Cyrillic alphabet in parentheses.

Only the official terms for educational establishments are used and not specific names of establishments. Thus, *primary school*, *gymnasium*, *grande école* are included as *types* of establishment, but specific institutions of these types (*London Road Primary School*, *Gymnasium St Servatius*, *l'École Nationale d'Administration*) are not. Common or conventional abbreviations and synonyms have been included if they are widely used and well known and might appear in texts about the education system.

Since the same term may be used to denote different concepts in different countries, readers should always check that the definition corresponds to the country for which they require information. The name of the country is always indicated below the term.

Common abbreviations and synonyms for institutions are entered separately, with cross-references to the principal term.

Types of educational institutions that no longer exist are mentioned only if they are still referred to in national documents on education.

### • Grammatical variants

This heading covers the grammatical variants of each term (declined and plural forms, with the exception of those in English and French which involve only the addition of -s), indicating the main forms that the term may take in a text. These grammatical variants make it possible to find entries and the definition of a term even if the spelling is not identical with that of the basic term. In languages which use a large number of different grammatical forms, such as Finnish or Hungarian, only the root of the word is indicated and is marked with an asterisk (\*), so that the reader will recognize the unchanging part of the word. One or two examples of the main declined forms will be given.

## • Levels of education

Most institutions cater for a specific level and may be classified accordingly (e.g. primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, post-secondary, tertiary). However, some establishments provide education at several levels (e.g. *folkeskole* in Denmark cater for primary and lower secondary age pupils). In this case, the various levels are normally indicated.

Generally speaking, the definitions of each level comply with the criteria used in the UNESCO International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED 1997). The levels distinguished in this classification also comprise programmes intended for adult education (as far as their content corresponds to the content of programmes for pupils or students). The ISCED 97 categories corresponding to the different levels are indicated below. For more information on ISCED 97, readers should consult the official web site: <http://www.unesco.org>.

- **Pre-primary education:** (ISCED level 0) generally begins at the age of 3 and lasts between 2 and 3 years, depending on the age at which primary education starts. The distinction between general development and education is not always clear and therefore provision for this group may be made in a range of settings under the responsibility of ministries of education, health, welfare or social services, or by private bodies. **The glossary includes only education-oriented institutions whose staff are required to have a recognized teaching qualification or another specialized qualification in education.**
- **Primary education:** (ISCED level 1) generally begins between the ages of 5 and 7 and lasts 4 to 6 years.
- **Lower secondary education:** (ISCED level 2) usually consists of 3 to 4 years of schooling after the primary phase. Education is usually general, but in some countries technical or vocational courses are offered at this level. It may either prepare pupils for direct entry to adult working life or for entry into upper secondary education.

In countries where compulsory education is provided in a single structure without a transition between the primary and lower secondary levels, the name of the institution and the two levels concerned are stated.

- **Upper secondary education:** (ISCED level 3) usually comprises 2 to 5 years of schooling with basic courses and more subject-oriented programmes. This level is often subdivided into general, technical and vocational streams. Admission normally requires the completion of lower secondary education. Upper secondary education may either be terminal (preparing the students for direct entry into working life), or transitional (preparing for entry into tertiary education).
- **Post-secondary education:** (ISCED level 4) comprises education or training courses provided between upper secondary and tertiary education. In the national context, the content of these courses is not considered as being of tertiary education level and an upper secondary qualification is not always required for admission. Post-secondary education courses are more advanced and more specialized than secondary education courses. They are often of a technical or vocational nature and generally last between 6 months and 2 to 3 years.
- **Tertiary education:** (ISCED levels 5 and 6) comprises courses at the non-university, university or postgraduate level (specified in the explanatory notes for each institution). Admission normally requires at least the completion of upper secondary education or equivalent.

Tertiary education programmes can be of the **short** (less than 2 years or 2 to 3 years), **medium** (3 to 4 years) or **long** type (5 years and over).

The ISCED 97 classification has not been used throughout Volume 1 for the tertiary level.

## • Explanatory notes

The explanatory notes provide a definition of the type of educational establishment with a brief

description of its main characteristics. Some specific terms needed to understand the context fully have been kept in the original language with a translation into the language of the glossary - for example, names of examinations, certificates or stages (cycles) of education. Terms in the original language appear in *italics*.

All cross-references to other terms explained in the glossary are marked by an arrow (►) followed by the name of the term in question.

The standard explanatory note for an establishment includes the following information:

- organizational characteristics and type(s) of education provided,
- final qualifications offered,
- legal status,
- funding, and
- administrative system.

For the first two categories, different details are included for school level institutions (pre-primary, primary and secondary) and institutions of post-secondary and tertiary education.

#### **a) Organizational characteristics and type(s) of education provided**

For institutions at school level, the **age categories** are indicated. For institutions at post-secondary and tertiary level only the **theoretical entry age** is mentioned (rather than the actual age at which some students start their courses after delays or breaks in previous levels). **Admission requirements**, such as certificates of achievement, statements that the previous level has been completed satisfactorily, or entrance exams are also given.

Further details provided concern the following:

- the **branches** (general, technical, vocational) or the **fields of study** (multidisciplinary, artistic, technical, etc.); the term ‘multidisciplinary’ refers only to tertiary education institutions which offer a very broad range of studies;
- the **flexibility** of the classes (full time, part time, evenings, etc.);
- the **length of the study programmes**;

- brief information about the **curricula** in primary and secondary schools;
- the **language of instruction** is specified where more than one language of instruction may be selected;
- whether institutions at school level are **co-educational or not**;
- the **religious status** of school level institutions. The following categories are used: institutions offering religious education restricted to a single faith are described as ‘denominational’; institutions offering religious education not restricted to a single faith are described as ‘non-denominational’; if institutions are not identified in this way they are secular institutions which offer no religious education, although they may offer moral education or ethics. The fact that religious education is offered by the institution does not necessarily mean that it is compulsory for all pupils.

#### **b) Final qualifications**

For primary, secondary and post-secondary education, the main final qualifications are indicated, if they exist.

For the tertiary level, the levels of the main qualifications obtained are defined simply as:

- non-university level (all first diplomas corresponding to ISCED 97 level 5B);
- degree level (all first diplomas corresponding to ISCED 97 level 5A);
- postgraduate and/or specializations (all second diplomas corresponding to 5A or 5B level);
- doctorates corresponding to ISCED 97 level 6.

For more information on qualifications and their names, readers should consult Volume 1 of the European Glossary on Education.

The ISCED 97 classification has **not** been used throughout Volume 1 for the tertiary level.

### c) Legal status

The status of an institution is normally linked to its founding or governing body. This may be a public body (operating at central, regional, local or institutional level) or a private body (for example, a church, charity or commercial body). The main examples are:

- **Public-sector or state institutions:** those provided directly by the public authorities, such as a ministry, a province or region, or a commune.
- **Private establishments:** those founded or governed by religious or other bodies or individuals. These establishments may also be subdivided according to the principal source of funding (see below).

For institutions at tertiary level, the **university** or **non-university** status of the institution is indicated. University level institutions comprise all those institutions that have an official or legal status equivalent to a university, whether they are called universities or not.

### d) Funding

Irrespective of their legal status, educational establishments may be funded wholly by the public sector, subsidized by the public sector (part of their expenses paid by the state) or privately funded (e.g. from fees, donations or sponsorship). The categories are:

- **Public-sector or state-funded establishments:** those fully funded by public authorities, such as a ministry, a province or region, a commune or another body.
- **Establishments subsidized (grant-aided) by the State:** those partly funded by the public authorities. The balance of funding may be met from registration and/or tuition fees, charitable donations and endowments, or commercial sponsorship.
- **Privately funded establishments (not state-subsidized):** those which receive no or very little support from the public sector. The balance of funding may be met from registration and/or tuition fees, charitable donations and endowments, or commercial sponsorship. **This category of institutions is not included in the glossary.**

Irrespective of the primary source of funding, students (or their parents) may be required to pay for tuition. This information is included in the explanatory note.

### e) Administrative system

The public authority exercising the highest level of administrative and legal authority for the institution (for example, a ministry) is indicated. The sharing of responsibilities, the way decision making powers are assigned between the different levels of administration and the various degrees of autonomy of establishments are not described.

# **Part I — Glossary**





## Academia

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Academias

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering long military, national guard and police courses for students, normally from the age of 18 and no older than 21, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*diploma de estudos secundários*) and meet institutional requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree level and doctorates. The armed forces academias (*Academia Militar, Academia da Força Aérea* and *Escola Naval*) are the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence, and the Police academia that of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The content of parts of their courses is of a general educational nature and is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. The government exercises overall responsibility for these public institutions and for the funding they receive. No fees are payable.

## Academia (Академия)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Academii

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long courses specializing in scientific, artistic, sports and military disciplines for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*diploma za sredno/sredno-spetsialno obrazovanie*) and meet institutional requirements. Courses lead to degree level qualifications and doctorates.

The National Assembly has overall responsibility for establishing, transforming or closing down these public state-funded or private self-funded institutions. Tuition fees are payable in private institutions and, with effect from the 1999/2000 school year, in public institutions as well.

The name of this institution is followed or preceded by the field of study, as for example in the case of the *durjavna muzikalna akademija* (State Academy of Music), or the *natzionalna hudojestvena akademija* (National Academy of Fine Arts).

Other term used for this type of institution: *Institut*.

## Academia Básica del Aire

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering courses for *Suboficial* scale career soldiers in the air force. See ► *Academia General Básica de Suboficiales*.

## Academia General

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering a variety of courses to career soldiers on the *Oficial* scale and *Oficial* advanced scale, in the army and air force. Admission is based on the upper secondary leaving qualification (*Bachiller*), or its equivalent in the case of *Oficial* scale studies. To enrol on the *Oficial* advanced scale courses, students must also have passed a university entrance exam as stipulated by the

central government. Courses are offered to those aged no more than 21 who have passed a special exam. For the *Oficial* scale, courses lead to qualifications at non-university level. In the case of the *Oficial* advanced scale, they lead to qualifications at degree level. The *Academia General* also offers military studies in different areas of specialization for students aged no more than 30 who have passed an exam as stipulated by the central government, and who hold a university qualification at degree level and want to enrol in the army or air force. Overall responsibility and funding for this public institution lies with the central government. The *Academia General* is called *Academia General Militar* or *Academia General del Aire*, depending on whether it belongs to the army or air force. No fees are payable.

#### Academia General Básica de Suboficiales

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering training to students aged no more than 21 who wish to become career soldiers on the *Suboficial* scale of the army, and who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Bachiller*), or its equivalent. They must also have passed an exam as stipulated by the central government. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level. Overall responsibility and funding of this public institution lies with the central government. No fees are payable.

#### Academie

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Academia, academii\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long specialized courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diplomă de bacalaureat*) and pass an entrance examination. It is recommended that the entrance requirements should be changed with effect from the 2000/2001 school year, so that the results obtained throughout the ► *Liceu* are combined with the results of its final examination (*examen de bacalaureat*) to constitute new admission criteria. The name

of this institution is followed by the name of the specialization (e.g. *Academia de Arte Vizuale, Academia de Studii Economice*). See ► *Universitate*.

#### Académie

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution specializing in fine arts. Medium-length courses lead to non-university level qualifications. See ► *Haute École*.

#### Accademia

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Accademie

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering specialized advanced artistic courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di istruzione secondaria superiore*) and meet the institution's requirements. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, funded by central government. Fees are payable.

The specialization of the institution is reflected in its name (e.g. *Accademia nazionale di Arte drammatica, Accademia nazionale di danza, Accademia di belle arti*). Starting from the 2000/2001 academic year, these institutions will have university status. The Ministry of University and Scientific and Technological Research will then have overall responsibility for them. Courses will in the future lead to university degree and postgraduate level qualifications.

#### Adult education centre

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering part-time education and training, as well as leisure courses, to adults over compulsory school age. Courses lead to a range of qualifications similar to those available at a ► *Further education college*. These institutions are largely owned managed and funded by local

education authorities but may also obtain funding through the *Further Education Funding Councils*.

Tuition fees are payable by most adults unless they are in receipt of certain state benefits. Synonyms: *Adult education institute*, *Community college*.

### Adult education institute

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Adult education centre*.

### Agrarisch opleidingscentrum

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Agrarische opleidingscentra

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Agricultural Training Centre offering courses in the agricultural and natural environment sector to pupils aged 12-16 (lower secondary) and 16-18/20 (upper secondary), as well as adult education courses for adults aged at least 18. For lower secondary education (*vmbo*, agriculture and natural environment), admission is based on academic suitability, determined by ► *Basisschool* recommendation (and standardized national tests where taken).

The Centre offers the lower secondary school common core curriculum (*basisvorming*) (2-3 years), and one or two further years during which pupils prepare for the final certificate (*diploma vbo*, which will become the *diploma vmbo* from the 2002/2003 school year). The admission criteria for upper secondary courses depend on the courses taken. In general, admission is granted on possession of a lower secondary education certificate, the *diploma mavo* or *vbo* (or the *diploma vmbo* from 2003). Upper secondary courses are offered in one of two learning pathways (20-60% practical training, or over 60% practical training), and comprise different types of course corresponding to four levels of qualification.

Pupils prepare for different levels of exit qualifications (*diploma opleiding beroepsonderwijs*). The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries exercises overall responsibility for these institutions, but in close consultation

with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. In particular, the legislation and regulations governing the type of education they provide are virtually identical to those applicable to all other education institutions at the same level. Abbreviation: Aoc.

### AHS

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule*.

### Aikuislukio

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Aikuislukiot, aikuislukio\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full- or part-time general upper secondary education for adults, mainly to those who wish to complete an earlier interrupted basic (► *Peruskoulu*) or general upper secondary education syllabus or parts of either. These institutions are either separate schools or separate sections in normal general upper secondary schools. Admission requirements for publicly recognized educational programmes for adults are the same as admission requirements for young pupils. The curriculum has to be based on the national core curriculum. Some schools have a specialized curriculum. The main languages of instruction are Finnish and Swedish. Foreign students can be taught their mother tongue, or study Finnish or Swedish as a foreign language.

Qualifications awarded correspond to the completion of both basic and general upper secondary education, after which students receive the appropriate leaving certificates. They can also take the matriculation examination (*ylioppilastutkinto*) as well as courses in individual school subjects. The length of studies is usually between 2 and 4 years.

Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. Fees are payable. Swedish term: *Vuxengymnasium*.

**Akademia****Country:** Poland**Grammatical variants:** Akademie, akademi\***Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate. Admission requirements vary depending on the type of institution or faculty.

- The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for *Akademia ekonomiczna* which offers courses in various fields of economics. This institution can be public or private. Courses lead to degrees and doctorates, and full-time day courses in public institutions are free of charge. For extra-mural and evening courses, as well as in private institutions, fees are payable.
- The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has overall responsibility for *Akademia medyczna* which offers courses in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry. This is a public institution funded by central government. Courses lead to degrees and doctorates, and no fees are payable for full-time day courses.
- For *Akademia rolnicza*, institutions specializing in agricultural studies and veterinary medicine, the Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility. Courses lead to non-university and degree level qualifications and doctorates. The institutions are publicly funded and can be public or private. No fees are payable in public institutions (except extra-mural or evening classes).
- The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for *Akademia wychowania fizycznego*, specializing in sports and physical education, including rehabilitation and physiotherapy. Courses lead to degrees and doctorates. These public institutions are funded by central government. No fees are payable for full-time day courses.

**Akadémia****Country:** Slovakia**Grammatical variants:** Akadémie, akadémi\***Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long police training, as well as long military training courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*). Courses in military academies lead to qualifications at degree level and to doctorates. In police academies, courses lead to qualifications at non-university, degree and postgraduate level.

These state institutions are publicly-funded. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence have overall responsibility for police academies and for military academies, respectively. No fees are payable.

**Akademia ekonomiczna****Country:** Poland**Grammatical variants:** Akademie ekonomiczne, akademi\* ekonomiczn\***Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** See ► *Akademia*.**Akademia medyczna****Country:** Poland**Grammatical variants:** Akademie medyczne, akademi\* medyczn\***Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** See ► *Akademia*.**Akademia muzyczna****Country:** Poland**Grammatical variants:** Akademie muzyczne, akademi\* muzyczn\***Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** Type of ► *Uczelnia artystyczna*.**Akademia rolnicza****Country:** Poland**Grammatical variants:** Akademie rolnicze, akademi\* rolnicz\***Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** See ► *Akademia*.**Akademia sztuk pięknych****Country:** Poland**Grammatical variants:** Akademie, akademi\***Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Type of ► *Uczelnia artystyczna*.

### Akademia wychowania fizycznego

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Akademie, akademi\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Akademia*.

### Akademie

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Akademien

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium-length teacher training for general education compulsory schools, as well as social worker training courses and training in paramedical occupations and midwifery, usually for students from the age of 18. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Reifeprüfungszeugnis* or recognized equivalent), or on a relevant occupational qualification. In most cases there are entrance examinations or an aptitude test. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications.

Different ministries are responsible for these institutions depending on the specialization of the institution, which can be public or private. Public establishments are state-funded, private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable in public institutions.

### Akademie

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Akademie, akademi\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in the arts, police or military education, which offers medium and long courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce*) and meet institutional and faculty requirements. Courses lead to degrees and doctorates. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has overall responsibility for these public (state-subsidized) and private (state-subsidized or self-funded) institutions. The Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of

Defence exercise overall responsibility for, respectively, police and military academies which are state institutions and state funded. Entrance fees may be payable in private and public institutions. Tuition fees may be charged in private institutions.

The name of this institution is followed or preceded by the field of study, as in the case of *Akademie výtvarných umění*, *Akademie múzických umění*, *Policejní akademie*.

### Akademija

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Akademijos, akademij\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering specialized medicine, military, veterinary, art, music and law courses. See ► *Universitetas*.

### Akademija

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Akademije, akademij\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium-length professionally oriented programmes, and medium-length academic and postgraduate courses in the arts, usually for students from the age of 19. Admission to professionally oriented courses is based on the *spričevalo o poklicni maturi* certificate or a recognized equivalent; admission to academic courses is based on the *maturitetno spričevalo* certificate or a recognized equivalent. An academy of art may stipulate in its study course that those who do not have an upper secondary certificate but possess outstanding artistic talent may nevertheless be admitted to the course. Courses also require special artistic abilities and/or psychological and physical characteristics as a prerequisite for admission. Selection criteria are satisfactory performance in tests of artistic talent and in the final matura examination, and generally satisfactory achievement in secondary school. Courses lead to first-degree level diplomas and postgraduate diplomas (*specializacija, magisterij*) and to doctorates. The Ministry of Education and Sport is responsible for these

public state-funded institutions. No tuition fees are payable for full-time first-degree level courses. These institutions are organized within the university structure ► *Univerza*. Synonym: *Umetniška akademija*.

### Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen, Allgemeinbildenden höheren Schulen

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 8 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 10 to 18. The curriculum is divided into 2 cycles of 4 years each. To enter the first cycle, pupils must have completed the final year of ► *Volksschule*. Admission is also based on achievement at primary level (or, alternatively, on a recommendation from the primary school or an entrance examination). The lower cycle follows a common curriculum in principle identical to that of the ► *Hauptschule*. In the third year, pupils can choose between three different branches (*Gymnasium*, *Realgymnasium* and *Wirtschaftskundliches Realgymnasium*). Those who leave after 4 years do not obtain a leaving certificate; they receive their annual report and can move on to technical and vocational education. However, admission to the dual system presupposes the completion of compulsory education (9 years of schooling). Admission to the upper cycle of *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* is based on successful completion of the lower cycle. Successful completion of ► *Hauptschule* enables pupils to enter the *Oberstufenrealgymnasium* (special upper cycle form). If certain levels in certain subjects are not attained, an entrance examination is required. In the upper cycle, pupils choose optional subjects within their branch of education. At the end of this cycle, pupils take the final examination *Reifeprüfung*. Successful candidates receive the *Reifeprüfungszeugnis*, which gives entry to post-secondary or tertiary education. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Private institutions are mostly denominational. Funding for public

establishments comes from the federal government, and most private schools are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments. Abbreviation: AHS.

### Általános iskola

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Általános iskola\*, Általános iskolák

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 8 years of full-time primary and lower secondary education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 14/15. Admission is based on the nursery school certificate ► *Óvoda*, but a maturity examination is also possible. The curriculum is divided into 2 cycles. Both last 4 years. There is no examination between the two cycles.

The curriculum is based on the National Core Curriculum. After successful completion of 8 years, pupils receive the certificate *általános iskolai bizonyítvány*, which is necessary to gain access to upper secondary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these state or grant-aided private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. They are predominantly state funded through local government. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### AMK

**Country:** Finland

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Ammattikorkeakoulu*.

### Ammatillinen aikuiskoulutuskeskus

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Ammatilliset aikuiskoulutuskeskukset, ammatillis\* aikuiskoulutuskesku\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full- or part-time adult employment training and initial vocational education for adults.

The Ministry of Education decides on the details and scope of the study programmes and the National Board of Education approves the programme-specific core

curricula, which also determine the nationally uniform requirements for vocational competence. The main languages of instruction are Finnish and Swedish. The qualifications correspond to vocational qualifications taken in upper secondary vocational education for young people.

Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, most of which are public but can also be private establishments. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable. Swedish term: *Yrkesinriktade vuxenutbildningscenter*.

### Ammatillinen oppilaitos

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Ammatilliset oppilaitokset, ammatillis\* oppilaito\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2-3 years of initial vocational education in almost all fields for pupils aged 16 to 19. Instruction is given in multi-field or specialized vocational institutions. The completion of 9 years of compulsory education in ► *Peruskoulu* or an equivalent syllabus is required for admission. The main languages of instruction are Finnish and Swedish.

The Ministry of Education decides on the details and scope of the study programmes and the National Board of Education approves the programme-specific core curricula, which also determine the nationally uniform requirements for vocational competence. In addition to theoretical studies, the education also includes study periods both in the institution's workshops and at workplaces. An initial vocational qualification may be completed as initial vocational education or in the form of a competence-based qualification. Holders of a three-year vocational qualification are eligible for all forms of tertiary education.

Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational and non-denominational.

There are no tuition fees but contributions towards teaching materials are usually required. Swedish term: *Yrkesläroanstalt*.

### Ammattikorkeakoulu

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:**

Ammattikorkeakoulut, ammattikorkeakoulu\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who have taken the matriculation examination (*ylioppilastutkinto*), or completed the general or vocational upper secondary education, or hold a corresponding international or foreign qualification.

Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level with an emphasis on employment. Studies are provided in the sectors of natural resources; technology and communications; business and administration; tourism, catering and institutional management; health care and social services; culture; and humanities and education.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these (mainly) public institutions, and they are funded by central government and by the municipalities. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: AMK. Swedish term: *Yrkeshögskola*.

### Aoc

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Aoc's

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Agrarisch opleidingscentrum*.

### Arodģimnāzija

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Arodģimnāzijas, arodģimnāzijā

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time education for pupils aged 16 to 20. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Pamatskola*. It provides general and vocational upper secondary education in a single cycle. Admission procedures may include entrance

examinations. In some areas of specialization, there are specific requirements for health or minimum age.

The language of instruction can be other than Latvian (Russian). The curriculum is general with subjects in occupational training which are chosen individually. These programmes provide occupational qualifications and a full general secondary education curriculum. At the end of the course, pupils can take a school-leaving examination. Those who are successful (and enrolled in the *arodģimnāzija* before 1999) receive the *Diploms par arodizglītību* diploma or the *Atestāts par arodizglītību* diploma (with effect from 2001), which enable them to enter the labour market or move on to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministries of Agriculture, Welfare and Culture have overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded – institutions.

The latter are co-educational and non-denominational. Private establishments can be denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Arodpamatskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Arodpamatskolas, arodpamatskolām

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time basic vocational education for pupils aged 14 to 16. It is designed for those who have not completed basic education by the age of 15. It provides instruction and training geared to simple occupations in a single cycle. The language of instruction can be other than Latvian (Russian). The curriculum is general with basic vocational training. At the end of the curriculum, pupils can pass a school-leaving examination. Those who are successful (and enrolled in the *arodpamatskola* before 1999) receive a certificate of basic vocational education *Diploms AVS* or the *Apliecība par profesionālo pamatizglītību* diploma (with effect from 2001), which enable them to enter the labour market. The Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Welfare and Culture have

overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded – institutions. The latter are co-educational and non-denominational. There are only a few private establishments, which may be denominational. No tuition fees are payable.

### Arodvidusskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Arodvidusskolas, arodvidusskolās

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering between 2 or 3 years of vocational education for pupils aged from 16 to 18/19. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Pamatskola*. Admission procedures may include entrance examinations. In some areas of specialization, there are specific requirements for health or minimum age.

These programmes provide professional qualifications. The language of instruction can be other than Latvian (Russian). At the end of the curriculum pupils take a school leaving examination. Those who are successful students (and enrolled in the *arodvidusskola* before 1999) receive a diploma of vocational education *Diploms AVS* or the *Diploms par profesionālo videjo izglītību* diploma (with effect from 2001), which enable them to enter the labour market. Full general secondary education is not completed in these programmes, so their graduates are not eligible for admission to tertiary education.

The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministries of Agriculture, Welfare and Culture have overall responsibility for these public or private - and mainly state-funded - institutions. The latter are co-educational and non-denominational. Private establishments can be denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Athénée

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 6 years or the last 4 years of full-time general, technical and vocational secondary education to pupils aged from 12/14 to 18. The

admission of pupils who have not obtained the *certificat d'études de base* at the end of ► *École primaire* must be approved or can take place via an intermediate *classe d'accueil*. The usual programme is divided into three cycles (or *degrés*) each lasting two years; in the first cycle (up to the age of 14), all pupils follow a programme that combines a common core and options. A move to the vocational or technical branch is only possible at the end of this cycle. The *certificat d'enseignement secondaire du deuxième degré* is awarded to pupils who successfully complete the first two cycles of secondary education (when aged 16), while a *certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* is awarded for successful completion of the final two-year cycle. At the end of six years of vocational and technical education, pupils receive a *certificat de qualification*, which gives access to employment. The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these institutions, which are all public. Institutions under the direct responsibility of the Ministry are fully funded by the Community; institutions managed by other public authorities (region, municipality) are subsidized by the French Community. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

### Atheneum

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Athenea

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 6 years of full-time general, vocational, technical and/or artistic secondary education to pupils aged 12/14 to 18 years. Admission is based on the certificate of basic education (*getuigsschrift basisonderwijs*). Pupils, who have completed the 6<sup>th</sup> year of ► *Lagere School* and who do not hold a basic education certificate, can enter the 1<sup>st</sup> class A of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary education with the approval of the council of admissions, and get a primary school leaving certificate after one year. In addition, pupils aged 12 who have not completed the 6<sup>th</sup> class of primary school can enter the 1<sup>st</sup> class B of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary education and obtain a certificate after one year.

The curriculum is divided into three cycles of two years each. At the end of the third cycle, pupils may be awarded the *Diploma van Secundair Onderwijs*. This institution may be public or private. Public institutions may be organized and funded by local bodies on behalf of the Flemish Community, or established and funded by provincial or municipal authorities. Private establishments are grant-aided and may be denominational and single-sex. No tuition fees are payable. Most of these establishments are organized within the Flemish community system.

### Atheneum

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Athenea

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of *vwo*, offering 6 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 12 to 18. The curriculum in the *atheneum*, in contrast to the ► *Gymnasium* and ► *Lyceum*, does not include classical languages or classical culture. For admission requirements, certification, responsibility and funding see ► *Vwo*. Education of this type can be offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*.

### Augstskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Augstskolā, augstskolai, augstskolas

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering long academic and occupational programmes for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Atestāts par vispārējo vidējo izglītību* or equivalent). Admission may be subject to further institutional requirements.

Courses lead to qualifications at degree level. Various ministries are responsible for this private or public institution. No fees are payable at public state-funded institutions. The institution is entitled to establish a certain number of additional places for students who do pay fees. Tuition fees have to be paid in private establishments. At present, the funding of tertiary education is in a transitional stage.

## Aukštesnioji mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Aukštesniosios mokyklos, aukštesn\* mokykl\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long vocational and technical courses for students, usually from the age of 18/19, who hold an upper secondary certificate (*bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*) and meet institutional admission requirements.

Courses lead to associated specialist qualifications. These establishments are public or private. The Ministry of Education

and Science has legal responsibility for public state-funded institutions. Private ones are maintained by their founders; they are self-funded or grant-aided. Tuition fees are payable in private institutions. The ► *Konservatorija* is a separate type of institution specializing in music education.

Note: The new Higher Education Act passed in March 2000, which comes into force on 1 September 2000, lays down eligibility requirements enabling *Aukštesniosios mokyklos* that meet them to be recognized as non-university higher institutions with the name of ► *Kolegija*.

# B



## Barnehage

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Barnehagen, barnehager, barnehagene

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering 5 years of full- or part-time education and care for children from as early as their first year up to the age of 5. Children with disabilities have a legal right to be given priority admission provided that they benefit from attending. The owner of the *barnehage* may impose further admission requirements. These settings can be public or private. Public and private settings approved by the 'Act on Day Care Institutions' are entitled to national grants. The Ministry of Children and Family Affairs has overall responsibility for the *barnehage*, which are co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable.

## Basisschool

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Basisscholen

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 8 years of full-time education for pupils aged 4 to 12. Admission is based on age. Compulsory schooling is from the age of 5. The curriculum may be divided into two four-year cycles: the first (normally for ages 4 to 8) and the second (normally for ages 8 to 12). Pupils follow a common curriculum with no optional subjects. There is no formal leaving examination or certificate. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall

responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Subsidized private-sector establishments may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria. No fees are payable. Synonym: *School voor basisonderwijs*.

## Bērnu dārzs

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Bērnu dārzi, bērnu dārza, bērnu dārzā

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time pre-primary education for children aged 2-7. Admission is based on a health certificate. The language of instruction is Latvian or a minority language (usually Russian, Ukrainian or Polish). The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these public or private settings, which are mainly publicly funded through local authorities. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Private settings may be self-funded and denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

## Berufliches Gymnasium

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Berufliche Gymnasien, Beruflichen Gymnasien

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education for pupils aged 16 to 19. To gain entry, they must have

obtained the *Realschulabschluss* satisfying the requirements for admission to the *Gymnasiale Oberstufe*, or an equivalent qualification. This type of school exists in some *Länder* in the form of the *Gymnasiale Oberstufe* with career-oriented specializations. Apart from the subjects offered at a ► *Gymnasium*, these schools offer career-oriented subjects like business, engineering, nutrition and home economics and agronomy. Their courses lead to a general entrance qualification for higher education (*Allgemeine Hochschulreife*).

The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for these institutions, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments also exist.

Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

In some *Länder* this institution is called *Fachgymnasium*.

### Berufsakademie

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsakademien

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution which exists in seven *Länder* (Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Niedersachsen, Saarland, Sachsen, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen) and offers 3-year (short) courses for students, usually from the age of 19, combining academic study with work placements in the *duales System* (dual system). In accordance with the legislation of the *Land*, admission is based on the *Allgemeine* or *Fachgebundene Hochschulreife* or *Fachhochschulreife* qualification. Students must have also secured a training contract.

Courses are offered in business, technology and social services and lead to occupational qualifications at non-university level.

In Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Sachsen and Thüringen these institutions are public. The Ministry of Science and Research in each *Land* has overall responsibility for them. The practical part of the training is funded by the training institution and the theoretical part at the *Studienakademie* by the *Land*. No tuition

fees are payable. In Schleswig-Holstein, Niedersachsen and Thüringen, these institutions are private and self-funded.

### Berufsbildende höhere Schule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsbildende höhere Schulen, Berufsbildenden höheren Schulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time technical, vocational and general education to pupils aged 14 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of the fourth year of lower secondary education. Pupils from ► *Hauptschule* or ► *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* (lower cycle) who have not attained the required standard must sit an entrance examination. The curriculum is provided in a single cycle. Pupils follow a curriculum which depends on their area of specialization. At the end of 5 years, they take the final examination *Reife- und Diplomprüfung*. Those who are successful receive the *Reife- und Diplomprüfungszeugnis*, which offers entry to post-secondary or other tertiary education institutions, and to the labour market (double qualification). The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public or private. Public institutions are co-educational, and private institutions may be denominational. Public-sector establishments are funded at federal level, and private-sector establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments. Depending on their specialization, these institutions can have different titles: *Höhere technische und gewerbliche Lehranstalt* (engineering, arts and crafts), *Handelsakademie* (business administration), *Höhere Lehranstalt für wirtschaftliche Berufe* (services industries management), *Höhere land- und forstwirtschaftliche Lehranstalt* (agriculture and forestry), *Höhere Lehranstalt für Tourismus* (tourism), *Höhere Lehranstalt für Mode und Bekleidung* (fashion and clothing). Abbreviation: BHS.

## Berufsbildende mittlere Schule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsbildende mittlere Schulen, Berufsbildenden mittleren Schulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering between one and 4 years of full-time education for pupils aged 14 and over. The one- and 2-year courses offer preliminary vocational training, thus often constituting a bridge for courses in the health and social services sector with a higher minimum age as entry requirement. Admission is based on successful completion of the fourth year of lower secondary education; pupils from ► *Hauptschule* or ► *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* (lower cycle) who want to attend and have not attained the required standard have to sit an entrance examination. The courses provide technical and vocational qualifications, as well as general education. Pupils in the 3- and 4-year courses follow a curriculum that depends on the area of specialization and take a leaving examination at the end of their course. A final certificate *Abschlusszeugnis* is awarded, which allows direct entry to employment by providing access to occupations that normally require an apprenticeship qualification. It also enables graduates to upgrade their qualifications, e.g. by means of the *Berufsreifeprüfung* (general higher education entrance qualification), supplementary courses and master craftsman or foreman courses. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public or private. Public establishments are co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Public-sector institutions are funded at federal level, and private-sector institutions are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments. Depending on their specialization, these institutions can have different titles: *Gewerbliche, technische und kunstgewerbliche Fachschule* (engineering, arts and crafts), *Handelsschule* (business studies), *Fachschule für wirtschaftliche Berufe* (service industries), *Fachschule für Sozialberufe* (social services), *Hotel/Tourismusfachschule* (tourism), *Fachschule für Mode und Bekleidungstechnik* (fashion), *Land- und forstwirtschaftliche*

*Fachschule* (agriculture and forestry).  
Abbreviation: BMS.

## Berufsbildende Pflichtschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsbildende Pflichtschulen, Berufsbildenden Pflichtschulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 to 4 years of part-time education to pupils aged 15 to 19. It is part of the *duales System* (dual system) of company-based training and complementary mandatory schooling. To enter, pupils must have completed compulsory education and be in an apprenticeship. This institution provides technical and vocational education combined with general education in a single cycle. The curriculum depends on the area of specialization of the apprenticeship. Pupils receive the final certificate *Abschlusszeugnis der Berufsschule* and, after successfully passing the *Lehrabschlussprüfung*, can enter the labour market as skilled workers. This certificate also enables graduates to upgrade their qualifications, e.g. by means of the *Berufsreifeprüfung* (general tertiary education entrance qualification), supplementary courses and master craftsman or foreman courses. Public-sector institutions are co-educational, and private-sector institutions may be denominational. Public-sector establishments are funded at provincial level, and private-sector establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable. Synonym: *Berufsschule*.

## Berufsfachschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsfachschulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering up to 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged from 15/16 to 18/19. To gain entry, pupils must generally hold the *Hauptschulabschluss* or *Mittlerer Schulabschluss/Realschulabschluss* depending on the training objectives. This institution provides a combination of general and vocational education, often preparing pupils for a specific occupation. There are establishments for business occupations, occupations involving foreign languages, the

crafts industry, home-economics-related and social-work-related, artistic and health sector occupations etc. Pupils are awarded certificates depending on the type and length of course they follow. After 2 years, pupils may enter employment if they have passed the final examination that leads to vocational qualifications. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for the *Berufsfachschulen*, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments also exist. Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

### Berufsförderungsinstitut

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:**

Berufsförderungsinstitute

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution of the Workers' Chamber and the Association of Trade Unions offering adult education programmes. Courses can lead to various recognized professional qualifications. Special preparatory courses are offered for adults wishing to obtain the *Berufsreifepfungszeugnis*, which gives access to post-secondary and tertiary education. Funding comes primarily from the *Arbeitsmarktservice* (public employment service), the Workers' Chamber and the Association of Trade Unions, various public authorities and tuition fees. Abbreviation: BFI.

### Berufsschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsschulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Berufsbildende Pflichtschule*.

### Berufsschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Berufsschulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 to 3½ years of part-time education to pupils aged from 15/16 to 18/19. To gain entry, compulsory full-time education must have been completed. In the context of the *duales*

*System* of vocational education, the *Berufsschule* is an autonomous place of learning and works together and on an equal footing with the companies participating in vocational training. It equips their pupils with basic and specialized vocational training, adding to the general education they have already received. Together with the terminal qualification awarded by the authorities responsible for vocational training (chambers), the *Berufsschule* issues a leaving certificate, which may incorporate a *Hauptschulabschluss* or a *Realschulabschluss*, depending on the candidate's achievements. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for these institutions, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments also exist. Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

### BFI

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Berufsförderungsinstitut*.

### BHS

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Berufsbildende höhere Schule*.

### Bijzondere school

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Bijzondere scholen

**Level:** Primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Generic term for schools established by the private sector, but funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria as public-sector institutions. They may be denominational.

### Bildungsanstalt für Kindergartenpädagogik

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Bildungsanstalten für Kindergartenpädagogik

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time education to pupils aged 14 to 19. It trains pupils to become nursery school teachers. Admission is based on successful completion of the fourth year of lower secondary education and an aptitude test. At the end of 5 years, pupils can take the final examination *Reife-und Diplomprüfung*. Successful candidates receive the *Reife-und Diplomprüfungszeugnis*, which gives access to post-secondary and tertiary education, and to employment. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public or private. Public-sector institutions are co-educational, and private-sector institutions are denominational. Public-sector establishments are funded at federal level. Private-sector establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private-sector establishments.

Those who are successful receive the *Reife-und Diplomprüfungszeugnis*, which gives access to post-secondary and tertiary education, and to employment. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public or private. Public institutions are co-educational and non-denominational, and private institutions may be denominational. Public-sector establishments are funded at federal level. Private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Bildungsanstalt für Sozialpädagogik

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Bildungsanstalten für Sozialpädagogik

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time education in social pedagogy to pupils aged 14 to 19. This institution trains pupils to become educators qualified to carry out the educational tasks of day-boarding schools, day-care centres and other forms of residential care for young people, as well as in non-school youth work. Admission is based on successful completion of the fourth year of lower secondary education and an aptitude test. At the end of 5 years, pupils can take the final examination *Reife-und Diplomprüfung*.

### BMS

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Berufsbildende mittlere Schule*.

### Børnehave

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Børnehaven, børnehaver, børnehaverne

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering 4 years of full- or part-time pre-primary education to children aged from 3 to 7. The curriculum, delivered in a single cycle, does not provide formal teaching, but offers participation in educational activities. The municipalities are responsible for these settings, which may be public or private. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Municipal authorities fund public settings; private settings may be grant aided. Fees are means-tested in municipal institutions.





### CCTA

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *City college for the technology of the arts.*

### CEFA

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Centre d'Éducation et de Formation en Alternance.*

### Centre d'Éducation et de Formation en Alternance

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institute offering reduced timetable vocational courses to pupils leaving compulsory full-time education aged 15 or 16. Training lasts until the age of 18 and may continue until students are 25.

These institutions are generally attached to a full-time vocational lower secondary or upper secondary school.

These institutions offer theory-based courses of 600 periods of 50 minutes spread over 20 weeks per year, together with training that prepares pupils for an occupation. At the end of their course, pupils who pass the test receive a *certificat de qualification*.

The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these institutions, which may be public or private. Public-sector institutions under the direct responsibility of the Community are fully funded by it; public-sector institutions managed by the local authorities and private establishments are

subsidized by the Community. They are managed directly by the French Community, another public authority (province, municipality, etc.) or by a private body. Fully funded or subsidized by the French Community, they are co-educational and non-denominational; private establishments may be denominational. Abbreviation: CEFA.

### Centre universitaire

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering first-year university level courses in English, philosophy and psychology, classical studies, medicine, pharmacy and biology and chemistry, and two-year courses in German and French, history, law, economics, mathematics and physics. A second year can be organized in other subjects if there is a need. The institution is accessible to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold a general or technical upper secondary qualification (*Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*) or recognized equivalent. The courses lead to a certificate of studies (after one year) or a first-cycle degree. Both are recognized and give access to the second year or the second cycle of university studies in foreign universities. From the 1999/2000 academic year, the Centre is also offering a further studies 'specialization' diploma. The Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research is responsible for this public institution, funded by central government. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: CUNLUX.

### Centro concertado de Educación Infantil

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Centros concertados de Educación Infantil

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full- or part-time pre-primary education for children aged up to 6. Admission is based on age. The common curriculum is based on children's areas of experience and divided into two cycles of three years each. It is possible to enrol children in the first cycle, the second cycle, or both. This setting is privately owned, co-educational and can be denominational. It is grant-aided by the educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned. Tuition fees are usually payable in the first cycle, and families contribute to other expenses in both cycles.

### Centro concertado de Educación Primaria

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Centros concertados de Educación Primaria

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing up to 6 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged 6 to 12 (it can also include the second cycle of *Educación Infantil* from the age of 3 and/or the first cycle of lower secondary education from the age of 12 to 14). Admission is based on age. The common curriculum is divided into three cycles of two years each. Pupils progress automatically to a secondary school. This institution is privately owned, co-educational and can be denominational or non-denominational. It is grant-aided by the educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses.

### Centro concertado de Educación Secundaria

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Centros concertados de Educación Secundaria

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering up to 8 years of full- or part-time education for pupils aged 12 to 16, 18 or 20. Pupils may enter automatically at the age of 12 on completion of primary school. Pupils entering at the age

of 16 must hold the lower secondary leaving certificate (*Graduado en Educación Secundaria*). This institution is privately-owned, co-educational and can be denominational or non-denominational. It is grant-aided by the educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses.

For information on courses and qualifications, see ► *Instituto de Educación Secundaria*.

### Centro concertado de Formación Profesional

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Centros concertados de Formación Profesional

**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2, 3 or 4 years of full- or part-time education for pupils aged 16 to 18, 19 or 20. Admission is subject to the qualifications held; pupils entering at the age of 16 may be required to hold the lower secondary leaving certificate (*Graduado en Educación Secundaria*). Students entering at the age of 18 should hold the upper secondary leaving certificate (*Bachiller*) or may be required to complete an aptitude test. This institution provides technical and vocational education, which is divided into levels or tiers, ranging from intermediate to advanced level specific vocational training. Qualifications awarded vary according to the stage completed (*Técnico* or *Técnico Superior*). This institution is privately-owned, co-educational and can be denominational. It is grant-aided by the educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses.

### City college for the technology of the arts

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution operating in the same way as the ► *City technology college* but providing a general education for pupils with an emphasis on the technology of the arts. Abbreviation: CCTA.

### City technology college

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 7 years of full-time education for pupils aged 11 to 18. Admission is determined by each institution, but all institutions must admit pupils spanning the full range of ability. They provide general education with an emphasis on technology. As in ► *Maintained schools* at secondary level, there are three main stages; *key stage 3* (age 11 to 14), *key stage 4* (age 14 to 16) and *post 16*. All pupils follow a common core curriculum (statutory curriculum) up to the end of *key stage 4* but with an emphasis on mathematics, science and technology. Pupils take general and/or vocational examinations at the age of 16 (e.g. GCSE or GNVQ *Part One*) and at the age of 18 (e.g. GCE *A level* or GNVQ *Advanced*).

CTCs are classified as independent (private) schools and are managed by sponsors or promoters (e.g. private companies, charitable foundations), who operate under contract to the *Department for Education and Employment* (DfEE). The DfEE provides an annual grant. These institutions are non-denominational and co-educational. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: CTC.

### Colegio de Educación Primaria

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Colegios de Educación Primaria

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing up to 6 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged 6 to 12 (it can also include the second cycle of *Educación Infantil* from the age of 3 and/or the first cycle of lower secondary education from the age of 12 to 14). Admission is based on age. The common curriculum is divided into three cycles of two years each. Pupils progress automatically to a secondary school. This is a public institution, co-educational and non-denominational. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. Municipalities are also responsible for certain areas. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses. Synonym: *Colegio Público*.

### Colegio Público

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Colegios Públicos

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Colegio de Educación Primaria*.

### Colegio Rural Agrupado

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Colegios Rurales Agrupados

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution located in rural areas, which consists of groupings of scattered schools forming a single institution with peripatetic teachers. It offers up to 9 years of full-time education to children aged 3 to 12. Admission is based on age. For pupils aged 6 to 12, this institution provides primary education that is divided into three cycles of two years each. All pupils follow a common curriculum. Pupils progress automatically to a secondary school. This is a public institution, co-educational and non-denominational. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses. Abbreviation: CRA.

### Colegiu universitar

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Colegiul universitar, colegii\* universitare

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium-length teaching, economic, administrative and technical courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diplomă de bacalaureat*) and pass an entrance examination. It is recommended that the entrance requirements should be changed with effect from the 2000/2001 school year, so that the results obtained throughout the ► *Liceu* are combined with the results of its final examination (*examen de bacalaureat*) to constitute new admission criteria. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority. Courses lead to degrees.

The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for this public or private institution. State establishments are publicly funded. Private establishments are self-funded and do not receive grants from the public sector. Students enrolled in public and private institutions must pay fees for the entrance examination, registration, extra-curricular activities and re-examination after failing an exam. Students enrolled in private institutions must also pay tuition fees. Furthermore, some students in public-sector institutions have not obtained their places there free of charge, as the result of an entrance examination, but are able to attend courses in return for paying tuition fees.

### College

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 6 years of full-time general, vocational, technical and/or artistic secondary education to pupils aged 12/14 to 18 years.

This institution may be public or private. Public institutions are established and funded by provincial or municipal authorities. Private establishments are grant-aided and may be denominational and single-sex. No tuition fees are payable.

For admission criteria, curriculum and certificates awarded, see ► *Atheneum*.

### Collège

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 6 years or the last 4 years of full-time general secondary education to pupils aged from 12/14 to 18. The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these institutions. They are all private, co-educational and denominational, and subsidized by the Community. For admission criteria, curriculum and qualifications issued, see ► *Athénée*.

### Collège

**Country:** France

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 years of compulsory full-time general education to pupils aged 11 to 15. All pupils

are admitted at the latest in the year in which they become 12. The curriculum is in three teaching cycles (1 year, 2 years and 1 year), with the possibility of choosing a technological course in the final year. At the end of that year, a national diploma (*brevet*) is granted on the basis of both an examination and the results of the pupil in the last two years. The *brevet* does not give access to upper secondary education. The majority of the institutions are public and secular; private institutions are generally denominational and under contract to the government. They are all co-educational. The Ministry for National Education defines the curricula, recruits, trains and pays the teachers. The *départements* are responsible for funding the public premises, which they generally own. No fees are payable.

### College of Education

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in medium-length teacher training for students aged at least 16 by 15 January in the year of entry, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Leaving certificate*) and meet institutional and course requirements. Courses lead to a teaching qualification at degree level. The Department of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these public institutions, which are funded by central government (in the case of two of them through the Higher Education Authority). Fees have to be paid in certain circumstances.

### College of higher education

**Country:** United Kingdom

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short and medium courses for students, usually from the age of 18. Admission is subject to institutional or course requirements but students must normally hold upper secondary qualifications (GCE A levels, *Scottish Highers* or recognized equivalent). Courses are offered in a range of disciplines and lead to non-university level qualifications, degree level and, in some cases, postgraduate level qualifications.

Unlike a ► *University*, qualifications offered by most *colleges of higher education* are validated by external bodies such as a local university or the *Open University*. They are autonomous institutions but receive a large proportion of their funding from central government through the *Higher Education Funding Councils* (England and Wales), the *Department of Higher and Further Education, Training and Employment* (Northern Ireland) and *The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council* (Scotland). Tuition fees are payable by most students. Scottish students do not pay tuition fees in Scottish institutions. Specialist colleges may carry different names such as *college of art*. Synonym: *Higher education college*.

### Community college

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)  
**Level:** Lower/upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Adult education centre*. Also sometimes used to describe institutions which combine the functions of a ► *Secondary school* and an ► *Adult education centre*.

### Community Education Centre

**Country:** United Kingdom (SC)  
**Level:** Lower/upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Institution offering part-time education and training, as well as leisure courses and basic education to adults over compulsory school age. Courses may lead to a range of qualifications similar to those provided by a ► *Further education college*. These centres are largely owned, managed and funded by local education authorities. Tuition fees are payable by most adults unless they are in receipt of state benefits. Community education also takes place in many locations outside these institutions.

### Community school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)  
**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** A legal category of ► *Maintained school* which superseded the category of *county school* in 1999. The local education authority owns the school's land and buildings, employs the school staff, has

primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils and fully funds the school for both revenue and capital expenditure.

### Community/Comprehensive school

**Country:** Ireland  
**Level:** Lower/upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Non-denominational public-sector institution, funded by the Department of Education and Science. See ► *Secondary school*.

### Comprehensive school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)  
**Level:** Lower/upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Secondary school* for which admission is not based on ability.

### Comprehensive school

**Country:** United Kingdom (SC)  
**Level:** Lower/upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Secondary school*.

### Conservatoire

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)  
**Level:** Tertiary  
**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution specializing in music and drama. Medium-length courses lead to non-university level qualifications. See ► *Haute École*.

### Conservator

**Country:** Romania  
**Grammatical variants:** Conservatorul, conservatoare\*  
**Level:** Tertiary  
**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering long musical education to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diplomă de bacalaureat*) and pass an entrance examination. It is recommended that the entrance requirements should be changed with effect from the 2000/2001 school year, so that the results obtained throughout the ► *Liceu* are combined with the results of its final examination (*examen de bacalaureat*) to constitute new admission criteria. In 1998 the

official name of this institution became *Universitate de muzică*. See ► *Universitate*.

### Conservatorio di musica

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Conservatori di musica

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering specialized advanced courses in music. For information on admission, qualifications and responsibilities, see ► *Accademia*.

Starting from the 2000/2001 academic year, these institutions will have university status. The Ministry of University and Scientific and Technological Research will then have overall responsibility for them. Courses will in the future lead to university degree and postgraduate level qualifications.

### Conservatorio Elemental

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Conservatorios Elementales

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of part-time music and dance education to pupils aged 8 to 12. Some other institutions, such as *centros integrados* (integrated schools), combine music and dance courses with general education. Admission criteria are established by the education authorities of the Autonomous Community concerned. Dance pupils follow a common curriculum, while music pupils may specialize in an instrument. The curriculum is offered in a single cycle. Pupils are awarded the *Certificado acreditativo del grado elemental de* (+ specialization) certificate in their specialist area in preparation for the next (intermediate) level of study in that area. This institution is public, co-educational and non-denominational. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. Fees are payable.

### Conservatorio Profesional

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Conservatorios Profesionales

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of part-time music and dance education to pupils aged over 12. Some other institutions, such as *centros integrados* (integrated schools), combine music and dance courses with general education. Admission criteria are established by the education authorities of the Autonomous Community concerned. Dance pupils follow a common curriculum, while music pupils may specialize in an instrument. Successful pupils are awarded the leaving certificate *Titulo profesional del grado medio de* (+ specialization), which gives access to music or dance studies at tertiary level. This institution is public, co-educational and non-denominational. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. Fees are payable.

### Conservatorio Superior

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Conservatorios Superiores

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium and long advanced level music and dance courses to students, usually from the age of 18. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Bachiller*) or its equivalent. Students must have passed the studies of the third cycle of intermediate level music or dance, and pass an exam as stipulated by the central government. Those who do not meet these academic requirements may also be admitted if they pass the exam and a special exercise. Courses lead to qualifications at degree level. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this public institution and fully funds it. Fees are payable.

### Controlled integrated school

**Country:** United Kingdom (NI)

**Level:** Primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A legal category of ► *Grant-aided school* which may be primary or post-primary (secondary). These schools are owned, managed and fully funded for

revenue and capital expenditure by education and library boards. This category of school is non-denominational and was introduced to provide integrated education for Catholic and Protestant pupils.

### Controlled school

**Country:** United Kingdom (NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A legal category of ► *Grant-aided school* which may be pre-primary, primary or post-primary (secondary). These schools are owned, managed and fully funded by education and library boards for both revenue and capital expenditure. They are non-denominational, but educate mainly Protestant pupils.

### County school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Community school*.

### CRA

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Colegio Rural Agrupado*.

### CTC

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *City technology college*.

### CUNLUX

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Centre universitaire*.





### Daghem

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Daghemmet

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ►  
*Päiväkoti*.

### Darželis

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Darželiai, daržel\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3/4 years of part- or full-time pre-primary education for children aged from 3 to 6/7. Admission is based on age. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national or alternative educational programmes.

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded settings, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (Russian, Polish or Belorussian). Parents can place their children in any setting with the desired language of instruction. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### Darželis-mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Darželiai-mokyklos, daržel\*-mokykl\*

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full- or part-time pre-primary and primary education

for children aged from 3 to 10/11. Admission is based on age and on the child's maturity. A *darželis-mokykla* covers pre-primary education for children aged from 3 to 6/7 (*darželis*) and compulsory primary education for children aged from 6/7 to 10/11 (*pradinė mokykla*). A voluntary pre-school group (*Priešmokyklinė grupė/klasė*) for five-year-olds can be organized. Pupils in each stage follow a common curriculum as defined by ministerial order. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (Russian, Polish or Belorussian). Parents can place their children in any establishment with the desired language of instruction.

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### Day nursery

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** A pre-school setting which provides day care for children under the age of 5 and may be public or private in England and Wales (private only, in Northern Ireland). Education is often provided for children from the age of 3. Private bodies may receive Government funding for the education of children for three terms prior to the child reaching statutory school age. Pre-school settings which receive government funding are inspected by the relevant

education inspection body. They must work towards the official goals for pre-primary children (or, in Northern Ireland, the curricular guidance for pre-primary education) which are centred on six main areas of learning. They are normally co-educational and non-denominational.

### Detska gradina (детска градина)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Detski gradini

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 to 4 years of full-time pre-primary education for children aged from 3 to 6/7. Admission is based on age. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national educational programme and is not divided into cycles. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these public and private settings, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable. Private establishments are self-funded.

### Dimosies Scholes Tritovathmias Ekpaidefsis

(Δημόσιες Σχολές Τριτοβάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Dimosia Scholi Tritovathmias Ekpaidefsis

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering professional/vocational study courses in the fields of technology, forestry, hotel and catering, nursing and other professions for students, usually from the age of 18. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Apolytirio*) or recognized equivalent. Applicants must have taken examinations (*Eisagogikes Exetaseis*) aimed at ranking them. These examinations are set by the Ministry of Education and Culture or by the institution itself. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level. The language of instruction is English or Greek. These state institutions function under the supervision of various ministries. They are publicly funded by the government. For Cypriot students, fees are covered by government grants. Foreign students have to pay fees.

### Dimosio Nipiagogeio

(Δημόσιος Νηπιαγωγείο)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Dimosia Nipiagogeia

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Public institution founded and staffed by the State. The State subsidizes it but parents' associations are responsible for equipping and maintaining it. See ► *Nipiagogeia*.

### Dimotiko Scholeio (Δημοτικό Σχολείο)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Dimotika Scholeia

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of full-time primary education for pupils from 5 years and 8 months to 12 years. Admission is based on age. The curriculum is prescribed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and specific objectives are set for each class. For purely administrative purposes, *dimotika scholeia* are divided into two cycles: *Katoterous Kyklos* (lower cycle) for grades 1-3 and *Anoterous Kyklos* (upper cycle) for grades 4-6. There is no final examination; pupils receive a school leaving certificate (*Apolytirio*). The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for the supervision of both public (state-funded) and private primary schools so that they comply with the operational rules laid down by the State, but private establishments are self-funded. Public primary schools are co-educational and denominational. No fees are payable in public establishments.

### Dimotiko Scholeio (Δημοτικό Σχολείο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Dimotika Scholeia

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of full-time education for pupils aged 6 to 12. Admission is based on age. This institution provides general education in a single cycle. All pupils follow a common curriculum. On its completion, students receive a primary school leaving certificate (*Apolytirio Dimotikou Scholeiou*). The Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these

public or private institutions, which are co-educational and denominational (respecting religious freedom). Funding for the public-sector establishments is divided between

central government and prefectures. Private establishments are self funded. No fees are payable in public-sector schools.





### EB1

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo.*

### EB1/JI

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo com jardim-de-infância.*

### EB23

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola básica dos 2.º e 3.º ciclos.*

### EBI

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola básica integrada.*

### EBI/JI

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola básica integrada com jardim-de-infância.*

### EBM

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola do ensino básico mediatizado.*

### École élémentaire

**Country:** France

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 5 years of full-time compulsory education to pupils aged 6 to 11. The programme covers the last two teaching cycles of primary school: the second (which started in ► *École maternelle*) and the third (the last three years of primary education). Pupils who have successfully completed their studies move on automatically to secondary education in a ► *Collège*, generally at the age of 12. There is no school-leaving certificate. The majority of the institutions are public and secular; private institutions are generally denominational and under contract to the government. They are all co-educational. The Ministry for National Education defines the curricula, recruits, trains and pays the teachers. The municipalities are responsible for funding the public premises, which they generally own. No fees are payable. Former name: *École primaire*.

### École libre

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/secondary

**Explanatory note:** Generic term describing private, subsidized institutions.

### École maternelle

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full-time pre-primary education to children aged from 2½ to 6. Admission is based on age. Up

to the age of 5, the education in this setting covers the first cycle of *l'enseignement fondamental*; the second cycle starts with the final pre-primary year and continues for two years of ► *École primaire*. All children follow a common programme of activities and are automatically admitted to primary school. These settings may be provided in separate premises or be administratively attached to an *École primaire*. The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these establishments. Public-sector settings under the direct responsibility of the Community are fully funded by it; public-sector settings (managed by the local authorities) and private settings are subsidized by the Community. All settings are co-educational; at the most, half of the establishments receiving subsidies are denominational. No fees are payable.

### École maternelle

**Country:** France

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of education to children aged 2 to 6. This setting provides education covering the first cycle and the first year of the second cycle of primary education. Admission is based on age. The majority of the settings are public and secular; private institutions are generally denominational and under contract to the government. They are all co-educational. The Ministry for National Education defines the curricula, recruits, trains and pays the teachers. In public institutions the municipality is responsible for funding, and generally owns the premises. No fees are payable.

### École primaire

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 6 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged from 6 to 12. There are no academic admission requirements. The curriculum covers the second and third cycles (called 5 - 8 and 8 - 12) of *enseignement fondamental*. The 5 - 8 cycle includes the final year of ► *École maternelle*. In addition, the 6 years of primary school are divided into 3 phases (called *étapes* or *cycles*) each lasting 2 years. All pupils follow a common curriculum. At the end of 6 years of primary school, successful pupils receive a *certificat d'études de base*, which is required for progression to secondary education. The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these institutions. Public-sector institutions under the direct responsibility of the Community are fully funded by it; public-sector institutions managed by the local authorities and private establishments are subsidized by the Community. All schools are co-educational; institutions receiving subsidies may be denominational. No fees are payable.

### École primaire

**Country:** France

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Former name of the ► *École élémentaire*. This term is still used to refer to the group formed by ► *École maternelle* and ► *École élémentaire*, corresponding to primary education.

## École primaire

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of full-time general primary education to pupils aged 6 to 12. There are no academic admission requirements. All pupils follow the common curriculum, which is divided into three cycles, each lasting two years. Progression to secondary education depends on a primary schoolteacher recommendation. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public- and private-sector institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. They are funded partly by central government and partly by municipal authorities. No fees are payable, except in private-sector establishments.

## EEI

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escuela de Educación Infantil*.

## Efterskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Efterskolen, efterskoler, efterskolerne

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Private self-governing boarding school offering general education to pupils aged 14-18. It has become very common for young people in recent years to spend one or 2 years in this form of alternative school which enables the obligation to undergo compulsory education to be satisfied outside the traditional mainstream system. In a particular educational, social and residential framework, emphasis may be on special education, practical work, music, drama or physical education alongside ordinary school subjects. These institutions must ensure that pupils of compulsory school age receive teaching on a par with that of the last years of the municipal ► *Folkeskole*. The Ministry of Education confers on *efterskoler* the right to use municipal school final examinations and, in this sense, exercises a form of indirect quality control.

When approved by the Ministry of Education, this type of institution receives a major part of its funding from it. Fees are payable.

## Egyetem

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Egyetem\*, Egyetemek

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Gimnáziumi érettségi bizonyítvány*) or recognized equivalent (*Szakközépiskolai érettségi - képesítő bizonyítvány*). Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level and to doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are predominantly state-funded through the Ministry of Education. Private establishments are grant-aided. There are no tuition fees for students who are studying for their first degree.

## Eniaio Lykeio (Ενιαίο Λύκειο)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Eniaia Lykeia

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged 15 to 18. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Gymnasio*. It provides general, technical and vocational upper secondary education in a single cycle. The curriculum includes compulsory core subjects and subjects related to the selected streams of study. At the end of the programme, pupils must take final external examinations set by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Successful pupils receive the *Apolytirio* leaving certificate, which is a minimum requirement for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Culture has overall responsibility for these public institutions, which are state-funded, co-educational and denominational. No fees are payable.

**Eniaio Lykeio** (Ενιαίο Λύκειο)**Country:** Greece**Grammatical variants:** Eniaia Lykeia**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** New institution which has been introduced gradually since the beginning of the 1997/98 school year, and is replacing all types of ► *Lykeio*. It offers 3 years of full-time general and technological upper secondary education for pupils aged 15 to 18. A lower secondary certificate obtained in ► *Gymnasio* is required for admission. The curriculum comprises the general knowledge subjects common for all pupils; specialist and elective subjects vary, depending on their chosen branch of studies. On completion of their studies, pupils receive a certificate, *Apolytirio Eniaiou Lykeiou*. For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Lykeio*.

**Eniaio Polykladiko Lykeio** (Ενιαίο Πολυκλαδικό Λύκειο)**Country:** Greece**Grammatical variants:** Eniaia Polykladika Lykeia**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 or 4 years of full-time education for pupils aged 15 to 18/19. A lower secondary certificate obtained in ► *Gymnasio* is required for admission. This institution provides a combination of general and technical/vocational education in a single cycle. Pupils choose between general or specialist courses. A general leaving certificate (*Apolytirio Lykeiou*) is awarded to those who have graduated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> class following a general course, while those completing a fourth, specialist year, receive a specialist certificate (*Ptychio Eidikotitas*). All establishments are public and no fees are payable. Abbreviation: EPL. For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Lykeio*.

**EOI****Country:** Spain**Level:** Lower/upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escuela Oficial de Idiomas*.**EP****Country:** Portugal**Level:** Lower/upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escola profissional*.**EPL (ΕΠΛ)****Country:** Greece**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Eniaio Polykladiko Lykeio*.**Erhvervsakademi****Country:** Denmark**Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short tertiary education programmes. See ► *Erhvervsskole*.**Erhvervsskole****Country:** Denmark**Grammatical variants:** Erhvervsskole, erhvervsskoler, erhvervsskolerne**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary**Explanatory note:** Institution offering both commercial and technical VET programmes, HHX and HTX programmes, short technical and commercial tertiary education programmes (*Erhvervsakademi*), adult vocational training, etc. See ► *Handelsskole*, ► *Handelsgymnasium*, ► *Teknisk skole* and *Teknisk gymnasium*.**Erweiterte Realschule****Country:** Germany**Grammatical variants:** Erweiterte Realschulen, Erweiterten Realschulen**Level:** Lower secondary**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Saarland providing education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

**ES**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Level:** Upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ►  
*Escola secundária.*

**ESA**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Level:** Upper secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ►  
*Escola secundária artística*

**Escola básica do 1.º ciclo**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Grammatical variants:** Escolas básicas do 1.º ciclo  
**Level:** Primary  
**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged 6 to 10. Some schools provide education in shifts. There are no academic entrance requirements. The common curriculum is organized in a single cycle. There are no leaving qualifications; progression to the second cycle of basic education is based on continuous assessment of work at school. The Ministry of Education exercises overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational and non-denominational. The *escolas básicas do 1.º ciclo* are co-funded by the central administration and municipalities. In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores, central administration budgetary transfers are combined with the resources of those regions. No fees are payable in public institutions. Public funding for private establishments depends on the type of contract they have with the ministry (mainly *contrato de associação* or *contrato de patrocínio*). If establishments are fully funded, no fees are payable. Abbreviation: EB1.

**Escola básica do 1.º ciclo com jardim-de-infância**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Grammatical variants:** Escolas básicas do 1.º ciclo com jardim-de-infância  
**Level:** Pre-primary/primary  
**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 7 years of full-time pre-primary and primary education to pupils aged between 3 and 10. See ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo* and ► *Jardim-de-infância*. Abbreviation: EB1/JI.

**Escola básica dos 2.º e 3.º ciclos**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Grammatical variants:** Escolas básicas dos 2.º e 3.º ciclos  
**Level:** Lower secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 5 years of full-time general education for pupils aged 10 to 15. Admission is based on successful completion of the first cycle of basic education at the ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo*. Pupils follow a common curriculum, with few elective subjects, organized in two cycles. On completion of the final cycle of basic education at the age of 15, pupils are awarded a diploma (*diploma do ensino básico*). With it, they can either continue their education or enter the labour market as unskilled workers. Some schools offer one-year courses and initial vocational training organized in conjunction with other community bodies. These courses are aimed at young people who wish to start work after completing basic education (or at least attending the 9<sup>th</sup> grade). On completion of their course, they are awarded a second level vocational qualification (*diploma de qualificação profissional de nível II*) and/or a diploma of equivalence to basic education. For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo*. Abbreviation: EB23.

**Escola básica integrada**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Grammatical variants:** Escolas básicas integradas  
**Level:** Primary/lower secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Institution integrating the 3 cycles of compulsory education for pupils aged 6 to 15. See ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo* and ► *Escola básica dos 2.º e 3.º ciclos*. Abbreviation: EBI.

**Escola básica integrada com jardim-de-infância**

**Country:** Portugal  
**Grammatical variants:** Escolas básicas integradas com jardim-de-infância  
**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower secondary  
**Explanatory note:** Institution combining the 3 cycles of compulsory education, offered in ► *Escola básica integrada*, with pre-primary

education, also offered in ► *Jardim-de-infância*. This is a new type of institution. Abbreviation: EBI/JI.

### Escola do ensino básico mediatizado

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Escolas do ensino básico mediatizado

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 2 years of general education for pupils aged 10 to 12. They are admitted on completion of the first cycle of basic education at the ► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo* and follow a common curriculum, which is organized in a single cycle (the second cycle of basic education). There are no leaving qualifications. This form of provision represents an alternative to school-based education in areas in which only a limited number of schools offer direct basic education, or to which geographical access is difficult. It makes use of multimedia, with the support of teachers and text books, and other materials specially produced for it. The *escolas do ensino básico mediatizado* are public establishments, co-funded by the central administration and municipalities. In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores, central administration budgetary transfers are combined with the resources of those regions. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: EBM.

**Note:** Since it is considered that equal opportunities for access are not guaranteed, an effort is being made gradually to abolish this kind of provision.

### Escola profissional

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Escolas profissionais

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged from 14/15 to 17/18, who are admitted on completion of the third and final cycle of ► *Escola básica*. This institution provides technological and vocational (including artistic) courses in a single cycle. The curriculum depends on the course chosen. Pupils are awarded an upper secondary diploma (*diploma de estudos secundários*)

necessary for entry to tertiary education, and a level-three vocational qualification (*diploma de qualificação profissional de nível III*) enabling them to enter working life as intermediate technicians. At present, some courses are also offered to pupils who have not completed the third cycle of basic education. On completion of their courses, these pupils will be awarded a second level vocational qualification (*diploma de qualificação profissional de nível II*) and a diploma of equivalence to basic education. Ultimately the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, the great majority of these schools are set up on the initiative of individuals, groups or associations. They are therefore mainly private institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. They can apply for public or Community funds to finance the courses provided. Some institutions are set up by the State in regions where no private initiatives have been taken. In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores where central and regional funding is combined, these schools are also financed by special regional Community funds. Tuition fees are payable. Abbreviation: EP.

### Escola secundária

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Escolas secundárias

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time general, technical and technological education to pupils aged from 14/15 to 17/18. Admission is based on successful completion of the third cycle of basic education. Each school offers a selection of the courses available at this level, depending on regional or local socio-economic conditions and the need for qualified manpower. There is some freedom of curricular choice. On successful completion of upper secondary level (*ensino secundário*), pupils are awarded an upper secondary diploma (*diploma de estudos secundários*). With it, they can either continue their education or enter working life. Technical and technological education courses also lead to a level-three vocational qualification (*diploma de qualificação profissional de nível III*) enabling pupils to

enter working life. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational and can be public or private. They are co-funded by the central administration and municipalities. In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores, central administration budgetary transfers are combined with the resources of those regions. No fees are payable in public institutions. Public funding for private establishments depends on the type of contract they have with the ministry (mainly *contrato de associação* or *contrato de patrocínio*). No fees are payable in fully funded establishments. Abbreviation: ES.

Note: New plans of studies/curricula are scheduled for the 2000/2001 school year, and will be gradually introduced as the old ones are phased out.

these institutions, which can be public or private, in collaboration with the administrative department responsible for the cultural area concerned. Schools may sign agreements and contracts with public or private entities, national or foreign. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable in private establishments. Abbreviation: ESA.

### Escola secundária artística

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Escolas secundárias artísticas

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time general and vocational artistic education to pupils aged from 14/15 to 17/18. Possible variants are dance, music and visual arts. The general and vocational components may be offered in the same school, or in different schools (known as the integrated or combined system, respectively) of music and dance education. The general and vocational components for visual arts are always offered in the same school. Admission is based on successful completion of the third cycle of basic education. On successful completion of specific courses, pupils are awarded a diploma depending on the artistic area and sub-area chosen. If the general education component is undertaken in a different school (combined system) pupils aged 17 are also awarded an upper secondary diploma (*diploma de estudos secundários*), which allows them to embark on a career in the arts and/or to continue their studies at tertiary education level. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the *escolas secundárias artísticas*, through Regional Education Directorates. Central administration and municipalities co-fund

### Escola superior

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Escolas superiores

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering courses in a given area of studies, for example, *Escola Superior de Educação*, *Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão*, etc. See ► *Instituto politécnico*.

### Escola tecnológica

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Escolas tecnológicas

**Level:** Post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering technological specialized full- or part-time courses to students who have completed either general, technical or vocational upper secondary education in a ► *Escola secundária*, or a vocational training course in a ► *Escola profissional*, or who have passed all but two subjects not considered 'nuclear' within the core subjects in courses they intend to follow at post-secondary level. These courses last from 1200 to 1880 hours. The curriculum includes subjects in the scientific/technological and socio-cultural areas plus the firm-based component of the course, the duration of which varies in accordance with the chosen area of specialization. Courses lead to a technological 'specialization certificate' (*diploma de especialização tecnológica*) and a level IV vocational qualification (*diploma de qualificação profissional de nível IV*) which enables its holders to enter the labour market. Holders of the certificate may also proceed to tertiary education.

These institutions are normally private and non-profit-making, and come under the Ministry responsible for the sector of activity

to which the proposed training corresponds (such as the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, etc.). They are co-educational and non-denominational. The Ministries of Education and of Labour and Solidarity approve courses and validate the qualifications awarded. Fees have to be paid. Since November 1999, it has also been possible for these courses to be organized by a ► *Escola profissional* (public or private), a ► *Escola secundária* (public, or private with autonomy in teaching matters), or by vocational training centres for which the Ministry of Labour and Solidarity is responsible.

### Escuela de Arte

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Escuelas de Arte

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering between 1½ and 2 years of full-time intermediate level plastic arts and design education to pupils aged 16 to 18. Admission is based on a lower secondary leaving certificate (*Graduado en Educación Secundaria*) and a test. The curriculum is divided into areas of specialization. The certificate awarded is plastic arts and design *Técnico*, in the area selected. Pupils who complete the advanced level can move on to tertiary education. The *Escuelas de Arte* are public, co-educational and non-denominational. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses.

### Escuela de Educación Infantil

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Escuelas de Educación Infantil

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full- or part-time pre-primary education to children aged up to 6. Admission is based on age. The common curriculum is based on children's areas of experience and divided into two cycles of three years each. It is possible to enrol children in the first cycle, the second, or both. This setting is public, co-educational

and non-denominational. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for it and fully funds it. Municipalities are also responsible for certain areas. Tuition fees are usually payable in the first cycle, and families contribute in both cycles to other expenses. Abbreviation: EEI.

### Escuela de Suboficiales de la Armada

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering courses for *Suboficial* scale career soldiers in the Navy. See ► *Academia General Básica de Suboficiales*.

### Escuela Naval Militar

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering courses at a variety of education levels to train career soldiers of the *Oficial* and *Oficial* advanced scales of the navy. See ► *Academia General*.

### Escuela Oficial de Idiomas

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of part-time language education to pupils from the age of 14 (there is no upper age limit). The curriculum is divided into two cycles. To enrol in the first cycle, admission is subject to completion of the first cycle of lower secondary education, for holders of the *Graduado Escolar*, *Certificado de Escolaridad* or former *Certificado de Estudios Primarios*. Certificates are awarded on completion of each cycle. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. It is public, co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable. Abbreviation: EOI

### Escuela Superior

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Escuelas Superiores

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short and medium advanced level dramatic art, or advanced level art restoration and conservation courses and design or ceramics courses, for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Bachiller*) or its equivalent, and pass an exam as stipulated by the central government. Students who do not meet these academic requirements may also be admitted if they pass the exam and a special exercise. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university and degree level.

The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this public institution and fully funds it. These institutions have different names depending on their specialization, such as *Escuela Superior de Arte Dramático* or *Escuela Superior de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales, de Diseño* and *de Cerámica*. Fees are payable.

### Escuela Técnica Superior

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Escuelas Técnicas Superiores

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution specializing in university technical courses in the fields of engineering and architecture. Administrative sub-division of a university. Abbreviation: ETS. See ► *Universidad*.

### Escuela Universitaria

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Escuelas Universitarias

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering first-cycle university studies only. Administrative sub-division of a university. Abbreviation: EU. See ► *Universidad*.

### ETS

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escuela Técnica Superior*.

### EU

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Escuela Universitaria*.





### Fachgymnasium

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Fachgymnasien

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ►  
*Berufliches Gymnasium*.

### Fachhochschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Fachhochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium-length science-based occupation-oriented courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Reifeprüfungszeugnis* or recognized equivalent), or relevant occupational qualification. Admission may be subject to institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to degrees. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this public institution, funded at federal level. No fees are payable.

### Fachhochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Fachhochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university (higher education) institution offering multidisciplinary applied education and research in engineering, business, administration, social services and design for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an *Allgemeine* or *Fachgebundene*

*Hochschulreife* or *Fachhochschulreife* qualification.

Admission may be subject to ability tests for artistic courses. Because of the limited numbers of places available, almost all institutions have restrictions on admission which is normally determined by the average mark and time of waiting.

The medium and long courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level.

There are public and private establishments, and the Ministry of Education in each *Land* has overall responsibility for the public *Fachhochschule*. No fees are payable.

For funding see ► *Universität*.

### Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Fachhochschulen für öffentliche Verwaltung

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution at federal and *Land* level, offering medium courses for the higher level of the civil service. Students have revocable civil servant status. Various ministries at federal and *Land* level are responsible for this public institution.

Generally, these institutions are funded by the *Bund* or the *Land*. Fees have to be paid only by those persons who are trained for other public institutions which do not have *Bund* or *Land* status.

## Fachhochschule Liechtenstein

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering professional medium and long study programmes in the fields of architecture, financial services and business data processing for students, usually from the age of 19. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Fachhochschulreifezeugnis* or *Maturazeugnis*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to professional qualifications at degree level. This is a public institution funded by the government. Fees are payable. In 1997, this institution replaced the ► *Liechtensteinische Ingenieurschule*. Abbreviation: FHL.

## Fachoberschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Fachoberschulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 1 or 2 years of full-time education to pupils from the ages of 16 to 18, who usually enter either immediately after completing the ► *Realschule* and obtaining a *Realschulabschluss* or a recognized equivalent (*Mittlerer Schulabschluss*) for a 2-year course, or for a one-year course after completion of vocational training. This institution provides general and specialized theoretical and practical knowledge and skills. In 2-year courses, the first year consists mainly of practical workplace training with some class attendance, while the second year consists of general and specialization-related classroom instruction. The curriculum followed depends on the specialist area of the institution. In all institutions, compulsory subjects are German, social sciences, mathematics, natural sciences, one foreign language and sport. On passing the final examination, pupils receive the leaving certificate (*Fachhochschulreife*), which qualifies them to go to the ► *Fachhochschule*. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for these institutions which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments also exist. Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

## Fachschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Fachschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short specialized occupational courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who are trained in a recognized occupation and have relevant occupational experience.

Courses include the following fields of study: technology, business, design, home economics, social pedagogy and the caring professions which lead to a professional qualification at non-university level. It is possible to obtain the *Fachhochschulreife*, which gives access to other tertiary education institutions.

The Ministry of Education in each *Land* has overall responsibility for the *Fachschule*, which is a public institution, funded through the *Land*. No tuition fees are payable.

## Facultad

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Facultades

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering all kinds of university studies provided independently. Administrative sub-division of a university. See ► *Universidad*.

## Faculté

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering only a limited number of subjects and courses. See ► *Université*.

## Fakulteta

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Fakultete, fakultet\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering multidisciplinary medium-length professionally oriented, and medium and long academic and postgraduate courses, usually for students from the age of 19. Admission to professionally oriented courses is based on the upper secondary certificate (*spričevalo o poklicni maturi*) or recognized equivalent; admission to

academic programmes is based on the upper secondary certificate (*maturitetno spričevalo*) or recognized equivalent. Some courses may also require special abilities and/or psychological and physical characteristics as a prerequisite for admission. If admission is restricted, candidates are selected on the basis of their performance in the final examination at secondary school and on their general achievement there. Courses lead to first-degree level diplomas, postgraduate diplomas (*specializacija, magisterij*) and doctorates. At these public state-funded or grant-aided private institutions, the Ministry of Education and Sport is responsible for teaching and all other activities with the exception of research, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Science and Technology. No tuition fees are payable for full-time first-degree level courses in publicly funded institutions. Public institutions are organized within the university structure ► *Univerza*, while the organization of private institutions is entirely separate.

### FHL

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Fachhochschule Liechtenstein*.

### First school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Primary school*. In some areas of England, where a three-tier system is in operation, *first schools* cater for children up to the age of 8 or 9, after which they transfer to a ► *Middle school*.

### Fjölbrautaskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Fjölbrautaskóla, fjölbrautaskólur

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full-time general and vocational upper secondary education to pupils, usually from the age of 16. Admission is based on completion of ► *Grunnskóli*. The length of the course varies from one semester to 4 years (its most common duration). The general education programmes are similar to those of ►

*Menntaskóli* and conclude with the *Stúdentspróf* examination. Successful pupils receive the *Stúdentsprófsskírteini* certificate recognized for entry to tertiary education. Most of the vocational courses are geared to certified trades and end with the journeyman's examination *Sveinspróf*. Successful pupils receive the *Sveinsbréf* certificate, which gives access to the labour market for certified trades and to extension courses. In these institutions, some other vocational programmes are also offered, concluding with different final examinations in vocational education.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these state-funded institutions, which are all public. They are co-educational and non-denominational. There are no tuition fees but pupils pay an enrolment fee.

### Főiskola

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Főiskola\*, Főiskolák

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level education institution offering multidisciplinary courses for students usually aged 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Gimnáziumi érettségi bizonyítvány*) or recognized equivalent (*Szakközépiskolai érettségi - képesítő bizonyítvány*). Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university, degree and postgraduate level. These institutions may provide vocational programmes leading to vocational qualifications. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are predominantly state-funded through the Ministry of Education. Private establishments are grant-aided. There are no tuition fees for students who are studying for their first degree.

### Folkehøgskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Folkehøgskolen, folkehøgskoler, folkehøgskolene

**Level:** Post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Boarding school usually offering one-year post-secondary courses in arts, crafts, music and several other areas. The age limit for admission to *folkehøgskoler* is 17. Each school determines its own activities in the light of the ideological and educational profile of the school. It therefore has the potential to put into practice alternative educational ideas and to include non-traditional subjects in its programmes. Students who attend a 33-week post-secondary course at *folkehøgskoler* receive 3 competition points when they apply for admission to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has legal responsibility for these public institutions (centrally and regionally funded) and private grant-aided institutions. Tuition fees are payable.

### Folkeskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Folkeskolen, folkeskoler, folkeskolerne

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 9 years of full-time primary and lower secondary education for pupils aged from 7 to 16, as well as one year of pre-primary education in attached pre-primary classes (*børnehaveklasser*). There is also an optional additional 10<sup>th</sup> year (for pupils aged from 16 to 17). There are no academic admission requirements, and the curriculum is delivered in one coherent, comprehensive cycle. There is a common core of subjects distributed over the 9 years with optional subjects starting from the 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> form. Pupils can take the leaving examination *folkeskolens afgangsprøve* at the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> year or the advanced leaving examination *folkeskolens udvided afgangsprøve* at the end of the optional 10<sup>th</sup> year. Successful pupils progress to upper secondary institutions. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the education offered, but the individual schools are the responsibility of the municipality in which they are located. These institutions are co-educational and non-denominational and are funded through the municipality. No fees are payable.

### Folkhøgskola

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Folkhögskolan, folkhögskolor, folkhögskolorna

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Kansanopisto*.

### Folkhögskola

**Country:** Sweden

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering adult education programmes. The courses vary from general courses at compulsory and upper secondary level to vocational courses. The minimum age of admission is normally 18. Some schools are run by popular movements and organizations, while others are run by county councils or municipalities. They are not tied to a national curriculum; each institution determines its own activities on the basis of the school's ideological affiliation/leaning. A certain number of places in university are allocated to people who have studied at *folkhögskola*. Any person who has completed a 1-, 2- or 3-year course of studies at this institution and who has achieved results corresponding to a pass grade in the core subjects taught at upper secondary school, is considered to have achieved the basic qualification for tertiary education. The length of the studies required depends on the extent of the student's previous study and work experience. This institution is both publicly and privately funded. No tuition fees are payable.

### Förskola

**Country:** Sweden

**Grammatical variants:** Förskolor, förskolan

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering full- or part-time teaching activities and care for children aged 1 to 5. There is a national curriculum valid for all settings. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for *förskolan*, while the municipalities administer most settings. Settings are public and co-educational. They are funded by the municipal budget and parental fees. There are also private pre-schools with support from municipal funding.

**Försvarshögskola****Country:** Finland**Grammatical variants:** -skolan, -skolor, -skolorna**Level:** Tertiary**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu*.**Foundation school****Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary**Explanatory note:** A legal category of ► *Maintained school* which in 1999 superseded that of ► *Grant-maintained school* (originally introduced in 1988). The governing body employs the school staff and has primary responsibility for admission arrangements. The school's land and buildings are owned by trustees or by a charitable foundation. These institutions are fully funded by local education authorities for both revenue and capital expenditure.**Friskole****Country:** Denmark**Grammatical variants:** Friskolen, friskoler, friskolerne**Level:** Primary/lower secondary**Explanatory note:** See ► *Privat grundskole*.**Fristående grundskola****Country:** Sweden**Grammatical variants:** Fristående grundskolor, grundskolan**Level:** Primary/lower secondary**Explanatory note:** This independent institution offers 9 years of full-time general education to pupils aged from 6/7 to 15/16. They are run by private operators, but the funding is provided by municipalities. The independent schools are meant to offer an education equivalent to the ► *Grundskola*, but they may have a special religious, ethnical or educational identity. No fees are payable.**Fristående gymnasieskola****Country:** Sweden**Grammatical variants:** Fristående gymnasieskolor, gymnasieskolan**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 16-19, with some flexibility. They provide education corresponding to that offered in public-sector ► *Gymnasieskola*. Private operators run them, but municipalities provide the funding. Schools may charge fees up to a reasonable limit; the majority of them, however, are free of charge.**Further education college****Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)**Level:** Upper secondary/post-secondary**Explanatory note:** Institution which traditionally offered full- and part-time technical and vocational courses for students over compulsory school age (16) including adults. Although many *further education colleges* still place a greater emphasis on vocational and technical courses they now also offer general courses, including basic education.Admission criteria depend on the course. In many cases, specified externally accredited qualifications are required. A range of vocational and general qualifications can be obtained at different levels including GNVQ and NVQ, GCSE and GCE *A level*. Some institutions offer tertiary level courses under arrangement with external awarding bodies including universities. *Further education colleges*, ► *Sixth-form colleges* and ► *Tertiary colleges* are autonomous bodies which currently receive public funding through the *Further Education Funding Councils* in England and Wales (forthcoming legislation will replace the Councils by new bodies). In Northern Ireland, the *Department of Higher and Further Education, Training and Employment* is responsible for funding these institutions.

Fees are not payable for full-time participants under the age of 19 and for other participants in receipt of certain state benefits.

This term is also often used as a collective term for all types of *further education institution*.

### Further education college

**Country:** United Kingdom (SC)

**Level:** Upper secondary/post-secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full-time, part-time and *open learning* education to people beyond compulsory school age (16). Academic admission requirements depend on the course applied for. The courses provided are mainly vocational, including both theoretical and practical elements, but there is also some provision of general education at upper secondary level. Most courses lead to the award of a certificate or diploma of the *Scottish Qualifications Authority* (SQA) at

one of 7 levels from *Access to Higher National Certificate*. Adults can be awarded three different types of upper secondary certificate. Overall responsibility for this institution lies with the Scottish Ministers, who are answerable to the Scottish Parliament. A college is an independent incorporated body, although most of its funding comes from the *Scottish Further Education Funding Council* (SFEFC), a non-departmental public body funded by the Scottish Executive. Fees are at the discretion of each establishment but many students, including those under 18 years of age or unemployed people, are exempt from paying fees.



### Geniko Lykeio (Γενικό Λύκειο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Genika Lykeia

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time general education in a single cycle for pupils aged 15 to 18. A lower secondary certificate obtained in ► *Gymnasio* is required for admission. Pupils follow a common curriculum until the third year, when there are some optional subjects. Successful pupils receive a leaving certificate (*Apolytirio Lykeiou*). For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Lykeio*.

### Gesamtschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Gesamtschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** In most *Länder*, this institution offers up to 6 years of general full-time education to pupils aged from 10 (12 in Berlin and Brandenburg) to 15/16. Admission procedures vary according to the *Land* and depend on academic achievements in the ► *Grundschule*. The *Grundschule* expresses an opinion which is then either the prime determinant of the type of secondary school the pupil will attend, or may guide decisions concerning the pupil's future school career. The final decision is taken either by the parents, the school or school supervisory authority. There are two different types of *Gesamtschulen*; *kooperative Gesamtschulen* group pupils separately according to the qualification to be taken, while *integrierte Gesamtschulen* group them together according

to their level of proficiency for a number of core subjects, but teach them together as a group for all other subjects. Pupils follow a core curriculum with some optional subjects. A general school-leaving certificate (*Hauptschulabschluss*) may be awarded at the age of 15/16, which is generally used to enter a course of vocational training within the *duales System*. Those who stay until the age of 16 can obtain the *Realschulabschluss* or *Mittlerer Schulabschluss*. It qualifies pupils for admission to courses of upper secondary education, e.g. at special ► *Berufsfachschulen* and at ► *Fachoberschulen* and is also used to enter a course of vocational training within the *duales System*. Entitlement to enter the upper level of the ► *Gymnasium (Gymnasiale Oberstufe)* can be gained after year 10 if certain standards of achievement are met. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for these institutions, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments also exist. Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments. In Bremen this type of institution is called ► *Schulzentrum*.

### Gimnazia (Гимназия)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Gimnazii

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 to 4 years of full-time education to pupils aged from 15 to 18/19. Admission is based on

successful completion of lower secondary education. It provides general upper secondary education. The curriculum is defined by the Ministry of Education and Science. On its completion, pupils can take the final examination, *zrelosten izpit*. Successful pupils receive the certificate *diploma za sredno obrazovanje*, which gives access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable. Private establishments are self-funded. This institution can be attached to an ► *Osnovno utchilichte*.

### Gimnazija

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Gimnazijos, gimnazij\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time general secondary education for pupils aged from 14/15 to 18/19. It provides a more advanced level of education to academically inclined pupils than other secondary schools. Admission is based on satisfactory assessment of subjects taught in the school year directly preceding the *gimnazija*. If there is pressure on places, pupils are admitted in accordance with school criteria, particularly as regards performance, maturity and motivation. The different types of *gimnazijos* may have a specific focus. The main types of *gimnazijos* focus on the humanities, sciences, technology and the fine arts. Artistic *gimnazijos* may have a structure other than the typical four years. All pupils follow the centrally set general curricula. Instruction in years 11-12 is differentiated into B – *bendrasis* (general), I – *išplestinis* (extended), and T – *tikslinis* (target) levels. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (most frequently Russian, Polish or Belorussian).

At the end of the curriculum, pupils have to pass school-leaving examinations. Successful pupils receive the certificate *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*, which is an essential precondition for access to all

types of tertiary education and to ► *Profesinė mokykla* (option 4).

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### Gimnazija

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Gimnazije, gimnazij\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full- or part-time general upper secondary education in a single cycle to pupils aged 15 to 19. It is organized as a separate institution or can be a part of a ► *Šolski center*.

There are two basic types of *gimnazija* programmes with somewhat different curricula, namely general (*splošna gimnazija*) or specialized (*strokovna gimnazija*). *Splošna gimnazija* offer broad general education or a classical stream (*klasična gimnazija*) with an emphasis on Latin and the humanities. *Strokovna gimnazija* offer some special subjects in the fields of electrotechnics, mechanical engineering, timber technology, civil engineering, and agriculture (*tehniška gimnazija*), as well as in economics (*ekonomska gimnazija*) and the arts - music, art and dance (*umetniška gimnazija*).

Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Osnovna šola*. In addition, *umetniška gimnazija* courses require a test of special artistic abilities as a prerequisite for admission. If there is pressure on places, selection is based on results in the final external examination and in certain subjects in the last years of ► *Osnovna šola*.

At the end of the course, pupils have to take the external *matura* examination, and those who are successful receive the *maturitetno spričevalo* certificate. Although this certificate enables them to enter all types of tertiary education, most of them go on to academic tertiary education at ► *Fakulteta* or ► *Umetniška akademija*. The language of

instruction can be the language of a national minority (Hungarian or Italian). The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these public state-funded and grant-aided private institutions, which are co-educational. Some private establishments are denominational. No fees are payable for full-time courses.

### Gimnázium

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Gimnázium\*, Gimnáziumok

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4, 6 or 8 years of full-time general lower and upper secondary education to pupils aged 10 to 18. To gain entry, pupils have to pass the entrance examination *felvételi vizsga*. The curriculum is divided into two cycles. During the first cycle, which can last 6, 4 or 2 years (up to the age of 16), pupils follow local curricula based on the National Core Curriculum. During the second cycle (the last 2 years), they follow curricula governed by the requirements of the rules of the upper secondary school leaving examination.

At the end of the second cycle, they receive a certificate of completion, *gimnáziumi bizonyítvány*, which is necessary to take the final examination *érettségi vizsga*.

Successful pupils receive the *Gimnáziumi érettségi bizonyítvány*, which gives access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or grant-aided private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. They are predominantly state funded through local government. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Gimnazjum

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Gimnazja, gimnazj\*

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** A new institution, which was introduced in the 1999/2000 school year and offers 3 years of full-time general lower secondary education to pupils aged 13 to 16. Admission is based on successful completion of the 6-year ► *Szkoła podstawowa*. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of

the national core curriculum and is not divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils will take a final external examination. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public centrally and municipally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees are payable in public establishments.

### Glasbena šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Glasbene šole, glasben\* šol\*

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 1 to 8 years of artistic (music and dance) full- and part-time education mainly to pre-primary children and pupils in compulsory education, but also to students in upper secondary and tertiary education and to adults. The institution offers various music and dance courses at 4 levels (pre-school, preparatory, lower and higher). The pre-primary music education course and music preparatory course last 1 year, the dance preparatory course, 3 years, music courses, 4, 6 or 8 years, and dance courses, 4 or 6 years. Admission is based on an internal entrance examination (*sprejemni preizkus*) except in the case of the pre-primary and preparatory level courses. The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private establishments and are co-educational. Public establishments are secular, while private institutions are non-denominational. Music schools determine the fees for the material costs of education not provided by local government, which are paid by parents or students.

### Grădiniță

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Grădinița, grădinițe\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 to 4 years of full-time pre-primary education for children aged from 3 to 6/7. Admission is

based on age. The last year is compulsory. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national educational programme and is not divided into cycles. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (principally Hungarian and German). The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are state funded. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable, except in the case of the private establishments.

### Grammar school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/NI)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Secondary school* for which admission is based on ability. See also ► *Voluntary grammar school*.

### Grande école

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium-length specialized courses to students, usually from the age of 20. They are admitted through competitive examinations (*concours*), which are taken after two years in special classes (CPGE) that prepare them for the *grandes écoles*, after obtaining the upper secondary school leaving certificate (*baccalauréat*).

The courses offered lead to degrees and postgraduate level qualifications.

The *grandes écoles* are public or private. Public institutions are centrally funded and placed under the administrative control of the ministry or public body to which they are attached (Ministry of Defence, National Education, Industry, Civil Service, etc.). In general, tuition fees are payable.

### Grant-aided school

**Country:** United Kingdom (NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Publicly funded ► *Primary* or ► *Secondary schools* which include: ► *Controlled schools*, ► *Controlled integrated schools*, ► *Grant-maintained integrated schools*, ► *Maintained schools* and ► *Voluntary grammar schools*.

### Grant-maintained integrated school

**Country:** United Kingdom (NI)

**Level:** Primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A legal category of ► *Grant-aided school* at primary or post-primary (secondary) education level. These schools are owned and managed by charitable trusts and are fully funded by the Department of Education for both capital and revenue expenditure. This category of school is non-denominational and was introduced to provide integrated education for Catholic and Protestant pupils.

### Grant-maintained school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Foundation school*.

### Grundschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Grundschulen

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged 6 to 10. There are no academic admission requirements, although children should be sufficiently mature for schooling. All pupils follow a common curriculum, which is divided into two cycles. There is no final examination; however, progression to secondary level education is based on pupil performance, which is indicated in an annual report. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public or private. The institution is normally co-educational and non-denominational. Private-sector establishments are mostly denominational. Public-sector establishments are funded at municipal level. Private-sector institutions run by officially recognized religious bodies are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Grundschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Grundschulen

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 or 6 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged from 6 to 10 years (or 12 in Berlin and Brandenburg). There are no academic admission requirements, but entrants must have reached an adequate level of development. It provides general education in a single cycle. All pupils follow a common curriculum that may vary depending on the hours per week in the respective *Land*. Optional subjects may be offered to a certain extent (e.g. foreign language). There is no leaving examination or certificate. However, at the end of year 4 (or year 6) pupils do receive a report for that year. Procedures for transition to secondary education vary according to the *Land*. The *Grundschule* expresses an opinion which is then either the prime determinant of the type of secondary school the pupil will attend, or may guide decisions concerning the pupil's future school career. In all cases, this is combined with detailed consultations with parents. The final decision is taken either by the parents, the school or the school supervisory authority. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for the *Grundschulen*, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. There are a very limited number of private primary, grant-aided schools.

Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

### Grundskola

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Grundskolan, grundskolor, grundskolorna

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Peruskoulu*.

### Grundskola

**Country:** Sweden

**Grammatical variants:** Grundskolor, grundskolan

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 9 years of full-time general education to pupils aged from 6/7 to 15/16. There are no academic

admission requirements. A curricular framework, setting out goals and general principles, is determined at national level. On the basis of this framework, each municipality is required to set out the general objectives for its schools in a school plan. A compulsory school leaving certificate, *Slutbetyg från grundskolan*, is awarded to pupils who successfully complete the final year. Pupils who do not achieve the required standard in a certain subject do not receive a grade in it, but a written assessment. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for *grundskolan*, although they are administered by the municipalities. They are public, co-educational and non-denominational. Funding is shared between the municipality and the government, although the municipality alone decides how resources should be allocated. No fees are payable.

The *förskoleklass* are voluntary settings for six-year-olds (although the municipalities are obliged to provide them), which are usually integrated with *grundskolan*. Pre-school classes follow the same national curriculum as the *grundskola*. The curriculum also includes the leisure-time centres.

### Grundskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Grundskolen, grundskoler, grundskolerne

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Generic term for all institutions offering primary and lower secondary education in the public and private sectors.

### Grunnskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Grunnskolen, grunnskoler, grunnskolenne

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 10 years of full-time education for children aged 6 to 16. Admission is based on age. These institutions provide general primary and lower secondary education. The curriculum is divided into 3 cycles, namely the first 2 cycles of primary school level (*barnetrinnet*), and the third one which provides 3 years of

lower secondary education (*ungdomstrinnet*). Teaching can be in Norwegian or in the minority language, Sami. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the final examination *Avgangsprøve*. Successful pupils receive the certificate *Vitnemål*, which is necessary to gain access to ► *Videregående skole*. All pupils finishing lower secondary education are entitled to three years of further education at upper secondary level. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has overall responsibility for these (mainly) public state-funded or private grant-aided institutions, which are normally co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable, except in private establishments.

### Grunnskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Grunnskóla, grunnskólar

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution for pupils aged 6 to 16, offering 10 years of full-time compulsory primary and lower secondary education in a single cycle. Admission is based on age. The school working guide is based on the National Curriculum Guidelines. At the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> year, pupils take the final examination *Samræmd lokapróf*. All pupils receive the certificate *Vitnisburður um nám í grunnskóla*, which is necessary to gain access to upper secondary education. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these municipally funded institutions, which can be public (99%) or private. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable, except in some private establishments.

### Gümnaasium

**Country:** Estonie

**Grammatical variants:** Gümnaasiumid

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution for pupils aged 16 to 19 offering 3 years of full-time general upper secondary education in a single cycle. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Põhikool*, which is often attached to the *gümnaasium*. Each school sets its own curriculum according to the national curriculum. The language of instruction can

be Estonian or Russian. At the end of their studies, pupils have to pass five school-leaving examinations. Successful pupils receive the school-leaving certificate *Gümnaasiumi lõputunnistus* and the national examination certificate *riigieksamitunnistus*, which gives access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions. Public establishments are half funded by the State and half funded by the municipality; private establishments are self-funded. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Gymnasieskola

**Country:** Sweden

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasieskolor, gymnasieskolan

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged from 16 to 19, with some flexibility. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Grundskola*. To be eligible, pupils are required to have at least pass grades in Swedish, English and mathematics. Pupils who have not achieved this goal may follow an individual programme (within the school) in order to qualify for admission later on. Teachers and schools work within the nationally determined curricular framework. Pupils choose from 16 study programmes, 14 of which are vocationally oriented. All 16 - as well as a specially designed programme - provide a broad-based general education (including eight common core subjects), on satisfactory completion of which students become eligible for tertiary education.

There is no final examination. However, a leaving certificate, *Slutbetyg från gymnasieskolan*, is awarded on the basis of the grades obtained in each course. It is a minimum requirement for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these institutions, while the municipalities administer them. They are public, co-educational and non-denominational. Funding is shared between the municipality and the government, although the

municipality alone decides how resources should be allocated. No fees are payable.

### Gymnasio (Γυμνάσιο)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasia

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged 12 to 15. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Dimotiko Scholeio*. It provides general lower secondary education in a single cycle. Pupils follow a common curriculum. There are final examinations in basic subjects, which are organized by the schools themselves. Successful pupils receive a school leaving certificate (*Apolytirio*), which gives access to upper secondary education in a ► *Lykeio Epilogis Mathimaton*, a ► *Eniaio Lykeio* or a ► *Techniki Scholi*. The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for the supervision of public (state-funded) and private lower secondary schools so that they comply with the operational rules laid down by the State. Public institutions are co-educational and denominational. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable except in the case of private establishments.

### Gymnasio (Γυμνάσιο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasia

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education for pupils aged 12 to 15. A primary school leaving certificate obtained in ► *Dimotiko Scholeio* is required for admission. This institution provides general education which contains some vocational guidance in a single cycle. All pupils follow a common curriculum. On its completion, pupils receive a leaving certificate (*Apolytirio Gymnasiou*). The Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational and denominational (respecting religious freedom). Funding for public establishments is divided between central government and prefectures. Private institutions are self funded. No fees are payable in the public-sector establishments.

### Gymnasium

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasiet, gymnasier, gymnasierne

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education for pupils aged from 16/17 to 19/20. Admission is subject to completion of the 9<sup>th</sup> year of ► *Folkeskole* and the recommendation of teaching staff. General education is provided in a single cycle. All pupils study a common core and options from two areas of study (languages or mathematics) leading to the general upper secondary school leaving examination (*studentereksamen*) which is a precondition for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these institutions, which may be public or private. They are co-educational and non-denominational. The teaching is strictly regulated by the Ministry and thus the same both in public and private institutions. All public establishments are funded at county level. Private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in private-sector schools.

### Gymnasium

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasiet, gymnasier, gymnasierna

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Lukio*.

### Gymnasium

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasien

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** In most of the *Länder*, institution offering 9 years of intensified general full-time education to pupils aged 10 to 19. A standard *Gymnasium* covers years 5-13 (or years 7-13 following a six-year primary school or an *Orientierungsstufe* independent of school type) with a continuous course of education at lower and upper secondary levels. In some *Länder* this institution offers 8 years. Admission procedures vary according to the Land and depend on academic achievement in the ►

*Grundschule*. The *Grundschule* expresses an opinion which is then either the prime determinant of the type of secondary school the pupil will attend, or may guide decisions concerning the pupil's future school career. The final decision is taken either by the parents, the school or the school supervisory authority.

The upper level (*Gymnasiale Oberstufe*) starts at around age 16 (year 10 or 11). To progress from lower to upper secondary level, pupils must have successfully completed lower secondary level, i.e. entitlement to proceed to the *Gymnasiale Oberstufe* must have been obtained. However, an entrance qualification required for transfer to the *Gymnasiale Oberstufe* may be obtained by means of a *Mittlerer Schulabschluss* if a certain level of performance is achieved or, alternatively, via qualifications from a vocational school. During the qualification phase (year 12/13) pupils have to take certain subjects or subject combinations but have extensive scope for individual specialization and a wider range of subjects to choose from. At the end of the upper level, pupils take the final examination *Abiturprüfung*. Successful pupils receive the certificate *Zeugnis der Allgemeinen Hochschulreife*, which gives unconditional access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each Land is responsible for these institutions, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments exist to a great extent.

Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

### Gymnasium

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasien

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 8 years of full-time education to pupils aged 11 to 19.

It provides general lower and upper secondary education in two cycles of four years each. There is no examination between the two cycles. Pupils are admitted on the basis of their performance and abilities in ►

*Primarschule*. At the end of the programme, they take the final examination *Matura*. Successful pupils receive the certificate *Maturazeugnis*, which gives access to tertiary education institutions in Switzerland, Austria and certain *Länder* in Germany. The government's department of education exercises overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are centrally funded, and private ones grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Gymnasium

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnasia

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of *vwo*, offering 6 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 12 to 18. The curriculum in the *gymnasium*, in contrast to the ► *Atheneum*, includes classical culture and classical languages. For admission requirements, certification, responsibility and funding see ► *Vwo*. Education of this type can be offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*.

### Gymnázium

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnázia, gymnázi\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 8 years of full-time lower and upper secondary education or part-time education (at upper secondary level only). To gain entry, pupils have successfully to complete an admission procedure, which usually includes an entrance examination organized by the school. The multi-year *gymnázium* (6 or 8 years) provides general lower secondary education in its first years and upper secondary education for pupils aged from 11/13 to 19. The curriculum is divided into 2 cycles: the first cycle lasts 2 or 4 years in the 6- or 8-year *gymnázium* respectively, and the second one 4 years. There is no examination between the two cycles. The 4-year *gymnázium* provides pupils aged 15 to 19 with an upper secondary education only. The school head is responsible for the curriculum,

which has to be in accordance with the national curricula established by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. On completion of their studies, pupils take the final examination, *Maturitní zkouška*, and those who are successful receive the certificate *Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce* which enables them to enter tertiary education or the labour market. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded public institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are co-educational. Private establishments can be denominational, and may charge fees.

### Gymnázium

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Gymnázia, gymnázi\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4, 5 or 8 years of full-time general lower and upper secondary education to pupils aged 10 to 19.

Admission to the eight-year establishment is based on successful completion of the first cycle of *Základná škola* and an entrance test organized by the school. The four-year and bilingual five-year courses are linked to year 9 or 8, respectively, of ► *Základná škola*. National curricula are adopted throughout the country, but languages of instruction other than Slovak (Hungarian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Polish or German) are used in some public and private establishments. At the end of their course, students can take the final matriculation examination, and those who are successful receive the school leaving certificate *vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*, which enables them to enter tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private - and mainly state-funded institutions - which are normally co-educational. Private institutions may be denominational. No fees are payable except in the case of private establishments.





### Handelsgymnasium

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Handelsgymnasiet, handelsgymnasier, handelsgymnasierne

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Term sometimes used for the department of a ► *Handelsskole* or ► *Erhvervsskole* that offers the HHX programme. See ► *Handelsskole*.

### Handelsskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Handelsskolen, handelsskoler, handelsskolerne

**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering HHX programmes, commercial VET programmes and short commercial tertiary education programmes. The HHX programmes and the commercial VET programmes are open to people (aged 16-19/20) who have completed the 9<sup>th</sup> year of the ► *Folkeskole*. For commercial tertiary education programmes, admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (for students, usually from the age of 19). These institutions are private self-governing establishments primarily funded by the State. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

### Háskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Háskóla, háskólar

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering short, medium and long programmes for students, usually from the age of 20, who

hold an upper secondary qualification (*stúdentsprófsskírteini*) or recognized equivalent. Admission requirements vary depending on the type of institution or faculty. In some faculties, the number of students allowed to continue study after the first year is limited in accordance with the results of a competitive examination. Some departments require students to have *stúdentsprófsskírteini* from a mathematics, physics or natural sciences branch of study in upper secondary school.

The only multidisciplinary *háskóli* in Iceland is *Háskóli Íslands*. The other *háskólar* specialize in particular subjects, such as education sciences, business studies and technical subjects. Courses lead to qualifications at degree level. Doctorates are available at *Háskóli Íslands* and *Kennaraháskóli Íslands*.

The Icelandic Ministry of Education, Science and Culture holds the highest level of legal authority for all *háskólar*, except *Landbúnaðarháskólinn á Hvanneyri* for which the Ministry of Agriculture holds this level of authority and is responsible for the quality of agricultural education that conforms to the standards laid down in the law on higher education by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. Most *háskólar* are public state-funded establishments, but some are subsidized (grant aided) by the State. State-funded *háskólar* do not charge tuition fees.

## Hauptschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Hauptschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 10 to 14. To gain entry, pupils must have successfully completed the ► *Volksschule*. All of them follow a common curriculum in a single cycle that is equivalent to the curriculum of the *Realgymnasium* (see ► *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule*). Schools have the autonomy to set curriculum priorities (emphasis on key points). The ability of pupils in German, mathematics and modern foreign languages is assessed before assigning them to one of three different achievement groups in those subjects. Pupils receive the final report *Abschlusszeugnis* which provides entry to upper secondary education. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public or private. It is normally co-educational and non-denominational. Private establishments are denominational. Public-sector institutions are funded at municipal level. Private-sector schools, run by officially recognized religious bodies, are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

## Hauptschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Hauptschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 or 6 years of general full-time education to pupils aged from 10 (or 12 in Berlin and Brandenburg) to 15/16. Admission procedures vary according to the *Land* and depend on academic achievement in the ► *Grundschule*. The *Grundschule* expresses an opinion which is then either the prime determinant of the type of secondary school the pupil will attend, or may guide decisions concerning the pupil's future school career. The final decision is taken either by the parents, the school or the school supervisory authority. Pupils follow one curricular pathway comprising core compulsory subjects with some options and obtain the *Hauptschulabschluss*, which is generally used to enter a course of vocational

training within the *duales System*. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs in each *Land* is responsible for these institutions, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments exist to a great extent. Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable in public establishments.

## Haute École

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short and long multidisciplinary courses to students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a *Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* or recognized equivalent. Short courses lead to non-university level qualifications and, after one additional year, may lead to diplomas in an area of specialization. Long courses lead to degree level qualifications and, after one or two additional years, may lead to 'specialization' diplomas.

The Ministry of the French Community is responsible for these institutions. Public institutions that are the direct responsibility of the French Community are funded entirely by it. Other public institutions that are managed by the provinces or local authorities and private-sector institutions (*réseau libre*) are subsidized by the French Community. Tuition fees are payable.

The ► *Académie* and ► *Conservatoire* have the same status and are organized in the same manner as the *Hautes Écoles*.

## Havo

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 12 to 17. Admission is based on academic suitability determined by ► *Basischool* recommendation (and standardized national tests where taken). The curriculum is divided into two cycles: in the first cycle (3 years), all pupils complete the lower secondary school common core curriculum (*basisvorming*); in the second

cycle (2 years), pupils prepare for the leaving certificate (*diploma havo*) in one of four disciplinary ‘profiles’. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Subsidized private-sector establishments may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria. Fees are charged for pupils aged 16 and over. All education of this type is offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*. Full term: *Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs*.

### HF-kursus

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** HF-kurset, HF-kurser, HF-kurserne

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time education for pupils aged 17-19. Admission is subject to completion of the 10<sup>th</sup> year of the ► *Folkeskole* or its equivalent and the recommendation of teaching staff. General education is provided in a single cycle. All pupils study a common core and options leading to the general upper secondary school leaving examination, the *højere forberedelseksamen*, which is a precondition for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the *HF-kursus*, which may be a separate institution or attached to a ► *Gymnasium* or a college of education. There are a few privately-run courses. These institutions are co-educational and non-denominational. The curriculum is strictly regulated by the Ministry and thus the same both in public and private institutions. All public establishments are funded at county level. Private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the private sector.

### High school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Secondary school*.

### Higher education college

**Country:** United Kingdom

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *College of higher education*.

### Hochschule künstlerischer Richtung

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Hochschulen künstlerischer Richtung

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Universität der Künste*, which replaced this institution in 1997/98.

### Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Full term for ► *Havo*.

### Hogeschool

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Hogescholen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short and long multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diploma Secundair Onderwijs*) or recognized equivalent. Admission is subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university, degree and postgraduate level.

The Ministry of Education of the Flemish Community has overall responsibility for these institutions, which can be public, funded by the Flemish Community or private grant-aided. Fees are payable.

### Hogeschool

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Hogescholen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering multidisciplinary education for students, usually from the age of 17, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diploma havo, vwo* or *mbo*). Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public (funded by central government) or private.

Public establishments are non-denominational; subsidized private establishments may be denominational. Fees are payable.

### Högskola

**Country:** Sweden

**Grammatical variants:** Högskolor, högskolan

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering multidisciplinary short, medium and long courses for students from the age of 19. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Slutbetyg från gymnasieskolan*) or a recognized equivalent. Most courses also have special requirements as regards previously acquired knowledge. Courses lead to qualifications at degree level (general or professional degrees). Some institutions have the right to award postgraduate diplomas in certain areas of research.

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded by central government. No fees are payable.

### Høgskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Høgskolen, høgskoler, høgskolene

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering short and long multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Vitnemål*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further course requirements. Courses lead to non-university occupational qualifications, degree level qualifications and to doctorates, depending on the type of institution. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has overall responsibility for the publicly funded state establishments and for recognized courses at private institutions (*Privat høgskole*) which are grant-aided. No fees are payable in public institutions. Publicly funded *høgskoler* are divided into three categories: ► *Statlig høgskole* (multidisciplinary state colleges), ► *Vitenskapelig høgskole* (scientific

colleges specializing in specific fields) and ► *Kunsthøgskole* (artistic colleges).

### Højskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Højskole, højskoler, højskolerne

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Term used in composite names both for university level and non-university level institutions.

- University level institution offering medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who are admitted on the basis of their grades in their general upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates; e.g. *Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole*, *Handelshøjskole*, *Den Kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole*.
- Non-university level institution offering medium-length courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who are admitted on the basis of their grades in their general upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further course requirements. Courses lead to professional qualifications at non-university level; e.g. *ingeniørhøjskole*, *social højskole*.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for all these institutions, which may be either public or private, self-governing establishments funded through grants from the Ministry. No fees are payable.

### Husholdningsskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:**

Husholdningsskolen, husholdningsskoler, husholdningsskolerne

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing training in home economics for pupils aged 17 to 20. Admission is based on completion of the 10<sup>th</sup> year of ► *Folkeskole*. This type of institution offers a 3-year programme leading to a qualification as 'leader of institutional kitchen'.

These are private self-governing institutions, primarily funded by the Ministry of

Education. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable.





### IAP

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Internationale Akademie für Philosophie.*

**Grammatical variants:** -centret, -centren

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Liikunnan koulutuskeskus.*

### Íðnskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Íðnskóla, íðnskólar

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full-time vocational upper secondary education to pupils, usually from the age of 16. Admission is based on completion of ► *Grunnskóli*. Originally this school offered vocational programmes in the certified trades, but now some other vocational programmes are also offered. The majority of programmes last for 4 years.

Courses in the certified trades end with the journeyman's examination, *Sveinspróf*. Successful pupils receive the *Sveinsbréf* certificate, which gives access to the labour market for certified trades and to extension courses. Some other vocational programmes are offered concluding with different final examinations.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these state-funded institutions, which are all public. They are co-educational and non-denominational. There are no tuition fees (except in the case of evening courses) but pupils pay an enrolment fee.

### IEES

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institut d'études éducatives et sociales.*

### IEK

**Country:** Greece

**Level:** Post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institouto Epaggelmatikis Katartisis.*

### IES

**Country:** Spain

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Instituto de Educación Secundaria.*

### Infant school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Primary school* which caters only for pupils up to the age of 7.

### Institouto Epaggelmatikis Katartisis

(Ινστιτούτο Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Institouta Epaggelmatikis Katartisis

**Level:** Post-secondary

### Idrottsutbildningscenter

**Country:** Finland

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering vocational training to graduates of ► *Gymnasio* or ► *Lykeio* or of the second cycle of ► *Techniko Epaggelmatiko Ekpedeftirio* or who hold a recognized equivalent qualification. The curriculum comprises compulsory theoretical and practical subjects. The average time spent on practical work varies according to the specialization.

Courses lead to the vocational training certificate (graduates from *Gymnasio*) or to a post-secondary vocational training diploma (graduates from ► *Lykeio* and from the second cycle of ► *Techniko Epaggelmatiko Ekpedeftirio*).

The Organization for Vocational Education and Training, which comes under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, is administratively responsible for these public and private institutions. Public establishments are funded through the Organization for Vocational Education and Training; private institutions are self funded. Tuition fees are payable in private institutions; in public institutions trainees pay only registration fees. Abbreviation: IEK.

## Institut

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 6 years or the last 4 years of full-time secondary education to pupils aged 12/14 to 18. It can be either general or technically and vocationally oriented (the majority of pupils). An establishment offering only technical and vocational courses after the first cycle is called an Institut technique. The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these institutions, which may be public or private. Public establishments are either managed directly by the French Community or by another public authority (province, municipality, etc.). They are all subsidized by the French Community, and are co-educational; private institutions are denominational. For admission criteria, curriculum and certificates awarded, see ► *Athénée*.

## Institut

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Instituty, institut\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium-length courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce*) and meet institutional requirements. Courses lead to degree level qualifications. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has overall responsibility for these private institutions, which are either state-subsidized or self-funded establishments. Tuition and other fees are payable.

## Institut

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Institutul, institute\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long specialized courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diplomă de bacalaureat*) and pass an entrance examination. It is recommended that the entrance requirements should be changed with effect from the 2000/2001 school year, so that the results obtained throughout the ► *Liceu* are combined with the results of its final examination (*examen de bacalaureat*) to constitute new admission criteria. See ► *Universitate*.

## Institut (ИНСТИТУТ)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Instituti

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Academia*.

## Institut d'études éducatives et sociales

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering courses in education and social work to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold a general or technical upper secondary qualification (*Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to vocational non-

university level qualifications. They may give access to university courses in other countries. The Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research is responsible for this public institution, funded by central government. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: IESS.

Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research is responsible for this public institution, funded by central government. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: IST.

### Institut Supérieur d'Architecture

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university artistic institution offering long courses in architecture to students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a *Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to degree level qualifications.

The Ministry of the French Community has responsibility for these institutions. Public institutions that are the direct responsibility of the French Community are funded by it. Other public- or private-sector (*réseau libre*) institutions are subsidized by the French Community. Tuition fees are payable.

### Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution which is attached administratively to one or more *Université* and offers short teacher-training courses to students, usually from the age of 21, who have obtained a *licence* and passed recruitment examinations (*concours*) for primary or secondary level teachers. No qualifications are awarded. See ► *Université*. Abbreviation: IUFM.

### Institut supérieur d'études et de recherches pédagogiques

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering teacher training to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold a general or technical upper secondary qualification (*Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications for pre-school and primary teachers. The Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research is responsible for this public institution, funded by central government. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: ISERP.

### Institut Universitaire de Technologie

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:**

Institution which is attached administratively to a *Université* and offers specialized short and medium technological courses to students, usually from the age of 18, who have obtained the upper secondary school leaving certificate (*baccalauréat*). The courses offered lead to non-university level qualifications. See ► *Université*. Abbreviation: IUT.

### Institut Supérieur de Technologie

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering technical courses with work placements to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold a general or technical upper secondary qualification (*Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to degrees. The

### Institut Universitaire Professionnalisé

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution which is attached administratively to a *Université*, offering medium-length technical courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who have obtained the upper secondary school leaving certificate (*baccalauréat*), and have successfully completed one year of tertiary education. The courses offered lead to engineering degrees. See ► *Université*. Abbreviation: IUP.

### Institutas

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Institutai, institut\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Until 1999, a type of ► *Universitetas*. The last *institutas* (for physical training) was renamed an ► *Akademija* in 1999.

### Institute of Technology

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long technical and vocational education for students aged at least 17 on 1 January in the year of entry, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Leaving Certificate*). Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university and degree level.

These are public institutions designated under the NCEA (National Council for Educational Awards), which validates most of their courses and grants most of their awards. They are funded by central government. Fees have to be paid in certain circumstances.

### Instituto de Educación Secundaria

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Institutos de Educación Secundaria

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering up to 6 years of full- or part-time education for pupils aged 12 to 18 (sometimes up to 20). Pupils may enter automatically at the age of 12 on completion of primary school. Pupils entering at the age of 16 must hold the lower secondary leaving certificate (*Graduado en Educación Secundaria*). In the first four years, this institution provides general lower secondary education divided into two two-year cycles, in which all pupils follow a common curriculum. At upper secondary level, which lasts two years, pupils choose between general or vocational courses. Pupils completing lower secondary education are awarded the *Graduado en Educación Secundaria* leaving certificate. Pupils completing general upper secondary education are awarded the *Bachiller* leaving certificate, which grants access to university (subject to an entrance examination), or advanced level specific vocational training. Pupils can also be

awarded the first level vocational qualification (*Técnico*). If the institution offers advanced level specific vocational training for students aged 18-20, successful students are awarded the *Técnico Superior* leaving certificate. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned is responsible for this institution and fully funds it. Tuition fees are not payable, but families contribute to other expenses. Abbreviation: IES.

### Instituto de Formación Profesional Superior

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Institutos de Formación Profesional Superior

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering advanced level specific vocational training for students, usually aged 18-20, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Bachiller*) or its equivalent, or pass an entrance exam as stipulated by the educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications. The educational administration of the Autonomous Community is responsible for this public institution and fully funds it. Fees are payable.

### Instituto politécnico

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Institutos politécnicos

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university (higher education) institution offering short and long courses in the fields of engineering, management, technology, art and pedagogics for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*diploma de estudos secundários*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may also be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university, degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates. The Ministry of Education exercises overall responsibility for this public institution, and funds it on behalf of the government. Private, self-funding

institutions also exist. Fees are payable both in public and private institutions.

### Instituto superior

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Institutos superiores

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Normally a university level institution within a *Universidade*, offering courses in technical areas of study, such as the *Instituto Superior Técnico* (engineering) and the *Instituto Superior de Agronomia* (studies in agriculture). See ► *Universidade*.

There are also an autonomous, public *Instituto Superior* for Economy and Management, which is not integrated in a university, and several private institutions of the same kind. For further information, see ► *Universidade*.

### Instituto Universitario

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Institutos Universitarios

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution that carries out scientific and technical research, as well as specialized and third-cycle studies under the academic responsibility of a University Department. Students must have carried out university studies or their equivalent. Courses lead to postgraduate qualifications, including doctorates. Administrative sub-division of a university. See ► *Universidad*.

### Instituut

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 6 years of full-time general, vocational, technical and/or artistic secondary education to pupils aged 12/14 to 18 years.

This institution may be public or private. Public institutions are established and funded by provincial or municipal authorities. Private establishments are grant-aided and may be denominational and single-sex. No tuition fees are payable.

For admission criteria, curriculum and certificates awarded, see ► *Atheneum*.

### Integrierte Haupt-und Realschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Integrierte Haupt- und Realschulen, Integrierten Haupt- und Realschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Hamburg providing the courses of education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

### Internationale Akademie für Philosophie

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long philosophy courses for students, usually from the age of 19. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Maturazeugnis*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to qualifications at degree level and doctorates. This is a private, self-funded, institution. Fees are payable. Abbreviation: IAP.

### ISEF

**Country:** Italy

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Istituto superiore di educazione fisica*.

### ISERP

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institut supérieur d'études et de recherches pédagogiques*.

### ISIA

**Country:** Italy

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Istituto superiore per le industrie artistiche*.

### IST

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institut Supérieur de Technologie*.

### Istituto d'arte

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti d'arte

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years, plus 2 optional years of full-time vocational artistic education for pupils aged 14 to 17/19. To gain entry, pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*. Pupils follow a common curriculum and take options according to the type of craft or industry for which the course is in preparation. After 3 years, successful pupils receive the *Diploma di maestro d'arte applicata certificate*, with which they can enter employment. Pupils who take 2 optional years receive the applied arts upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Istituto d'arte*) which grants access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Istituto magistrale

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti magistrali

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** With full implementation of the 1990 law reforming university arrangements, primary teacher education currently offered at this establishment is being transferred to a university course. These institutions ceased admitting new pupils in 1998/99, but will continue to provide education for existing pupils until they finish their courses. They currently offer 4 years, plus one optional year of full-time primary school teacher education to pupils aged 14 to 18/19. To gain entry, they should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in the ► *Scuola media*. The common curriculum is delivered in a single cycle. At the end of 4 years, successful pupils receive a leaving certificate (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Istituto magistrale*), with which they can move directly to primary school teaching. Those who wish to enter university must take an additional year. The Ministry of Education

has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Istituto professionale

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti professionali

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years, plus 2 optional years of full-time vocational education for pupils aged 14 to 17/19. To gain entry, pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*.

The curriculum is divided into two cycles lasting 3 and 2 years respectively. It offers three areas of specialization (agriculture, industry and crafts, and the service sector). At the end of the first 3 years, successful pupils receive a vocational skills qualification (*Diploma di qualifica professionale*), with which they can enter employment or further vocational training. Those who successfully complete the additional 2 years of study (*corsi post-qualifica*) receive an upper secondary vocational school leaving diploma (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Istituto professionale*), with which they can enter university, other forms of tertiary education, further training or employment.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Istituto superiore di educazione fisica

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti superiori di educazione fisica

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering specialized advanced courses in physical education.

Note: this institution is being abolished in 1999/2000 and its courses incorporated into university faculties. Abbreviation: ISEF.

### Istituto superiore per le industrie artistiche

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti superiori per le industrie artistiche

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering specialized advanced courses in the applied arts for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di istruzione secondaria superiore*) and pass an entrance examination. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public institutions, which are funded by central government. Fees are payable.

From the 2000/2001 academic year onwards, these institutions will have university status. The Ministry of University and Scientific and Technological Research will then have overall responsibility for them. Courses will in the future lead to university degree and postgraduate level qualifications. Abbreviation: ISIA.

### Istituto tecnico

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti tecnici

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time technical education for pupils aged 14 to 17/19. To gain entry, pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*. The curriculum is divided into two cycles. In the first cycle (2 years) pupils follow a common curriculum; in the second cycle (3 years) pupils continue to follow a common core of subjects and, in addition, select an area of specialization. Successful pupils receive an upper secondary technical school leaving diploma (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Istituto tecnico*) with which they can enter university, other forms of tertiary education, further training or employment.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Istituto universitario

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Istituti universitari

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering courses in specific disciplines (e.g. languages). See ► *Università*.

### IUFM

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres*.

### IUP

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institut Universitaire Professionnalis *.

### IUT

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Institut Universitaire de Technologie*.





### Jardim-de-infância

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Jardins-de-infância

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full- or part-time pre-primary education to children aged 3 to 6. Admission is based on age. The schedules are flexible and are arranged annually with families, according to their particular needs. The single-cycle curriculum is activity-based and includes a socio-educational component. This setting can be public or private. It is co-educational and non-denominational. In the public network, the Ministry of Education is responsible for teachers and the curriculum, while the Ministry of Labour and Solidarity is responsible for family support and (with the Ministry of Education) technical support. The infrastructures and equipment of these establishments are the responsibility of the municipalities. No fees are payable in public settings. The public *jardins-de-infância* are co-funded by the central administration and municipalities. In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores, central administration budgetary transfers are combined with the resources of those regions. The private network of *jardins-de-infância* is co-funded by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and Solidarity. The families, however, have to pay some fees. Public funding for private settings depends on the type of contract they have with the Ministry of Education (mainly *contrato de associação* or *contrato de patrocínio*). No fees are payable in fully funded establishments. This

institution can be attached to an *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo*, (► *Escola básica do 1.º ciclo com jardim-de-infância*), or to an *Escola básica integrada*, (► *Escola básica integrada com jardim-de-infância*).  
Abbreviation: JI

### Jaunimo mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Jaunimo mokyklos, jaunimo mokykl\*

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5/6 years of lower secondary education for socially and educationally neglected pupils aged 12-16, who have dropped out of a mainstream general school. Arrangements are as flexible as possible and study can be during the day, evening, in shifts, or a combination thereof. Institutions can operate as separate education establishments or use the facilities of ► *Profesinė mokykla*. Pupils are admitted at the request of their parents or guardians. General and pre-vocational courses are offered. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (Russian, Polish or Belorussian). On completing year 10, pupils who pass *pagrindinė mokykla* leaving examinations are awarded a *pagrindinės mokyklos baigimo pažymėjimas*, and are entitled to enter an upper secondary school. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally, municipally and regionally funded institutions, which can be public or private. Public establishments

## Jl

may receive non-budgetary funds from other activities.

They are normally co-educational; private establishments may be denominational.

## Jl

**Country:** Portugal

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Jardim-de-infância*.

## Junior school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Primary school* which caters only for pupils aged between 7 and 11.



### Kansanopisto

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Kansanopistot, kansanopisto\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution of adult education operating mainly as a boarding school. Each school promotes self-motivated education of people in such a way as to emphasize its own set of values, ideology and educational objectives. People's high schools offer general programmes, basic (► *Peruskoulu*) and general upper secondary education, initial vocational education leading to qualifications in the fields of culture, social care and leisure time, and additional vocational training on a full- or part-time basis. They also arrange open university instruction through which students can complete basic university studies. Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which are mostly private establishments. Fees are payable. Swedish term: *Folkhögskola*.

### Kennaraháskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Kennaraháskóla

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in educational sciences. See ► *Háskóli*.

### Kindergarten

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Kindergärten

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering 3 years of full- or part-time pre-primary education to children aged 3 to 6. Admission is based on the child's maturity. There is no formal curriculum; teaching and learning are informal and play-based. A department with specific responsibility for pre-primary education exists at each provincial level. These settings can be public or private. They are normally co-educational. Many private establishments are denominational. Public-sector settings are usually established and funded at regional or municipal level. Certain private-sector settings, particularly those run by officially recognized religious bodies, may receive a public grant. Some public-sector settings do not charge fees; all private-sector settings charge fees.

### Kindergarten

**Country:** Belgium (German-speaking Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Kindergärten

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time pre-primary education to children aged 3 to 6. Before the age of 5, schooling in this institution constitutes the first cycle (called 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-5) of basic education (*Grundschule*). The second cycle starts in the last year of this setting and continues in ► *Primarschule*. All children follow a common activity-based curriculum. These settings are attached to a *Primarschule*. The Ministry of

Education of the German-speaking Community has overall responsibility for these public or private settings. They are co-educational and non-denominational; private establishments may be denominational. Public establishments are funded by the Community, while privately-owned settings are grant-aided by it. No fees are payable. Synonym: *Vorschule*.

## Kindergarten

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Kindergärten

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering 3 years of pre-primary education to children aged 3 to 6 years in a single cycle. Admission is based on age. There is no formal curriculum; teaching and learning are informal and activity-based. In most *Länder*, the social ministries are the competent authorities. Overall responsibility for pre-primary settings lies with the local youth welfare offices (*örtliche Jugendämter*). These settings, which can be provided by non-public bodies or maintained by the local authorities, are usually co-educational and may be denominational. Despite the subsidies provided by the *Länder* and the local authorities for the maintenance of *Kindergärten* and the use by privately-maintained settings of their own funds, parents are also required to make contributions. Charges vary and in some cases depend on the parents' income.

## Kindergarten

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Grammatical variants:** Kindergärten

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering 2 years of full-time pre-primary education to children aged 4 to 6. Admission is based on age. The curriculum is informal and activity-based. The government's department of education exercises overall responsibility for this public or private setting, which is co-educational and non-denominational. Public settings are primarily municipally funded but also centrally funded, while private settings are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

## Kirchliche Hochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Kirchliche Hochschulen, Kirchlichen Hochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in protestant theology. For more information, see ► *Universität*.

## Kleuterschool

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Kleuterscholen

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time pre-primary education to children aged 3 to 6. It is generally linked to a ► *Lagere School*. Pre-primary education forms part of the basic schooling provision. There is no official curriculum; learning takes place through activities and play and is delivered in a single cycle. Control and funding is shared between the Community, provincial and municipal levels and the private sector. Settings can be publicly and privately owned. Private settings are subsidized by the Community (known as grant-aided free establishments) and are often denominational. All Community and grant-aided official settings are co-educational; there are some single-sex private settings. No tuition fees are payable.

## Koinotiko Nipiagogeio (Κοινοτικό Νηπιαγωγείο)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Koinotika Nipiagogeia

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution founded and run by privately organized bodies (local authorities, improvement boards or parents' associations). It is subsidized by the State, depending on the financial conditions prevailing in the area (with poor areas receiving more). See ► *Nipiagogeia*.

## Koledža

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Koledžas, koledžu

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering occupationally-oriented

short courses for students, usually from the age of 19. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Vidusskola* or ► *Arodģimnāzija* and entrance examinations. The language of instruction is Latvian or a minority language (Russian). Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level.

This new type of institution has been established in accordance with the new Law on Professional Education (1999). The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministries of Agriculture, Welfare and Culture have overall responsibility for these public or private institutions. Private institutions are self-funded, while public establishments are state-funded. Tuition fees are payable in all private establishments and also in some public institutions.

### Kolegija

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Kolegijos, kolegij\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Name given to ► *Aukštesnioji mokykla* if they meet the requirements for recognition as non-university higher institutions.

### Kolegium nauczycielskie

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Kolegia nauczycielskie, kolegi\* nauczycielski\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium-length teacher training for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and meet institutional requirements. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications for pre-primary and primary teachers. Foreign language teacher training colleges prepare specialist teachers for all school levels.

This institution can either be a separate organizational part of a tertiary education institution, with courses that lead to a *licencjat*, or be governed by the legislation and authorities of the school education sector and lead to a diploma.

The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these centrally or centrally and regionally funded institutions,

which can be public or private establishments. Fees are payable in private ones.

### Kolej (Колеж)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Koleji

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering vocationally-oriented medium courses in teaching, technical subjects and medicine for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Diploma za sredno/sredno-spetsialno obrazovanie*) and meet institutional requirements. It can be established as an independent institution but is usually incorporated into ► *Universitet*. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications. The National Assembly has overall responsibility for establishing, transforming or closing down these public state-funded or private self-funded institutions. Tuition fees are payable in private institutions and from the 1999/2000 school year also in public institutions.

### Kolleg

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Kollegs

**Level:** Post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering post-secondary courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Reifeprüfungszuegnis* or recognized equivalent). Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Fields of study: engineering, business administration, service industries and tourism. Courses lead to occupational qualifications at non-university level.

The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions. Public-sector establishments are funded at federal level. Private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

**Kolleg****Country:** Germany**Grammatical variants:** Kollegs**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Adult education institution offering full-time general upper secondary education. Adults attending this institution are not allowed to combine their study with work. For further information, see *Abendgymnasium* in the summary table.**Komvux****Country:** Sweden**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/post-secondary**Explanatory note:** Institution offering basic adult education, upper secondary level and supplementary education (*påbyggnadsutbildning*) to adults who are at least 20. The same curriculum and syllabuses apply to both ► *Gymnasieskola* and this institution. Adults successfully completing all core courses and a specified number of other courses are awarded a leaving certificate. The municipality is responsible for the organization of this institution, which is publicly funded. No fees are payable.**Konservatorija****Country:** Lithuania**Grammatical variants:** Konservatorijos, konservatorij\***Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary**Explanatory note:**

- Institution offering 2 years of general upper secondary and music education to pupils aged 16/17. Admission is based on the *pagrindinės mokyklos baigimo pažymėjimas* certificate obtained at ► *Pagrindinė mokykla*. Education is provided in accordance with the general curriculum and teaching strategy for general education schools. Only in the case of general subjects can the language of instruction be other than Lithuanian (most frequently Russian, Polish or Belorussian). At the end of the course, pupils take school-leaving examinations, and those who are successful receive a *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*, which enables them to enter all types of tertiary education.

- This institution also offers music education to students, usually from the age of 18/19. It is a type of ► *Aukštesnioji mokykla*.

**Konzervatoř****Country:** Czech Republic**Grammatical variants:** Konzervatoře, konzervatoř\***Level:** Lower/upper secondary/post-secondary**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 or 8 years of full-time study in the arts. The 8-year *konzervatoř* (in the field of dance only) provides lower and upper secondary education to pupils aged 11 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of the fifth grade of ► *Základní škola* (primary level), as well as on the admission procedure which usually includes an entrance examination organized by the school. The curriculum is divided into two cycles, both of which last 4 years. At the end of the second cycle, pupils take either the *Maturitní zkouška* examination or the *Absolutorium* examination, or both.

The 6-year *konzervatoř* (singing, music and dramatic arts) provides upper secondary and post-secondary education to pupils aged 15 to 21. Admission is based on the successful completion of the final year of ► *Základní škola*, and on the admission procedure which usually includes an entrance examination organized by the school. The curriculum is divided into two cycles. The first cycle (lasting 4 years) provides upper secondary education, and pupils can finish it with the *Maturitní zkouška* examination offered by the school. The second cycle lasts 2 years and provides post-secondary education culminating in the *Absolutorium* examination offered by the school.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded public institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are co-educational. Private establishments can be denominational, and may charge fees.

### Konzervatórium

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Konzervatória, konzervatóri\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 8 years of full-time artistic education to students aged 10 to 21. Admission is based on successful completion of the first or second cycle of ► *Základná škola*. There is an entrance test organized by the school. The national curriculum adopted throughout the country is divided into cycles. At the end of their course, pupils take the final examination *absolventská skúška*, and those who are successful receive the diploma *absolutórium*. At the end of 4 years of study, pupils take the school-leaving examination *maturitná skúška* and, if successful, receive a school-leaving certificate. At the end of 8 years of study (in the field of dance), pupils aged 10 to 18 take both the *maturitná skúška* and *absolventská skúška* examinations. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded institutions – which are normally co-educational. Private institutions may be denominational. No fees are payable except in the case of private institutions.

### Koolieelne lasteasutus

**Country:** Estonie

**Grammatical variants:** Koolieelsed lasteasutused

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented setting offering 6 years of full-time pre-primary education and care for children aged 1 to 7. Depending on their age, the institution can have different names/type ► *Lastesõim* and ► *Lasteaed*. Admission is based on age. There is a national curriculum for pre-primary education approved by the government. The language of instruction can be Estonian or Russian. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions. Public establishments are half funded by central government, and half by local authorities. Private institutions are funded by their owner(s). They are normally co-educational

and non-denominational. Fees have to be paid in both state and private establishments.

### Krankenpflegeschule

**Country:** Belgium (German-speaking Community)

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short nursing training for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a general upper secondary qualification (*Abschlusszeugnis der Oberstufe des Sekundarunterrichts*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to a non-university qualification for nurses. This institution is part of the private, subsidized education system and is therefore grant-aided by the Ministry of Education of the German Community. Fees are payable.

### Kunstakademi

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Kunstakademiet, kunstakademier, kunstakademierne

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering long arts courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who have a general upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent (for study programmes in architecture and conservation, etc.), or on the basis of their artistic merit (for study programmes in pictorial art, sculpturing, etc.). Courses lead to specific qualifications at degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is responsible for this public institution and also funds it. No fees are payable.

### Kunsthochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Kunsthochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university (higher education) institution offering medium and long programmes specializing in arts education, usually for students from the age of 19, who hold the *Allgemeine* or *Fachgebundene Hochschulreife* qualification and who pass an artistic ability test. For purely artistic programmes, admission is also

possible in most *Länder* without an upper secondary qualification, provided artistic ability can be proved.

Study programmes contain not only fine, performing and applied arts but also, partly, the history of art and artistic science leading to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level.

This is normally a public institution. There are few private, fee-paying, establishments. The Ministry of Education in each *Land* has overall responsibility for the public institutions. No fees are payable in public establishments. For funding see ► *Universität*.

### Kunsthøgskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Kunsthøgskolen, kunsthøgskoler, kunsthøgskolene

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering courses in the performing and fine arts, crafts and design. Courses lead to non-university (vocational) qualifications and degree level qualifications. See ► *Høgskole*.

### Kutseõppeasutus

**Country:** Estonie

**Grammatical variants:** Kutseõppeasutused

**Level:** Upper secondary/post-secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full-time upper secondary, post-secondary and tertiary vocational education. The curriculum varies according to the field of training and must be approved by the Ministry of Education. The language of instruction can be Estonian or Russian.

• For pupils aged from 16 to 18/19, the institution offers at least 3 years of vocational upper secondary education in a single cycle. Admission is based on the successful completion of ► *Põhikool*. At the end of their studies, pupils have to pass school-leaving examinations including national vocational

examinations. Those who are successful receive the secondary vocational education certificate *lõputunnistus põhihariduse baasil kutsekeskhariduse omandamise kohta*, which gives access to the labour market and vocational tertiary education (*kutsekõrgharidus*). Pupils can also pass national general examinations and receive the *riigieksamitunnistus* certificate, which gives access to tertiary education.

• The institution offers 1 to 2 years of vocational post-secondary education in a single cycle for students, usually from the age of 19. Admission is based on the successful completion of ► *Gümnaasium*. At the end of their studies, students have to pass school-leaving examinations including national vocational examinations. Those who are successful receive the secondary vocational education certificate *lõputunnistus keskhariduse baasil kutsekeskhariduse omandamise kohta*, which gives access to the labour market and vocational tertiary education (*kutsekõrgharidus*).

• At tertiary level, this establishment offers at least 3 years of non-university vocational education for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a secondary school leaving certificate (*Gümnaasiumi lõputunnistus*) and a certificate of state examinations (*riigieksamitunnistus*) or secondary vocational education certificate (*lõputunnistus kutsekeskhariduse omandamise kohata*), or a recognized equivalent. Admission procedures are set by each institution independently. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications.

Different ministries (Education, Agriculture, Social Affairs), the National Police Board, municipalities and private organizations run these state or private institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. State establishments are mainly state-funded, whereas private institutions are self-funded. No tuition fees are payable except in the case of private establishments.



### Lagere School

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Lagere Scholen

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 6 years of general full-time primary education to pupils aged 6 to 12. Generally a ► *Kleuterschool* is attached. Admission is based on age. The common curriculum is divided into three cycles of two years each. Pupils are awarded a certificate of basic education (*getuigschrift basisonderwijs*) and progress automatically to secondary education. Control and funding is shared between the Community, provincial and municipal levels and the private sector. Establishments can be publicly and privately owned. Private establishments are subsidized by the Community (known as grant-aided free establishments) and are often denominational. All Community and grant-aided official institutions are co-educational; there are some single-sex private establishments. No tuition fees are payable.

### Landbrugsskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Landbrugsskolen, landbrugsskoler, landbrugsskolerne

**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering modular agricultural education and training for pupils aged 16 to 19 which leads, among other things, to the award of the skilled farmer certificate. Admission is based on completion of the 9<sup>th</sup> year of the ► *Folkeskole*. Some establishments also offer agricultural tertiary

education programmes, usually for students from the age of 19. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification.

These are private self-governing institutions primarily funded by the State. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable.

### Landbúnaðarháskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Landbúnaðarháskóla

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in agricultural programmes. See ► *Háskóli*.

### Ländliches Fortbildungsinstitut

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Ländliche Fortbildungsinstitute, Ländlichen Fortbildungsinstituten

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution of the National Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry offering mainly part-time adult education programmes in rural areas. Courses can lead to various recognized professional qualifications mainly for those in agricultural occupations. Special preparatory courses are offered for adults wishing to obtain the *Berufsfähigkeitszeugnis*, which gives access to post-secondary and tertiary education. Funding comes from the Chamber of Farmers, various public authorities and tuition fees. Abbreviation: LFI.

**Lasteaed****Country:** Estonie**Grammatical variants:** Lasteaiad**Level:** Pre-primary**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented setting offering 3 years of full-time pre-primary education and care for children aged 3 to 6. See ► *Koolieelne lasteasutus*.**Lastesõim****Country:** Estonie**Grammatical variants:** Lastesõimed**Level:** Pre-primary**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented setting offering 3 years of full-time pre-primary education and care for children aged 1 to 3. See ► *Koolieelne lasteasutus*.**LEGT****Country:** France**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Lycée d'enseignement général et technologique*.**Leikskóli****Country:** Iceland**Grammatical variants:** Leikskóla, leikskólar**Level:** Pre-primary**Explanatory note:** Institution for children aged 1 to 6, offering 5 years of full- or part-time optional education in preparation for primary school. Admission is based on age.

The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national educational programme and is not divided into cycles. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these public or private grant-aided settings, which are co-educational and non-denominational. The municipalities fund public settings; private settings are subsidized by the municipalities. Fees are charged in public, as well as private, settings.

**LEM (AEM)****Country:** Cyprus**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Lykeio Epilogis Mathimatón*.**LFI****Country:** Austria**Level:** Lower/upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Ländliches Fortbildungsinstitut*.**Liceo artistico****Country:** Italy**Grammatical variants:** Licei artistici**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years plus one optional year of full-time artistic education (*Liceo artistico*) for pupils aged 14 to 18/19. To gain entry, pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*. Pupils follow a common curriculum with few optional subjects. The curriculum is divided into two cycles lasting 2 years each. At the end of four years, successful pupils receive a leaving certificate (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Liceo artistico*) which allows them to move to advanced arts courses. Those who wish to enter university must take the additional year.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

**Liceo classico****Country:** Italy**Grammatical variants:** Licei classici**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time general classical education for pupils aged 14 to 19.To gain entry, pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*. Pupils follow a common curriculum with few optional subjects. The curriculum is divided into two cycles lasting 2 and 3 years respectively. Successful pupils receive a leaving certificate (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Liceo classico*) which allows them to move on to university or other forms of tertiary education.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private

institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Liceo scientifico

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Licei scientifici

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time general science-based education for pupils aged 14 to 19. To gain entry pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*. Pupils follow a common curriculum with few optional subjects. The curriculum is divided into two cycles lasting 2 and 3 years respectively. Successful pupils receive a leaving certificate (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di Liceo scientifico*) which allows them to move on to university or other forms of tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Liceu

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Liceul, licee\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 or 5 years of full- or part-time general and specialized upper secondary education for pupils aged from 15 to 19/20. Education is not divided into cycles. The lower secondary education leaving certificate (*certificat de capacitate*) obtained at the end of ► *Școala generală* is necessary for admission to an entrance examination, organized at institutional level. From the 2000/2001 school year, the results obtained during lower secondary education combined with the results of the lower secondary education final examination (*examen de capacitate*) are being used as admission criteria. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national

minority (principally Hungarian or German). The Ministry of National Education defines the core curriculum. At the end of the fourth or fifth year, pupils can take the final examination, the *examen de bacalaureat*, and those who are successful receive the *diploma de bacalaureat* which is a basic certificate for entry to tertiary education. The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are state funded, while private establishments are self-funded. Students have to pay for textbooks unless they come from an economically disadvantaged background. No fees are payable, except in some private establishments.

### Liceum

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Licea, lice\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time upper secondary education for pupils aged 15 to 19. Admission is based on an entrance examination organized by the school. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and is not divided into cycles.

There are three types of *Liceum*:

- *Liceum ogólnokształcące*, offering general upper secondary education. At the end of the programme, successful pupils receive an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*świadectwo ukończenia liceum ogólnokształcącego*).
- *Liceum techniczne*, offering general education supplemented with general technical and general vocational subjects. At the end of the programme, pupils receive an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*świadectwo ukończenia liceum technicznego*).
- *Liceum zawodowe*, offering general and vocational upper secondary education. At the end of the programme, students take a compulsory vocational examination *egzamin z nauki zawodu*. Successful candidates receive the certificate *świadectwo ukończenia liceum zawodowego* which certifies qualification for a trade or occupation.

Pupils can also take the final examination, *egzamin dojrzałości*. Successful candidates receive the *świadectwo dojrzałości certificate*, which is required for admission to tertiary education.

The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public state and regionally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees are payable in public establishments. From the 2002/2003 school year, this institution will be replaced by the ► *Liceum profilowane* and, in 2004, will no longer exist.

### Liceum ogólnokształcące

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Licea ogólnokształcące, lice\* ogólnokształcąc\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Liceum*.

### Liceum profilowane

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Licea profilowane, lice\* profilowan\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A new institution, which will be introduced in the 2002/2003 school year, offering 3 years of full-time general and specialized upper secondary education for pupils aged 16 to 19. Admission will be based on assessment in the final external examination at the ► *Gimnazjum*. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum. At the end of the programme, pupils will take the final examination, *egzamin dojrzałości*. Successful candidates will receive the *świadectwo dojrzałości certificate*, which is required for admission to tertiary education. The Ministry of National Education will have overall responsibility for these public centrally and regionally funded institutions and private state-subsidized establishments. They will normally be co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees will be payable in public establishments. This institution will replace the ► *Liceum (ogólnokształcące, techniczne, zawodowe)* and the ► *Technikum zawodowe*.

### Liceum techniczne

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Licea techniczne, lice\* techniczn\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Liceum*.

### Liceum uzupełniające

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Licea uzupełniające, lice\* uzupełniająć\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A new institution, which will be introduced in the 2004/2005 school year, offering 2 years of full- or part-time general upper secondary education for pupils aged 18 to 20, in preparation for the *egzamin dojrzałości* examination. Admission will be based on the successful completion of ► *Szkoła zawodowa*. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and is not divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils will take the final examination, *egzamin dojrzałości*. Successful candidates will receive the *świadectwo dojrzałości certificate*, which is required for admission to tertiary education. The Ministry of National Education will have overall responsibility for these public centrally and regionally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They will normally be co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees will be payable in public establishments.

### Liceum zawodowe

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Licea zawodowe, lice\* zawodow\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Liceum*.

### Liechtensteinische Ingenieurschule

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution replaced in 1997 by the ► *Fachhochschule Liechtenstein*.

### Liikunnan koulutuskeskus

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Liikunnan koulutuskeskukset, liikunnan koulutuskesku\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** National or regional institution offering full- or part-time adult education in sports, physical education and sports coaching. These institutions also provide supplementary general and social education and supplementary vocational education. Qualifications correspond to vocational qualifications gained in vocational upper secondary education in this field. Adults form the largest student group, but young people and children also attend the courses.

Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which are mostly private establishments. Swedish term: *Idrottsutbildningscenter*.

### Lilleskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Lilleskolen, lilleskoler, lilleskolerne

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Privat grundskole*.

### Listaháskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Listaháskóla

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in artistic subjects. See ► *Háskóli*.

### Ljudska univerza

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Ljudske univerze, ljudsk\* univerz\*

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary/upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering all types of courses both to young people and adults. Courses, usually part-time, range from basic and general secondary courses to vocational, upper secondary technical and tertiary vocational courses, and a variety of training and specialization courses. Admission requirements for publicly

recognized educational courses for adults are the same as admission requirements for young pupils or students. The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these public, centrally and municipally subsidized institutions. They are co-educational and secular, and cannot charge fees for courses fully financed from public funds. If educational programmes are co-financed from public funds, fees are charged in accordance with the level of subsidy. Fees are payable for all other adult education programmes. Before 1991, these institutions were also known as *delavska univerza* (the workers' university).

### Lopšelis-darželis

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Lopšeliai-darželiai, lopšeli\*-darželi\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 to 6 years of full- or part-time pre-primary education for children aged from 1½ to 6/7. Children are admitted according to their age and at the request of their parents. Education is divided in two parts: first, *lopšeliai* for children aged from 1½ to 3 and, secondly, *darželis* for those aged from 3 to 6. Groups at *darželiai* are run according to state or alternative educational programmes. A programme specifically targeted at *lopšeliai* is currently under preparation.

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded settings, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private settings may be denominational. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (Russian, Polish or Belorussian). Parents can place their children in any setting with the desired language of instruction. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### LP

**Country:** France

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Lycée professionnel*.

## Lukio

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Lukiot, lukio\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time general education for pupils aged 16 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of compulsory education in ► *Peruskoulu* or on an equivalent syllabus. Selection is made in accordance with marks in certain subjects. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and comprises compulsory and optional modules. Some schools have a specialized curriculum. The main languages of instruction are Finnish and Swedish. At the end of their studies, pupils receive a general upper secondary school leaving certificate *lukion päästötodistus*. Pupils who pass a matriculation examination obtain a *ylioppilastutkintotodistus* certificate, and are thus broadly eligible for all forms of tertiary education. Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these institutions, which are generally co-educational and non-denominational. Most schools are public and are established by the municipality; there are few private schools. All funding comes from the municipalities. There are no tuition fees but contributions towards teaching materials are usually required. Swedish term: *Gymnasium*.

## Lycée

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 2, 4 or 6 years of full-time general, technical or vocational secondary education to pupils aged 12 to 14 or 12 to 16/18 years. The Ministry of the French Community has overall responsibility for these public institutions. Institutions under the direct responsibility of the Community are fully funded by it; institutions managed by other public authorities (province, municipality) are subsidized by the French Community. Some establishments belong to the subsidized private sector. All schools are co-educational; subsidized schools may be denominational.

For admission criteria, curriculum and certificates awarded, see ► *Athénée*.

## Lycée

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 7 years of full-time general secondary education for pupils aged 12 to 19. Since the abolition of formal entrance examinations in 1996, admission is based on a teacher recommendation often given during guidance at ► *École primaire*. Education is divided into three cycles. The first cycle lasts three years; after one year, pupils choose between the modern or classical stream. The second (general) and third (specialization) cycles last 2 years each. Successful pupils receive the school leaving certificate (*Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*) which leads to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. They are funded by central government. No fees are payable, except in private-sector establishments.

## Lycée d'enseignement général et technologique

**Country:** France

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged 15 to 18. Admission depends on the course chosen in the final year of ► *Collège*. In the first year all pupils follow a common curriculum, but choose options in addition. At the end of the final year, they choose a branch (*série*); there are 3 general *séries* and 4 technological *séries*. At the end of the final year, pupils take the national examination for the *baccalauréat*; it is necessary to obtain this qualification to enter tertiary education. If they fail to qualify and under certain conditions, they receive a *certificat de fin d'études secondaires*. The majority of the institutions are public and secular; private institutions are generally denominational and under contract to the government. They are all co-educational. The Ministry for National Education defines the curricula, recruits, trains and pays the teachers. The *régions* are

responsible for funding the public premises, which they generally own. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: LEGT.

### Lycée professionnel

**Country:** France

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 or 4 years of general and vocational full-time education to pupils aged 15 to 19. Admission depends on the course chosen by the pupil at the end of the last year of ► *Collège*. After 2 years, the pupils take a first level vocational diploma (*certificat d'aptitude professionnelle* or *brevet d'études professionnelles*); after a further 2 years, they may take the *baccalauréat professionnel*, which gives access to an occupation. The *baccalauréat professionnel* also gives access to tertiary education. The majority of institutions are public and secular; private institutions are generally denominational and under contract to the government. They are all co-educational. The Ministry for National Education defines the curricula, recruits, trains and pays the teachers. The *régions* are responsible for funding the public premises, which they generally own. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: LP.

### Lycée technique

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering a minimum of 7 years of full-time technical and vocational secondary education for pupils aged 12 to 19. Since the abolition of formal entrance examinations in 1996, admission to this institution is based on teacher recommendation often given during guidance at ► *École primaire*. Education is divided into three cycles. The first lasts 3 years, leading to a lower technical leaving certificate (*Certificat de fin de scolarité*). The intermediate cycle offers students a choice between three streams: vocational (3 years), and in technical subjects or leading towards a qualification as a technician (both 2 years). The third cycle comprises 2 further years of the technical course or the technician's course. Successful pupils receive an upper secondary leaving certificate (*Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires techniques*, *Diplôme de*

*technicien*, *Certificat d'aptitude technique et professionnelle*, *Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle* or *Certificat de capacité manuelle*), which may lead on to tertiary education or further vocational training. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational establishments. They are funded by central government. No fees are payable, except in private-sector establishments.

### Lyceum

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Lycea

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Vwo* school, combining the characteristics of the ► *Athenium* and the ► *Gymnasium*. Education of this type can be offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*.

### Lykeio (Λύκειο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Lykeia

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Term used to denote upper secondary institutions which offer general education ► *Geniko lykeio*, general and vocational education ► *Techniko-epaggelmatiko lykeio* and general and specialist education ► *Eniaio polykladiko lykeio*. There are also *Klassiko Lykeio* (classical), *Eklisiastiko Lykeio* (religious) and *Moussiko Lykeio* (musical). The Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational and denominational (respecting religious freedom). Funding for public establishments is divided between central government and prefectures. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable in public-sector establishments. From the 1998/99 school year, all types of this establishment are gradually being replaced by the ► *Eniaio Lykeio*.

**Lykeio Epilogis Mathimatou** (Λύκειο  
Επιλογής Μαθημάτων)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Lykeia Epilogis  
Mathimatou

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged 15 to 18. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Gymnasio*. It provides general upper secondary education in a single cycle. The curriculum includes compulsory core subjects and enables pupils to choose between 5 combinations of subjects. At the

end of the programme, they must take final external examinations set by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Successful pupils receive the *Apolytirio* leaving certificate, which is a minimum requirement for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for the supervision of public (state-funded) and private upper secondary schools so that they comply with the operational rules laid down by the State. Public institutions are co-educational and denominational. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable except in the case of private establishments. Abbreviation: LEM.



### Maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** -koulut, -koulu\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution (National Defence College) offering military education. Admission criteria for the undergraduate section include the matriculation examination (*ylioppilastutkinto*) or its equivalent or a post-secondary qualification, successfully completed reserve officer training and the physical and mental aptitude for being an officer. Entrants must in most cases be 24 years of age or younger. A student can choose the army, navy or air force.

Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate levels, as in the case of university institutions.

The Ministry of Defence has overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded by central government. No fees are payable. Swedish term: *Försvarshögskola*.

### Maintained school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A term used to define a publicly-funded ► *Primary school* or ► *Secondary school* in England and Wales. It includes: ► *Community schools*, ► *Foundation schools*, ► *Voluntary aided schools* and ► *Voluntary controlled schools*. These schools are funded by local education authorities. In Northern Ireland, this term describes a legal category of ► *Grant-aided*

*school*. Schools in this category are mostly owned by trustees, usually representatives of Roman Catholic churches. They are fully funded by the *Education and Library Boards* for revenue expenditure and mainly funded by the *Department of Education* (Northern Ireland) for capital expenditure. They are normally co-educational, but can be single-sex schools. No fees are payable.

### Materská škola

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Materské školy, matersk\* škol\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time pre-primary education for children aged 3 to 6, in preparation for primary school. Admission is based on age and, in some cases, children under 3 and over 6 years of age may be accepted. The curriculum depends almost entirely on the individual setting and is not divided into cycles. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded settings – which are normally co-educational. Private establishments may be denominational. Fees have to be paid only in private settings.

### Mateřská škola

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Mateřské školy, mateřsk\* škol\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education for children aged 3 to 6, in preparation for primary school.

Admission is based on age. The curriculum depends almost entirely on the individual establishment and is not divided into cycles. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded public institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are co-educational; private institutions can be denominational. Although normally no fees are payable, they may sometimes be charged, even in public establishments. Abbreviation: MŠ.

## Mavo

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 years of full-time general lower secondary education for pupils aged 12 to 16. Admission is based on academic suitability determined by ► *Basisschool* recommendation (and standardized national tests where taken). It offers education comprising the lower secondary school common core curriculum (*basisvorming*) (2-3 years), and one or two further years during which pupils prepare for the final certificate (*diploma mavo*). The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational and non-denominational. Subsidized private-sector establishments may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria. No fees are payable. Full term: *Middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs*. Education of this type can be offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*.

**Note:** as a consequence of an educational reform introduced in the 1999/2000 school year, *mavo* and ► *Vbo* together are known as ► *Vmbo*. New admission criteria have been introduced and new programmes are being offered in years 3-4. The new examinations will start in 2003, leading to the *diploma vmbo*.

## Menntaskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Menntaskóla, menntaskólar

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time general upper secondary education in a single cycle to pupils aged 16 to 20. Admission is based on completion of ► *Grunnskóli*. Three different programmes of study are offered, concluding with the *Stúdentspróf* examination. Successful pupils receive the *Stúdentsprófskírteini* certificate, recognized for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these state-funded institutions, which are almost exclusively public. They are co-educational and non-denominational. There are no tuition fees (except in private establishments).

## Middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Full term for ► *Mavo*.

## Middenschool

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Middenscholen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution which generally provides the first cycle of general secondary education (pupils aged 12-14), but which can also have a structure that offers the first and second stage of secondary education. Can be free-standing or attached to an ► *Atheneum* or ► *Technisch Atheneum*.

Pupils, who have terminated the 6<sup>th</sup> year of ► *Lagere School* and who do not hold a basic education certificate, can enter the 1<sup>st</sup> class A of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary education with the approval of the council of admissions, and get a primary school leaving certificate after one year. In addition, pupils aged 12 who have not completed the 6<sup>th</sup> class of primary school can enter the 1<sup>st</sup> class B of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary education and obtain a certificate after one year.

This institution may be public or private. Public institutions may be organized and funded by local bodies on behalf of the Flemish Community, or established and funded by provincial or municipal authorities. Private establishments are grant-aided and may be denominational and single-sex. No tuition fees are payable. Most of these

establishments are organized within the Flemish community system.

### Middle school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Primary and lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** In some areas of England, where a three-tier system is in operation, pupils progress from a ► *First school* to a *middle school* at the age of 8 or 9 from which they transfer to a *secondary school* at the age of 12/13. A *middle school* is legally a *primary school* or a *secondary school* depending on the age of the majority of its pupils.

For details of the curriculum, management and funding arrangements, see ► *Primary school* or ► *Secondary school*.

### Militärakademie

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university institution offering training for those seeking a career in the armed services. Usually for students from the age of 18 who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Reifeprüfungszeugnis* or recognized equivalent). Courses lead to degree level qualifications.

The Federal Ministry of Defence has overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded at federal level. No fees are payable.

### Mittelschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Mittelschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Sachsen providing the courses of education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

### MŠ

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Mateřská škola*.

### Musikhochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Musikhochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university (higher education) institution offering medium and long programmes specializing in music, usually for students from the age of 19, who hold the *Allgemeine* or *Fachgebundene Hochschulreife* qualification and who pass an artistic ability test. For purely artistic programmes, admission in most of the *Länder* is also possible without an upper secondary qualification, provided artistic ability can be proved.

Study programmes contain not only music disciplines, but partly also music history, music pedagogics and the science of *music* leading to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level.

This is normally a public institution. There are few private, fee-paying, establishments. The Ministry of Education in each *Land* has overall responsibility for the public institutions. No fees are payable in public establishments. For funding see ► *Universität*.

### Musikkonservatorium

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:**

Musikkonservatoriet, musikkonservatorier, musikkonservatorierne

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering music courses for students, usually from the age of 19. Admission is based on an entrance test of an applicant's skills, depending on the chosen area of specialization. Courses lead to specific qualifications at degree level.

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is responsible for this institution and also funds it. No fees are payable.





### Natchalno utchilishte (Начално училище)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Natchalni utchilishta

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time primary education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 10. Admission is based on age and a readiness test organized by a medical and educational commission with the municipal council or the school principal. Attendance in the first year is optional and a matter of parental choice. The curriculum is delivered in a single cycle and is defined by the Ministry of Education and Science, which has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions. They are co-educational and mostly non-denominational. At the end of the fourth year, pupils receive the certificate of completion, *svidetelstvo za natchalno obrazovanie*, which gives access to lower secondary education. Public establishments are centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable. Private establishments are self-funded.

### National College of Art and Design

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium-length courses in art education for students aged at least 17 on 1 January in the year of entry, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Leaving Certificate*). Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree level.

This is a 'recognized college' of the *National University of Ireland* and is funded by central government. Under the *Free Fees Initiative*, the State meets the tuition fees of eligible students who are attending approved tertiary education courses.

### National school

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Primary school*.

### National Training and Development Institute

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Training centre of the largest non-government training organization for adults aged at least 16. Entry requirements are flexible. Applicants must be 16 years of age, eligible under the *European Social Fund* and approved by the *National Rehabilitation Board* (NRB). Students receive a training allowance and may retain their statutory social welfare benefits.

Individual abilities are catered for in a wide variety of education and training programmes. The introductory programme, or *level one*, leads to the *level two* and *level three* certification programmes. From there, students may go on to employment or tertiary education. Many bodies are involved in validating NTDI programmes and there is a wide variety of certification available. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: NTDI.

**Nipiagogeio** (Νηπιαγωγείο)**Country:** Cyprus**Grammatical variants:** Nipiagogeia**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education for children from 3 to 5 years and 8 months, in preparation for primary school. Admission is based on age (older children have priority over younger ones), yearly income and family status (working, single-parent or refugee families). The curriculum is prescribed by the Ministry of Education and Culture, but it can be implemented flexibly by individual establishments in accordance with their intake. It is not divided into cycles. The Ministry of Education and Culture has overall responsibility for the *nipiagogeia*, which can be public, run by privately organized bodies (local authorities, improvement boards or parents' associations), or be private self-funded when they provide pre-primary education and not just day care. These settings are co-educational and denominational. Fees have to be paid in all cases. For funding see ► *Dimosio Nipiagogeio* and ► *Koinotiko Nipiagogeio*.

**Nipiagogeio** (Νηπιαγωγείο)**Country:** Greece**Grammatical variants:** Nipiagogeia**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of part-time optional pre-primary education for children aged 4 to 6. The admission is based on age. The activity-based curriculum is delivered in a single cycle. The Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these public-sector settings, which are funded partly by central government and partly by prefectures. Private settings (called *Idiotiko Nipiagogeio*) are self-funded. They are co-educational and denominational (respecting religious freedom). No fees are payable in public-sector settings.

**NTDI****Country:** Ireland**Level:** Upper secondary**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *National Training and Development Institute*.**Nursery Centre****Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** A pre-school setting which combines educational and day care facilities and is managed and funded jointly by local education authorities and social services departments. Settings of this kind normally cater for children from 18 months to the age of five and may offer a range of support services to parents. *Nursery centres* must work towards the official goals for pre-primary which are centred on six main areas of learning. They are co-educational and non-denominational.

**Nursery class****Country:** United Kingdom (SC)**Level:** Pre-primary**Explanatory note:** See ► *Pre-school centre*.**Nursery school****Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering up to 2 years, mainly part-time, but also full-time pre-primary education for children aged 3 to 4 (Northern Ireland) and 3 to 4 or 5 (England and Wales). *Nursery schools* must work towards the official goals for pre-primary education (in Northern Ireland, they must follow curricular guidance for pre-primary education), which are centred on six main areas of learning. In England and Wales, the local education authority owns the land and buildings of *maintained nursery schools* and employs the staff. The LEA fully funds *nursery schools* for both revenue and capital expenditure, but may delegate some management and financial responsibilities to the school governing body. *Nursery schools* are generally co-educational and non-denominational. In Northern Ireland, *grant-aided nursery schools* may be a ► *Controlled school* or a ► *Maintained school*. No fees are payable in *maintained nursery schools* in England and Wales or *grant-aided nursery schools* in Northern Ireland.

**Nursery school****Country:** United Kingdom (SC)**Level:** Pre-primary**Explanatory note:** See ► *Pre-school centre*.



### Oberschule

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Grammatical variants:** Oberschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 to 5 years of full-time general lower secondary education at a basic level to pupils aged 11 to 15/16. Pupils are admitted on the basis of their performance and abilities in ► *Primarschule*. The curriculum is not divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the final examination *Abschlussprüfung der Oberschule*. Those who are successful receive the certificate *Abschlusszeugnis der Oberschule*, which gives access to vocational upper secondary education or apprenticeship. The government's department of education exercises overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are centrally funded; private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Openbare school

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Openbare scholen

**Level:** Primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Generic term for institutions established by the public sector.

### Oš

**Country:** Slovenia

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Osnovna šola*.

### Osnovna šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Osnovne šole, osnovn\* šol\*

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 8 years of full-time compulsory primary and lower secondary education to pupils aged 7 to 15. It can be organized as a separate institution or in conjunction with ► *Vrtec*. Admission is based on age. The curriculum is common to all pupils and is divided into two cycles of 4 years each. Successful pupils receive a final leaving certificate, *spričevalo o končani osnovni šoli*. At the end of the eighth year, they can take an optional external examination in the mother tongue and mathematics (*preverjanje znanja*). The language of instruction can be the language of a national minority (Hungarian or Italian). The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these public, centrally and municipally funded institutions or grant-aided private institutions, which are co-educational. Public establishments are secular, while private institutions are non-denominational. No fees are payable.

**Note:** From the 1999/2000 school year, basic (compulsory) education will be extended from 8 to 9 years. It will be implemented gradually and both 8-year and 9-year programmes will coexist until the 2007/2008 school year. This institution will normally offer 9 years of primary and lower secondary compulsory education to pupils aged 6 to 15. The curriculum will be divided into three cycles of 3 years each. At the end of the ninth

year, pupils will take a compulsory external examination *zaključno preverjanje znanja*, and those who are successful will receive a final leaving certificate (*zaključno spričevalo*). Pupils who fail the final examination, as well as those wishing to improve their grade in it, may take a tenth year (*deseto leto izobraževanja*). Abbreviation: OŠ.

### Osnovno utchilishte (ОСНОВНО УЧИЛИЩЕ)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Osnovni utchilishta

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 8 years of full-time education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 14. Admission is based on age and a readiness test organized by a medical and educational commission with the municipal council or the school principal. Attendance in the first year is optional and a matter of parental choice. It provides general basic education in two cycles. At the end of the first cycle (4 years), pupils receive the certificate of completion, *svidetelstvo za natchalno obrazovanie*, which gives access to lower secondary education. At the end of the 8th year, they receive the certificate of completion, *svidetelstvo za osnovno obrazovanie*, which gives access to upper secondary education. The curriculum is

defined by the Ministry of Education and Science, which has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions. They are co-educational and mostly non-denominational. Public establishments are centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable. Private establishments are self-funded. This institution can be attached to a ► *Gimnazia*. Abbreviation: OY.

### Óvoda

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Óvoda\*, Óvodák

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time pre-primary education for children aged from 3 to 6/7. Admission is based on age. The curriculum has to be based on the national educational programme and is not divided into cycles. A nursery school certificate issued to children when they leave is necessary to enter primary education in a ► *Általános iskola*. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these state or grant-aided private settings, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. They are predominantly state funded through local government. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.



### Pädagogische Hochschule

**Country:** Belgium (German-speaking Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Pädagogischen Hochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short initial teacher training for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a general upper secondary qualification (*Abschlusszeugnis der Oberstufe des Sekundarunterrichts*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to non-university qualifications for pre-primary and primary school teachers.

The Ministry of Education of the German-speaking Community has overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded by the Community. There is also one establishment that is part of the private, subsidized education system. Fees are payable.

### Pädagogische Hochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Pädagogische Hochschulen, Pädagogischen Hochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution that exists in the *Land* of Baden-Württemberg only and offers students training to qualify as primary and lower secondary teachers. For more information, see ► *Universität*.

### Pagrindinė mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Pagrindinės mokyklos, pagrindin\* mokykl\*

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering full-time general lower secondary education for pupils aged from 10/11 to 16/17. Admission is based on completion of ► *Pradinė mokykla*.

This institution may operate as a separate establishment or in conjunction with ► *Pradinė mokykla*, or as a part of ► *Vidurinė mokykla* or of ► *Gimnazija*. All pupils follow the centrally set general curricula. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (most frequently Russian, Polish or Belorussian). At the end of this level, pupils have to pass school-leaving examinations, and those who are successful receive the certificate *pagrindinės mokyklos baigimo pažymėjimas*.

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### Päiväkoti

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Päiväkodit, päiväkoti\*, päiväkod\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school education-oriented institution offering full- or part-time

pre-primary education and care for children from as early as their first year up to the age of 6/7. There are no special admission requirements. The main languages of instruction are Finnish and Swedish. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has overall responsibility for these settings, which are public and chiefly maintained by the municipalities. Responsibility for their organization rests with the social services of the local authorities. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Fees are payable, depending on the income of the family.

Municipalities provide voluntary pre-primary education for children aged 6 (*Esiopetus/Förskoleundervisning*) in *päiväkoti*. The curriculum for the pre-primary classes has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum for six-year-olds. Swedish term: *Daghem*.

## Pamatskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Pamatskolas, pamatskolu, pamatskolām, pamatskolās

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 9 years of full- or part-time education for pupils aged 7 to 16 (evening classes are also possible). Admission is based on age. The institution provides general education, but some schools also provide vocational programmes at lower secondary level. The Ministry of Education and Science prepares national standards of compulsory education, but schools prepare their own curricula. The curriculum is divided into two cycles of four years (primary) and five years (lower secondary).

The language of instruction is Latvian or a minority language (usually Russian, Ukrainian or Polish) in private schools or public schools which offer a programme for minority education.

There is no examination between the cycles. At the end of the second cycle, pupils have to pass a school-leaving examination, and those who are successful receive the certificate *Apliecība par pamatizglītību* which provides access to upper secondary education. The Ministry of Education and Science, together with local authorities, exercise overall responsibility for these public or private – and

mainly state-funded – institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. Private establishments can be self-funded and denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

## Panepistimio (Πανεπιστήμιο)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 18. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Apolytirio*) or recognized equivalent. Applicants must have taken examinations (*Eisagogikes Exetaseis*) set by the Ministry of Education and Culture, which are aimed at ranking them. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level. The languages of instruction are Greek and Turkish.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has overall responsibility for these publicly funded state institutions. For Cypriot students, fees are covered by government grants. Foreign students have to pay fees.

## Panepistimio (Πανεπιστήμιο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Panepistimia

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Apolytirio Eniaiou Lykeiou*) obtained in ► *Eniaio Lykeio* or a recognized equivalent. Until 1999 students were required to hold an upper secondary qualification and pass the national entrance examination. This will still be a requirement for some students for two more years.

Courses lead to degrees and postgraduate level qualifications and doctorates.

The Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these public (state-funded) institutions. No fees are payable.

The *Polytechnio* is an equivalent institution offering courses specializing in engineering.

## Peruskoulu

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Peruskoulut, peruskoulu\*

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 9 years of full-time general primary and lower secondary education for pupils aged 7 to 16. Admission is based on age. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum. Pupils follow a common curriculum throughout the first 6 years but have some freedom to select optional subjects during the last 3 years. The main languages of instruction are Finnish and Swedish. Successful pupils receive a leaving certificate, *peruskoulun päästötodistus*, which grants access to general or vocational upper secondary school. Through the National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private establishments, which are co-educational and generally non-denominational. A very few private schools are denominational. Most schools are established and funded by the municipality. The few private schools receive financial subsidies from the State. No fees are payable. Some municipalities offer optional pre-primary education for children aged 6 (*Esiopetus/Förskoleundervisning*) in connection with *peruskoulu*. This form of pre-primary education is provided either in a separate pre-school class or in a combined class together with pupils in the lower year classes. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum for six-year-olds. This form of pre-primary education is free of charge. Swedish term: *Grundskola*.

## Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschulen, Philosophisch-Theologischen Hochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in catholic theology. For more information, see ► *Universität*.

## Playgroup

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Pre-school group*.

## Põhikool

**Country:** Estonie

**Grammatical variants:** Põhikoolid

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution for pupils aged 7 to 16 offering 9 years of full-time education. This institution can be attached to a ► *Gümnaasium*. Parents have to enrol their children at the age of seven. It provides general primary and lower secondary education in a single cycle. Each school sets its own curriculum based on the national curriculum. The language of instruction can be Estonian or Russian. At the end of their studies, pupils have to pass three final centrally set internal examinations. Successful pupils receive the *Põhikooli lõputunnistus* certificate, which gives access to upper secondary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions. Public establishments are half funded by central government, and half funded by the municipality; private establishments are self-funded. These establishments are co-educational and non-denominational. No tuition fees are payable except in private establishments.

## Poklicna šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Poklicne šole, Poklicn\* šol\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering between 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 3 years of full-time and part-time vocational upper secondary education to pupils aged from 15 to 17/18. It can be organized as a separate institution or together with ► *Srednja strokovna šola* in the same field of education. Such a composite organization appears under different names, including *Srednja poklicna in tehniška šola*, *Poklicna in strokovna šola*, etc. This type of organization can also be a part of ► *Šolski center*.

This institution offers two types of vocational education:

- A 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-year short vocational course. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Osnovna šola*. Pupils who have not successfully completed compulsory education may enter provided they have successfully completed at least 6 years (or 7 in the new system). Admission is also possible for pupils who have finished basic school for children with special needs. There is a common curriculum with some optional basic vocational subjects. At the end of the course, pupils have to take the *zaključni izpit* examination, and the school completion certificate (*spričevalo o zaključnem izpitu*) enables them to enter the labour market or any other upper secondary school.
- 3-year vocational courses, which are provided solely in schools or as a «dual system» of apprenticeship and in-school education and training. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Osnovna šola* or a short vocational course. If there is pressure on places, selection criteria are overall achievement and marks in the mother tongue, mathematics and the foreign language in the last four years of ► *Osnovna šola*. The curriculum is common for general subjects and specific for vocational, technical, and practical training. At the end of the course, pupils have to take the examination *zaključni izpit*. This school's completion certificate (*spričevalo o zaključnem izpitu*) enables them to enter specific occupations in the labour market, or continue education in special types of 2-year technical secondary courses provided by ► *Srednja strokovna šola*. Under certain circumstances, pupils can also continue education in ► *Višja strokovna šola*.

Publicly recognized education and training courses are established for occupational categories determined by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs at the suggestion of chambers of commerce, or by other ministries if the occupations are not covered by chambers of commerce. The language of instruction can be the language of a national minority (Hungarian or Italian). The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these public state-

funded or grant-aided private establishments, which are co-educational. Public establishments are secular, while private institutions are non-denominational. No fees are payable for publicly recognized full-time education in either public- or private-sector schools. Synonym: *Srednja poklicna šola*.

### Politehnika

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Politechniki, politechnik\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering technical medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19/20, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and meet institutional and faculty requirements (in most cases entrance examinations). Courses lead to non-university and degree level qualifications and doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for this public institution, funded by central government. In general, no fees are payable (except for extra-mural or evening classes).

### Politecnico

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Politecnici

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in technical and vocational education. See ► *Università*.

### Polytechnieio (Πολυτεχνείο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Polytechneia

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in engineering. See ► *Panepistimio*.

### Polytechnische Schule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Polytechnische Schulen, Polytechnischen Schulen

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering one year of pre-vocational and general education for pupils aged 14 to 15. Admission is based on successful completion of 8 years of

compulsory education. It enhances the education of pupils in the last year of compulsory education, with a view to practical life and a future occupation. After 9 years of compulsory schooling, entry into the dual system (apprenticeship training) is possible. After successful completion of this year, pupils may enter full time ► *Berufsbildende mittlere Schule* or ► *Berufsbildende höhere Schule*. The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this institution. Public-sector establishments are funded at municipal and provincial level. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable. There is one private self-funded establishment.

**Explanatory note:** From the 1999/2000 school year, institution providing education for pupils from the age of 12 who are not capable of obtaining a *mavo* or *vbo* diploma. Admission is based on the advice of a regional referral committee. These institutions train pupils directly for entry to the labour market. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Subsidized private-sector establishments may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria.

### Pradinė mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Pradinės mokyklos, pradin\* mokykl\*

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 years of full-time compulsory primary education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 10/11. Admission is based on the child's maturity. If necessary, a child's readiness for school is assessed by the school or an educational psychologist. This institution may operate as a separate establishment or as part of ► *Pagrindinė mokykla* or of ► *Vidurinė mokykla*. A voluntary pre-primary group (*Priešmokyklinė grupė/klasė*) for five-year-olds can be organized. All pupils follow a centrally set general curriculum. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (most frequently Russian, Polish or Belorussian). Parents can place their children in any establishment with the desired language of instruction. There is no official leaving certificate.

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### Praktijkonderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

### Pre-school centre

**Country:** United Kingdom (SC)

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering up to 2 years of full- or part-time education to children aged 3 to 5 years. Admission is based on age. Centres receiving government grants follow common curriculum guidelines based on activities and play. Overall responsibility for education lies with the Scottish Ministers who are answerable to the Scottish parliament. The Scottish Executive Education Department supports Scottish ministers and provides a specific grant to local authorities for *pre-school centres* in their area. Most establishments are co-educational and may be denominational. No fees are payable in local authority managed schools and classes. *Pre-school centres* can also have different designations, such as *Nursery school* and *Nursery class*, *Day Nursery* and *Playgroup*. Both *Day Nursery* and *Playgroup* may also receive government grants if they follow the common curriculum guidelines.

### Pre-school group

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** A pre-school setting for children normally aged between 2½ and 5, which is usually run by a voluntary body. Sometimes also known as *Playgroup*.

Private and voluntary providers may receive Government funding for the education of children for 3 terms before they reach statutory school age. Pre-school settings

which receive government funding are inspected by the relevant education inspection body. They must work towards the official goals for pre-primary children (or, in Northern Ireland, the curricular guidance for pre-primary education), which are centred on six main areas of learning. They are generally co-educational and non-denominational.

### Primarschule

**Country:** Belgium (German-speaking Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Primarschulen

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of full-time general primary education for pupils aged 6 to 12. The curriculum covers the last two cycles (called 5-8 and 8-12) of basic education (*Grundschule*). The 5-8 cycle includes the last year of ► *Kindergarten*. Moreover, the 6 years of primary education are also divided into three stages (called *Stufen*) of two years each. All pupils follow a common curriculum. Pupils are awarded a primary school leaving certificate (*Abschlußzeugnis der Grundschule*) either at the end of primary education or in the first year of secondary education; admission to secondary education ► *Sekundarschule* does not usually depend on holding this certificate, although certain conditions may apply. The Ministry of Education of the German-speaking Community has overall responsibility for these institutions which can be publicly owned and funded by the Community, or privately owned and grant-aided with funding from the Community. They are co-educational and non-denominational; privately owned establishments may be denominational. No fees are payable.

### Primarschule

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Grammatical variants:** Primarschulen

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 5 years of full-time general primary education to pupils aged 6 to 11. Admission is based on age. The curriculum is divided into two cycles of three and two years. The government's department of education exercises overall responsibility for this public or private

institution, which is co-educational and non-denominational. Public institutions are primarily municipally funded but also centrally funded. Private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Primary school

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 8 years of full-time education to pupils aged 4 to 12. Admission is based on age. The first two classes are usually designated *Infants* and *Senior Infants*, and accommodate an age-group that in many other countries belongs to the 'pre-school' or 'nursery' category. The institution provides primary education in a single cycle. All pupils follow a common curriculum and there is no leaving certificate. *Primary schools* can be public or private, and the majority of them are grant-aided parish schools established under diocesan patronage. They are generally co-educational and denominational; non-denominational schools are under the patronage of parent groups. Schools that teach through the medium of the Irish Language (*Gaelscoileanna*) are under the patronage of a body specifically set up for this purpose. There is a small minority of so-called *Model Schools*, which are public and the responsibility of the Department of Education. No fees are payable. Synonym: *National school*.

### Primary school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing full-time general education for children normally aged between 4 or 5 and 11. Some *primary schools* may have *nursery classes* for 3- to 4-year-olds which provide full or part-time education at pre-primary level. There are two stages of primary education: *key stage 1* (5- to 7-year-olds in England and Wales and 4- to 8-year-olds in Northern Ireland) and *key stage 2* (for pupils aged between 7 and 11 in England and Wales and between 8 and 11 in Northern Ireland).

There are no academic admission requirements. All pupils follow a common core curriculum (statutory curriculum) which varies in some respects between countries.

These institutions are normally co-educational and can be non-denominational or denominational.

Ownership, management and funding arrangements depend on the legal category: see for England and Wales ► *Community school*, ► *Foundation school*, ► *Voluntary aided school*, ► *Voluntary controlled school*, for Northern Ireland ► *Controlled school*, ► *Controlled integrated school*, ► *Grant-maintained integrated school*, ► *Maintained school*.

No tuition fees may be charged. See also ► *Junior school* and ► *Infant school* for England and Wales, ► *First school* in England.

### Primary school

**Country:** United Kingdom (SC)

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 7 years of full-time education to pupils aged 5 to 12 years. There are no academic admissions requirements. Pupils receive general primary education in a single cycle. They follow a common curriculum and generally progress automatically to secondary education. Overall responsibility for education lies with the Scottish Ministers who are answerable to the Scottish Parliament. However, the Education Departments of local authorities (locally elected councils) are responsible for the day-to-day administration of this institution, which can be public or private. Public-sector institutions are funded by local authorities and are co-educational. They may be denominational. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable in public-sector institutions.

### Privat grundskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Private grundskoler

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institutions catering for the same age range as the ► *Folkeskole* (7 to 16). There are no academic admission requirements. These are private institutions, which may have a special educational, religious or political identity. They can

roughly be divided into the following categories: small ‘Grundtvigian’ schools in rural districts, academically oriented *realskoler*, religious or congregational schools, progressive *friskoler*, schools with a particular teaching aim (e.g. Rudolf Steiner schools), German minority schools and immigrant schools.

The Ministry of Education confers on the *private grundskoler* the right to organize the municipal schools’ final examinations and, in this sense, exercises a form of indirect quality control.

These institutions may have the following designations: *friskoler*, *privatskoler*, *lilleskoler*, *realskoler*. When approved by the Ministry of Education, this type of institution receives a major part of its funding from the Ministry. Fees are payable.

### Privatskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Privatskolen, privatskoler, privatskolene

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Privat grundskole*.

### Profesinė mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Profesinės mokyklos, profesin\* mokykl\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary/post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 1 to 3 years of full-time general and vocational secondary and post-secondary education.

Four training options are offered:

- Option 1, for pupils no younger than 14, who have not completed a ► *Pagrindinė mokykla* or have completed a special school. There are two types of teaching programmes, one lasting 2 years (provision of vocational education only), and the other lasting 3 years (provision of both vocational and general lower secondary education). The first is for those who intend to get a job after their course, while the second enables pupils simultaneously to complete ► *Pagrindinė mokykla*.
- Option 2 is intended for pupils aged from 16/17 to 18/19 who have completed ► *Pagrindinė mokykla* but do not wish to

acquire upper secondary education. Training lasts 2 years (3 years prior to the 1998/99 school year). Pupils who choose this option acquire a vocational qualification.

- Option 3 is a 3-year programme (4 years prior to 1998/99) for pupils aged 16/17 who have completed ► *Pagrindinē mokykla* or an equivalent education establishment. Pupils acquire a vocational qualification and general upper secondary education.
- Option 4 is intended for students aged 18/19 who have completed a ► *Vidurinė mokykla*. Programmes last 1 to 2 years depending on the vocational element.

Pupils who successfully complete option 1 receive the vocational qualifying certificate *kvalifikacinis pažymėjimas*. Pupils who complete options 2, 3 and 4 receive the skilled worker's diploma *kvalifikuoto darbuotojo diplomas*, which provides access to an occupation. Pupils from option 3 who pass leaving examinations also receive a *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*, which is an essential precondition for access to all types of tertiary education.

The Ministry of Education and Science has legal responsibility for these public state-funded institutions. Private ones are maintained by their founders, and are self-funded or grant-aided. They are normally co-educational and may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in private establishments.

### Profesionālā augstskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Profesionālā augstskolā, profesionālai augstskolai, profesionālā augstskolas

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering occupationally-oriented short or long programmes for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Atestāts par vispārējo vidējo izglītību* or *Diploms par profesionālo vidējo izglītību*). Admission may be subject to further institutional requirements. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications. Various ministries are responsible for this private or public institution. The public sector is partly state-funded, whereas private institutions are self-

funded. Tuition fees are payable in all private establishments and also in some public ones. The institution is entitled to establish a certain number of additional places for students who do pay fees. At present, the funding of tertiary education is in a transitional stage.

### Professionalso technitesko utchilishte (Професионално техническо училище)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Professionalso techniteski utchilishta

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 to 4 years of full-time education to pupils aged 12 to 16. It provides general and vocational lower secondary education, with the exception of the two-year type, which provides only vocational training. Admission is based on age except in the case of the two-year type, where it is based on the certificate of completion of lower secondary education *svidetelstvo za osnovno obrazovanie*. The curriculum is defined by the Ministry of Education and Science, which has overall responsibility for these public institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. On completion of the curriculum, pupils can work under supervision. These establishments are centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: ПТУ.

### Profilirana gimnazia (Профилирана гимназия)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Profilirani gimnazii

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4/5 years of full-time education to pupils aged from 14/15 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of grade 7/8 of lower secondary school and successful entrance examinations, the content of which depends on the chosen area of specialization. It provides specialized upper secondary education (foreign languages, mathematics, humanities, informatics, sports, arts, etc.). The curriculum is defined by the Ministry of Education and Science. On its completion, pupils can take the final examination *zrelostien izpit*. Successful pupils receive the

certificate *diploma za sredno obrazovanie*, which gives access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these public institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational, and centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable.

### Progimnazia (Прогимназия)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Progimnazii

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time education for pupils aged 10 to 14. Admission is based on the certificate of completion of primary school ► *Natchalno utchilishte*. It provides general lower secondary education in a single cycle. The curriculum is determined by the Ministry of Education and Science, which has overall responsibility for these public institutions. They are co-educational and mostly non-denominational. At the end of the fourth year, pupils receive the certificate of completion, *svidetelstvo za osnovno obrazovanie*, which gives access to upper secondary education. These establishments are mostly centrally and municipally funded. No fees are payable.

### Przedszkole

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Przedszkola, przedszkol\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full-time pre-primary education for children aged from 3 to 6/7. Admission is based on age. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and is not divided into cycles. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public centrally and municipally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Fees are charged in private establishments, and for certain services and additional activities in public ones.





### **Rakenduskõrgkool**

**Country:** Estonie

**Grammatical variants:** Rakenduskõrgkoolid

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium length applied, professionally oriented and vocational programmes for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a secondary school leaving certificate (*Gümnaasiumi lõputunnistus*) and a certificate of state examinations (*riigieksamitunnistus*) or secondary vocational education certificate (*Lõputunnistus kutsekeskhariduse omandamise kohata*), or a recognized equivalent. Admission procedures are set by each institution independently. The language of instruction can be Estonian, Russian or English. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university and degree level.

These state and private establishments are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The state establishments are essentially funded by the State; the private ones are financed by their own means, but the State may participate in funding some study programmes. In private institutions the students have to pay tuition fees. For state universities, there is a *numerus clausus* system limiting the number of students, and those not included within it have to pay tuition fees.

### **Realschule**

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Realschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering in general 6 years of a more extensive general full-time education to pupils aged 10 to 16. It covers normally years 5 to 10. In Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg and Hamburg, it is usually limited to 4 years, i.e. it does not begin until after year 6. Admission procedures vary according to the *Land* and depend on academic achievement in the ► *Grundschule*. The *Grundschule* expresses an opinion which is then either the prime determinant of the type of secondary school the pupil will attend, or may guide decisions concerning the pupil's future school career. The final decision is taken either by the parents, the school or the school supervisory authority. Pupils follow one curricular pathway comprising core compulsory subjects with some options. A leaving certificate (*Realschulabschluss*) is awarded if adequate marks or better are received in every subject at the end of year 10. It qualifies pupils for admission to courses of upper secondary education, e.g. at special ► *Berufsfachschulen* and at the ► *Fachoberschulen* and is also used for entering a course of vocational training within the *duales System*. It may also entitle pupils to enter the upper level of the ► *Gymnasium (Gymnasiale Oberstufe)* if a certain level of performance is achieved in the *Mittlerer Schulabschluss*.

The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs of each *Land* is responsible for these institutions, which are generally public, co-educational and non-denominational. Grant-aided private establishments also exist.

Funding is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder* and the local authorities (*Kommunen*). No fees are payable.

### Realschule

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Grammatical variants:** Realschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 to 5 years of full-time general lower secondary education at an intermediate level to pupils aged 11 to 15/16. Pupils are admitted on the basis of their performance and abilities in ► *Primarschule*. The curriculum is not divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils take the final examination *Abschlussprüfung der Realschule*. Those who are successful receive the certificate *Abschlusszeugnis der Realschule*, which gives access to vocational or general upper secondary education. The government's department of education exercises overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are centrally funded; private establishments are grant-aided. No fees are payable, except in the case of private establishments.

### Realskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Realskoler, realskoler, realskoler

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** See ► *Privat grundskole*.

### Regelschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Regelschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Thüringen providing the courses of education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

### Regionaal opleidingencentrum

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Regionale opleidingencentra

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Regional Training Centre offering a complete range of vocational

education courses for pupils aged 16-18/20, and adult education courses for adults from the age of 18. The admission criteria for vocational education depend on the courses taken (in general, admission is granted on possession of a lower secondary education certificate, the *diploma mavo* or *vbo*). For adult education there are no admission criteria except age. Vocational courses are offered in one of two learning pathways (20-60% practical training, or over 60% practical training), and comprise different types of courses corresponding to four levels of qualification.

Students prepare for different levels of exit qualifications (*diploma opleiding beroepsonderwijs*). The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Subsidized private-sector establishments may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria. Fees are charged for students aged 16 and over in full-time education. Abbreviation: Roc.

### Regionale Schule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Regionale Schulen, Regionalen Schulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Rheinland-Pfalz providing the courses of education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

### Roc

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Roc's

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Regionaal opleidingencentrum*.



### Sākumskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Sākumskolas, sākumskolu, sākumskolām, sākumskolās

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing three, four or five years of full-time education for pupils aged between 7 and 12. It provides general primary education, and the first curricular cycle of lower secondary education. Admission is based on age. The Ministry of Education and Science prepares a general curriculum with areas of specialization established by the institution itself. The language of instruction is Latvian or a minority language (usually Russian, Ukrainian or Polish). There is no examination after the primary level of education. Pupils continue their education at ► *Pamatskola*. The Ministry of Education and Science and local authorities have overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded – institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. Private institutions may be self-funded and denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Sameskola

**Country:** Sweden

**Grammatical variants:** Sameskolor, sameskolan

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of full-time education to Sami pupils aged from 6/7 to 12/13. There are no academic admission requirements. Education is the

same as in ► *Grundskola*, but pupils are also taught the Sami language and Sami culture and history. The Ministry of Education and Science exercises overall responsibility for *sameskolan*. The National Agency for Education is the supervisory authority. These institutions are funded by the State. No fees are payable.

### Samvinnuháskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Samvinnuháskóla

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in business studies. See ► *Háskóli*.

### Scholengemeenschap

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:**

Scholengemeenschappen

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A combined (secondary) school which offers education of two or more of all types of secondary education, often resulting from the amalgamation of separate schools of these types (► *Atheneum*, ► *Gymnasium*, ► *Havo*, ► *Lyceum*, ► *Mavo*, ► *Vbo* ► *Vmbo* ► *Vwo*).

### School voor basisonderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Scholen voor basisonderwijs

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Basisschool*.

### Schule des Gesundheitswesens

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Schulen des Gesundheitswesens

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short courses in paramedical studies for students, usually from the age of 17 or 18, who have completed a secondary school, have relevant vocational experience or have obtained a vocational qualification after training for at least 2 years. The programme normally lasts 3 years, including practical training.

Courses lead to a professional qualification at non-university level.

This institution can be public or private. Public establishments may be under the authority of the *Land* or the commune. Fees vary from one institution to the other. Some establishments do not charge tuition fees.

### Schulzentrum

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Schulzentren

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Gesamtschule* in Bremen.

### Școală generală

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Școala generală, școli\* generale

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution for pupils aged from 6/7 to 14/15, offering 8 years of full-time general compulsory education, divided into two cycles. The first cycle (primary education) is for children aged from 6/7 to 10/11, and the second (lower secondary education) for those aged from 10/11 to 14/15. Admission to primary education is based on age and a medical certificate; admission to lower secondary education is based on successful completion of primary education. The Ministry of National Education defines the core curriculum. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (principally Hungarian or German). At the end of the fourth year of the lower secondary cycle, pupils have to take the *examen de capacitate* and, if successful,

receive the *certificat de capacitate* which enables them to enter upper secondary education. The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these public institutions which are co-educational and non-denominational. They are state-funded and no fees are payable.

### Școală postliceală

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Școala postliceală, școli\* postliceale

**Level:** Post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering post-secondary vocational courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who graduate from ► *Liceu* (general and specialized upper secondary level) and pass an entrance examination. The leaving certificate (*Diploma de bacalureat*) is not required by these schools, except in the case of medical post-secondary schools. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (Hungarian or German). Courses lead to higher (advanced) professional qualifications in the relevant discipline. The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these institutions, which can be public or private. They are financed by the companies requesting courses in this type of establishment, under a contract with the inspectorate. An exception is made in the case of medical post-secondary schools, which are always financed by the Ministry of National Education. No tuition fees are payable in public-sector institutions but students must pay fees for the entrance examination, registration, extra-curricular activities and re-examination after failing an exam.

### Școală primară

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Școala primară, școli\* primare

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution situated in rural areas offering 4 years of full-time primary education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 10/11. Admission is based on age and a medical certificate. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national educational programme defined by the

Ministry of National Education. It is not divided into cycles. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (principally Hungarian or German). Successful pupils pass automatically to lower secondary education at ► *Școală generală*. The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these public institutions funded by the State. They are co-educational and non-denominational, and no fees are payable.

### Școală profesională

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Școală profesională, școli\* profesionale

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 to 4 years of full- or part-time initial vocational education to pupils aged from 15 to 17/19. The lower secondary education leaving certificate (*certificat de capacitate*) obtained at the end of ► *Școală generală* is necessary for admission to an entrance examination, organized at institutional level. From the 2000/2001 school year, the results obtained during lower secondary education combined with the results of the lower secondary education final examination (*examen de capacitate*) are being used as admission criteria. This institution also offers 1-3 years of sandwich courses, generically known as *școală de ucenici*, to pupils aged from 15 to 16/18. Admission to these courses is based on practical tests at school level, which pupils without the lower secondary education leaving certificate (*certificat de capacitate*) can take too. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (principally Hungarian or German). The core curriculum is defined by the Ministry of National Education. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the *examen de absolvire*, and those who are successful receive the certificate *diploma de absolvire* certifying qualification for a trade or occupation to which it gives access. The county school inspectorate has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions which are co-educational and non-denominational. Public establishments are state funded, while private establishments are self-funded. Students have to pay for

textbooks unless they come from an economically disadvantaged background. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Scuola elementare

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Scuole elementare

**Level:** Primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 5 years of full-time primary education to pupils aged 6 to 11. There are no academic admission requirements. Education is divided into two cycles. The first cycle lasts 2 years and is multidisciplinary while, in the second three-year cycle, teaching is divided into subject areas. Successful pupils receive a primary school leaving certificate (*Diploma di licenza elementare*) which gives access to lower secondary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. No fees are payable in public institutions.

### Scuola magistrale

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Scuole magistrali

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** With full implementation of the 1990 law reforming university arrangements, pre-primary teacher education currently offered at the *scuola magistrale* is being transferred to a university course. These institutions ceased admitting pupils in 1998/99 but will continue to provide education for existing pupils until they finish their courses. They currently offer 3 years of full-time nursery school teacher education to pupils aged 14 to 17. To gain entry, pupils should hold the lower secondary leaving certificate obtained in ► *Scuola media*. The common curriculum is divided into two cycles; the first cycle (basic) is the first year, while the second cycle lasts 2 years. A leaving certificate (*Diploma di abilitazione all'insegnamento nelle scuole materne*), awarded at the end of three years, allows

pupils to move directly to nursery school teaching. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may be denominational. Tuition fees are payable in both sectors.

### Scuola materna

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Scuole materne

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 3 years of full-time pre-primary education to children aged 3 to 6. Admission is based on age. The curriculum is made up of areas of experience rather than individual subjects and delivered in a single cycle. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private, self-funded settings. They are usually co-educational; private-sector establishments may be denominational. For public settings, funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. No fees are payable in public settings.

### Scuola media

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Scuole medie

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time lower secondary education to pupils aged 11 to 14. The ► *Scuola elementare* leaving certificate is required for admission. The school provides general education and some guidance through a common curriculum in a single cycle. Successful pupils are awarded a lower secondary leaving certificate (*Diploma di licenza media*). From the 1999/2000 school year onwards, all pupils move on to upper secondary education (general or vocational), where they finish their compulsory education, attending at least the first year. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational. Funding comes from both central government and regional and municipal authorities. Private-sector establishments can be self-funded; they may

be denominational. No tuition fees are payable in public institutions, but family contributions are usually required for textbooks.

### Scuola superiore

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Scuole superiori

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering courses in specific disciplines. Courses lead to degree and postgraduate level qualifications. See ► *Università*.

### Secondary modern school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Secondary school*, which admits pupils regardless of ability, in areas where there are also ► *Grammar schools*.

### Secondary school

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing up to 6 years of full-time education for pupils aged 12 to 18. Admission is based on completion of ► *Primary school*. It provides general education, which includes technical and vocational subjects, and is divided into two cycles. All pupils in the junior cycle (ages 12 to 15) follow a broad general curriculum leading to a *junior certificate*.

Pupils in the senior cycle (ages 15 to 17 or 18) choose a course in preparation for one of three types of leaving certificate, with which they may enter tertiary education or employment. *Secondary schools* may be private or public establishments, and may also be co-educational. There are privately owned, denominational schools (*voluntary secondary schools*), which are mostly grant-aided by the Department of Education and Science. Fees are only payable in those establishments that do not receive per capita grants from the Department.

The Ministry for Education has overall responsibility for non-denominational public-sector institutions (*community/comprehensive*

school) funded by the Department of Education and Science. No fees are payable.

### Secondary school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W/NI)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 5 to 7 years of general full-time education for pupils aged from 11 (or 12/13 where a three-tier system applies) to 16 or 18. Admission does not generally depend on academic ability in England and Wales. However, in England there are some schools which are fully or partially selective. See also ► *Specialist school*, ► *City technology college*, ► *Comprehensive school* and ► *Grammar school*.

In Northern Ireland, the term post-primary is used to describe collectively *grammar schools* (to which admission depends on academic ability) and other *secondary schools*.

There are three main stages; *key stage 3* (ages 11 to 14), *key stage 4* (ages 14 to 16) and *post 16*. All pupils follow a common core curriculum (statutory curriculum) up to the end of *key stage 4*, which varies in some respects between countries. Pupils take general and/or vocational examinations at the ages of 16 (e.g. *GCSE* or *GNVQ Part One*) and 18 (e.g. *GCE A level* or *GNVQ Advanced*). Most *secondary schools* are co-educational and may be denominational or non-denominational.

Ownership, management and funding arrangements depend on the legal category: see for England and Wales ► *Community school*, ► *Foundation school*, ► *Voluntary aided school*, ► *Voluntary controlled school*, for Northern Ireland ► *Controlled school*, ► *Controlled integrated school*, ► *Grant-maintained integrated school*, ► *Maintained school*, ► *Voluntary grammar school*.  
Synonym in England and Wales: *High school*.

### Secondary school

**Country:** United Kingdom (SC)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 or 6 years of full-time education to pupils aged 12 to 16 or 18 years. Pupils are admitted on completion of 7 years of ► *Primary school*. These institutions provide general education,

combined with some vocational and technical instruction, which can be divided into three cycles. In the first two years, pupils follow a common curriculum; from the third year onwards, curriculum time is divided between a core of compulsory subjects and optional subjects. During the last two optional years, pupils specialize with a combination of main subjects and short courses. The first four years can lead to the *Scottish Certificate of Education - Standard Grade*. In the final two years pupils can be awarded the *Scottish Certificate of Education - Higher Grade*, which is one of the requirements for entry to institutions of tertiary education or they may also be awarded a certificate at the end of short vocational courses *National Certificate Module*, or the *Certificate of Sixth Year Studies*. Overall responsibility for education lies with the Scottish Ministers who are answerable to the Scottish parliament, the Scottish Executive Education Department supports Scottish Ministers. This institution is administered by the Education Department of local authorities (locally elected councils). They can be public or private. Public-sector establishments are funded by local authorities and are co-educational. They may be denominational. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable in public-sector institutions. The new Higher Still system of upper secondary courses has been introduced in 1999/2000. Synonym: *Comprehensive school*.

### Sekundarschule

**Country:** Belgium (German-speaking Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Sekundarschulen

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering up to 6 or 7 years of full-time general secondary education to pupils aged from 12 to 18 or 19 years. Pupils who have been awarded the primary school leaving certificate (*Abschlußzeugnis der Grundschule*) are admitted automatically; certain conditions apply for those who have not yet gained this certificate. These institutions provide general, technical and vocational education divided into three stages (called *Stufen*) of two years each. Students study a common core

curriculum with optional subjects which are available at the beginning of the first stage and increase in number throughout subsequent stages. At the end of the six years of general and technical education, pupils are awarded a leaving certificate (*Abschlußzeugnis der Oberstufe des Sekundarunterrichts*) with which they can enter tertiary education. Those following a course in vocational education must complete a seventh year if they want to satisfy the entrance conditions for tertiary education. The Ministry of Education of the German-speaking Community has overall responsibility for these institutions, which can be publicly owned and funded by the Community, or privately owned and grant-aided by it. They are co-educational and non-denominational; privately owned establishments may be denominational. No fees are payable.

### Sekundarschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Sekundarschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Sachsen-Anhalt providing the courses of education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

### Seminarium

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Seminarier, seminarier, seminarierne

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering medium-length courses for the training of teachers and staff in pre-school institutions, as well as in leisure-time and socio-educational facilities (*pædagogseminarium*), and for the training of teachers for the ► *Folkeskole* (*lærerseminarium*).

Usually for students from the age of 19, who are admitted on the basis of their grades in their general upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these institutions, which may be either public or private, self-governing establishments funded

through grants from the Ministry. No fees are payable.

### Sérskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Sérskóla, sérskólar

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 1 to 5 years of full-time specialized vocational upper secondary education to pupils, usually from the age of 16. Admission is based on completion of ► *Grunnskóli*. At the end of their studies, students take a final examination organized by the school. Successful pupils are awarded a leaving certificate, which gives access to employment. In some schools, this certificate entitles its holders to engage in certain kinds of professional activity. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for these state-funded institutions, which are all public. Institutions for agricultural education come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. *Sérskóli* is co-educational and non-denominational. There are no tuition fees.

### Sixth-form college

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of *further education institution*, which offers full-time, largely general education courses, for students aged 16 to 18. Until 1992, these institutions were part of the school sector and were governed by school regulations. For organization and funding see ► *Further education college*.

### Skole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Skolen, skoler, skolerne

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** In general, a non-university level institution offering medium-length courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who are admitted on the basis of their grades in their general upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university level. The

Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the vast majority of these institutions, which may be either public or private, self-governing establishments funded through grants from the Ministry. No fees are payable.

For example: *biblioteksskole*, *sygeplejerskole*, *fysioterapeutskole*, *ergoterapeutskole*.

A few institutions, which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, e.g. *arkitektiskoler* (one separate and one a department under *Kunstakademiet*) and *konservatorskolen* (a department under *Kunstakademiet*), offer university level courses, see ► *Kunstakademi*.

### Social- og sundhedsskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Social- og sundhedsskolen, -skoler, -skolerne

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering training for broad-based functions in the welfare, health care and nursing sectors to pupils, usually from the age of 16. Admission is based on successful completion of the 9th year of the ► *Folkeskole*. These are public institutions, run and funded by the counties. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

### Šolski center

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Šolski centri, šolsk\* cent\*

**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Centre containing two or more upper secondary schools at different levels and in different fields of education ► *Gimnazija*, ► *Srednja strokovna šola*, ► *Poklicna šola*. In some cases, a vocational college ► *Višja strokovna šola* is also part of such a centre.

### SOS

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Střední odborná škola*.

### SOU

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Střední odborné učiliště*.

### Specialist school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of ► *Secondary school* that has applied to specialize in a certain subject area while still delivering the full statutory curriculum to all pupils. In addition to standard funding arrangements, these institutions are required to attract sponsorship from private sources and are then eligible for central government grants.

Following the specialization of the institution a *specialist school* can carry different names: *arts college*, *language college*, *sports college*, *technology college*.

### Spillschoul

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time compulsory pre-primary education to children aged 4 to 6. The curriculum is based on activities rather than formal teaching and is delivered in a single cycle. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for this public setting, which is funded partly by central government and partly by the municipal authorities. It is co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

**Note:** From the school year 2004, all municipalities will have to offer this setting as an option for children from the age of 3. Some of them are already offering this early education.

### Srednja poklicna šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Srednja poklicne šole, srednj\* poklicn\* šol

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Poklicna šola*.

### Srednja strokovna šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Srednje strokovne šole, srednj\* strok\* šol\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 years of full- or part-time technical upper secondary education to pupils aged 15 to 19. It can be organized as a separate institution, or together with ► *Poklicna šola* in the same field of education. Such a composite organization appears under different names, including *Srednja poklicna in tehniška šola*, *Poklicna in strokovna šola* etc. Furthermore, this type of organization can be part of a ► *Šolski center*.

Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Osnovna šola* or a short vocational course. In addition, some of the courses require a test of special artistic abilities as a prerequisite for admission. If there is pressure on places, selection is based on results in the final external examination and in certain subjects in the last years of ► *Osnovna šola*. Some institutions offer 2-year technical courses for pupils who have successfully completed 3-year vocational courses in ► *Poklicna šola*.

The curriculum depends on the branch of study and is not divided into cycles. At the end of the course, pupils have to take the *poklicna matura* examination. This school's certificate of completion, *spričevalo o poklicni maturi*, enables them to enter specific occupations in the labour market, continue education in ► *Višja strokovna šola* or embark on professionally oriented tertiary courses offered by ► *Visoka strokovna šola* or ► *Fakulteta*.

Publicly recognized education and training courses are established for occupational categories determined by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs at the suggestion of chambers of commerce, or by other ministries if the occupations are not covered by chambers of commerce. The language of instruction can be the language of a national minority (Hungarian or Italian).

The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these public state-funded or grant-aided private establishments, which are co-educational. Public establishments are secular, while private institutions are non-denominational. No fees are payable for publicly-recognized full-time courses (in either public- or private-sector schools). Synonym: *Srednja tehniška šola*.

## Srednja tehniška šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Srednje tehniške šole, srednj\* tehnišk\* šol\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Srednja strokovna šola*.

## Sredno obchtoobrazovatelno utchilishte

(Средно общообразователно училище)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Sredni obchtoobrazovatelni utchilishta

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 11/12 years of full-time education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 18/19, or 8/9 years of full-time education for pupils aged from 10 to 18/19. Admission is based on age and a readiness test organized by a medical and educational commission with the municipal council or the school principal. Attendance in the first year is optional and a matter of parental choice. It provides general primary, lower and upper secondary education in three cycles or lower and upper secondary education in two cycles. The curriculum is defined by the Ministry of Education and Science. At the end of the first cycle (4 years), pupils receive the certificate of completion, *svidetelstvo za natchalno obrazovanie*, which gives access to lower secondary education. At the end of the second, pupils receive the certificate of completion *svidetelstvo za osnovno obrazovanie*, which gives access to upper secondary education. On completing this, pupils can take the final examination *zrelosten izpit*, and those who are successful receive the certificate *diploma za sredno obrazovanie*, which gives access to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Public institutions are centrally and municipally funded. Private establishments are self funded. No fees are payable in public establishments. Abbreviation: COY.

## Sredno professionalno-technichesko utchilishte (Средно професионално техничко училище)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Sredno professionalno-technichesko utchilishta

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged 15 to 18. It provides general and vocational/technical upper secondary education. Admission is based on the certificate of completion of lower secondary education, *svidetelstvo za osnovno obrazovanie*. At the end of the third year, pupils can take the *izpit po teoria i praktika na profesijata* examination, and those who are successful receive the certificate *svidetelstvo za profesionalna kvalifikasia*, which gives access to employment as a qualified worker. Pupils can also take the final examination *zrelosten izpit* and, if successful, receive the certificate *diploma za sredno obrazovanie*, which gives access to tertiary education. The curriculum is determined by the Ministry of Education and Science, which has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Public institutions are centrally and municipally funded; private establishments are self funded. No fees are payable in public establishments. Abbreviation: СПТУ.

## Statlig høgskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Statlige høgskoler

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary courses. Courses lead to non-university occupational qualifications, degree level qualifications and to doctorates. See ► *Høgskole*.

## Stredná odborná škola

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Stredné odborné školy, stredn\* odborn\* škol\*

**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:**

- At upper secondary level, this institution usually offers 4 years of full- or part-time

specialized vocational education to pupils aged 15 to 19. Commercially oriented schools offer 5-year courses, while some schools offer 3-year courses for girls (in nursing and service and home economics). Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Základná škola* and an entrance test organized by the school. National curricula are adopted throughout the country. At the end of their course, pupils can take the school leaving examination *maturitná skúška*, and those who are successful receive the school leaving certificate *vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške* enabling them to enter tertiary education.

- At tertiary level, this institution offers 3 years of vocationally oriented education for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*) and satisfy institutional requirements. The Ministry of Education determines the curricula. Successful students receive a non-university level qualification, *Absolventský diplom*.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private - and mainly state-funded - institutions, which are normally co-educational. Private institutions may be denominational. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the provision and duration of courses, and for the curriculum, at institutions offering courses in health care. No fees are payable except in the case of private establishments.

## Stredné odborné učilište

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Stredné odborné učilištia, stredn\* odborn\* učilišti\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 to 4 years of full-time vocational upper secondary education to pupils aged from 15 to 18/19. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Základná škola* and an entrance test organized by the school. National curricula adopted throughout the country are not divided into cycles.

The 3-year courses prepare pupils for entry to trades and vocational activities corresponding to the particular branch of apprenticeship

concerned. Courses end with a final examination *závěrečná skúška*, following which successful pupils receive the vocational proficiency *výučný list* certificate.

The 4-year courses prepare pupils for entry to more demanding trades and technical/commercial jobs of an operational nature. Courses end with a school-leaving examination *maturitná skúška*, following which successful pupils receive the certificate *vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*, which enables them to enter tertiary education.

The Ministry of Education, as well as other ministries (including Economic Affairs, Transport, Building Industries and Public Works, Health, Education, Agriculture, Interior and Defence) share overall responsibility for these public or private - and mainly state-funded - institutions, which are normally co-educational. Some private establishments are denominational. No fees are payable except in the case of private institutions.

### Střední odborná škola

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Střední odborné školy, střední\* odborn\* škol\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2-4 years of full- or part-time technical upper secondary education to pupils aged 15 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Základní škola* and on the admission procedure, which usually includes the entrance examination organized by the school. The school head is responsible for the curriculum, which has to be in accordance with the national curricula established by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. It depends on the specialization of the establishment, which can be in the field of industry, commerce, agriculture, health service, art or teaching. On completion of their studies, pupils on 4-year courses take the final examination *Maturitní zkouška*, and those who are successful receive the certificate *Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce*, which enables them to enter tertiary education or the labour market. Pupils on 2- and 3-year courses take the *Závěrečná zkouška* and, if successful, are awarded the *Vysvědčení o závěrečné zkoušce* certificate which enables them to enter the labour market. The Ministry

of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded public institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are co-educational. Private establishments can be denominational, and may charge fees. Abbreviation: SOŠ.

### Střední odborné učiliště

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Střední odborná učiliště, střední\* odborn\* učilišt\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2-4 years of full- or part-time vocational upper secondary education to pupils aged 15 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Základní škola* and on the admission procedure, which can include the entrance examination organized by the school. The school head is responsible for the curriculum, which has to be in accordance with the national curricula established by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. It is based on the requirements of the official list of occupations. At the end of their studies, pupils on 4-year courses take the final examination, *Maturitní zkouška*, and those who are successful receive the certificate *Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce* which enables them to enter tertiary education or the labour market. Pupils on 2- and 3-year courses take the *Závěrečná zkouška* examination and, if successful, are awarded the *Vysvědčení o závěrečné zkoušce* and *Výučný list* certificates which enable them to enter the labour market or embark on extension courses leading to the *Maturitní zkouška*. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded public institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are co-educational. Private establishments can be denominational, and may charge fees. Abbreviation: SOU.

### Studenterkursus

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Studenterkurset, studenterkurser, studenterkurserne

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Alternative institution for adults wanting to acquire the *studentereksamen*. The *studenterkursus* offers a 2-year course and is open to people who have completed the 10th form of the ► *Folkeskole* or similar. They offer the same two areas of study, the same compulsory and optional subjects at 2 levels as the ► *Gymnasium*. The teaching is however given in a more concentrated form, and music, creative arts and physical education are not obligatory. These institutions therefore often offer courses in the form of evening classes. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for them, and they may be public or private. Public establishments are state-funded; private establishments are grant-aided. Fees have to be paid.

### Suaugusiųjū mokymosi centras

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Suaugusiųjū mokymosi centrai, suaugusiųjū mokymosi centr\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Adult education institution established by municipalities, offering both sequential and modular provision of full- and part-time lower and upper general secondary education, as well as non-formal courses. Residents of the municipality concerned who fulfil the age requirement (18 years of age) may enrol. This institution is organized as an independent education establishment. Compulsory lower and upper secondary subjects are offered in line with the national curriculum. The Ministry of Education and Science draws up teaching plans. Adults may gain a certificate for completing a module or a course of several years, a lower secondary school leaving certificate (*pagrindinės mokyklos baigimo pažymėjimas*), or an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*). The main source of funding is the municipal budget. These institutions are co-educational and may be denominational. Synonym: *Suaugusiųjū mokymosi mokykla*.

### Suaugusiųjū mokymosi mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Suaugusiųjū mokymosi mokyklos, suaugusiųjū mokymosi mokykl\*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Suaugusiųjū mokymosi centras*. It differs from *Suaugusiųjū mokymosi centras* in that the former does not offer non-formal courses.

### Szakiskola

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Szakiskola\*, Szakiskolák

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 1-2 years full- and part-time vocational education in a single cycle to pupils aged 14 to 16. There are no admission requirements. Several programmes exist within this category. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the final examination *szakmai vizsga*. Those who are successful receive a certificate of completion, *szakképzőiskolai képesítő bizonyítvány*, which enables them to enter the labour market as skilled workers.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these state or grant-aided private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational.

Institutions are predominantly state funded through local government, but funding through private companies is also possible. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Szakközépiskola

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Szakközépiskola\*, Szakközépiskolák

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 or 5 years of full-time education to pupils aged from 14 to 18/19.

To gain entry, pupils may have to pass the entrance examination *felvételi vizsga*. These institutions provide general upper secondary and vocational education (the latter mainly during the fifth year). The curriculum is determined by the type of school and is based on the requirements of the National List of Qualifications and governed by the regulations of the upper secondary school

leaving examination. There are 2 or 3 training cycles.

At the end of the second or third cycle, pupils receive a certificate of completion, *szakközépiskolai bizonyítvány*. The certificate is necessary to take the final examination, which may be either *szakközépiskolai érettségiképesítő vizsga* or *szakmai vizsga*. Successful pupils receive a different type of certificate depending on the branch and duration of their studies, which enables them to enter the labour market as skilled workers or technicians, or proceed to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these state or grant-aided private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. They are predominantly state funded through local government. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Szakképző iskola

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Szakképző iskola\*, Szakképző iskolák

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time vocational education to pupils aged 14 to 17.

There is no entrance examination but applicants must undergo a medical examination. The curriculum and practical training guidelines are developed locally, in accordance with the requirements of the National List of Qualifications. This curriculum is divided into two cycles; the first lasts 2 years and the second, one year. At the end of the third year, pupils receive the certificate of completion *szakképző iskolai bizonyítvány*, which is necessary to take the final examination *szakmai vizsga*. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these state or grant-aided private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational. They are predominantly state funded through local government, but funding through private companies is also possible. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Szkoła podstawowa

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Szkoły podstawowe, szkoł\* podstawow\*

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 8 years of full-time primary and lower secondary education for pupils aged from 6/7 to 15. Admission is based on age. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and is divided into two cycles. The first lasts three years, and the second, five. Successful pupils receive the certificate *świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej*. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public centrally and municipally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees are payable in public establishments.

In the 1999/2000 school year, this institution started offering six years of full-time primary education for children aged from 6/7 to 13. The new six-year programme is divided into two cycles of three years each. At the end of the programme, pupils will take a compulsory final external examination and be admitted to the ► *Gimnazjum*.

### Szkoła policealna

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Szkoły policealne, szkoł\* policealn\*

**Level:** Post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering advanced vocational and technical post-secondary courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold a general upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły średniej*) and meet institutional and courses requirements. Courses lead to vocational qualifications in the relevant discipline. The Ministry of National Education - and in certain cases other ministries - have overall responsibility for these public centrally and regionally funded establishments and private state-subsidized institutions. Private

establishments may be denominational. No fees are payable in public establishments.

### Szkoła zasadnicza

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Szkoły zasadnicze, szkoł\* zasadnicz\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time basic vocational education for pupils aged 15 to 18. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Szkoła podstawowa*. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and is not divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the *egzamin z nauki zawodu* examination, and those who are successful receive the certificate *świadcstwo ukończenia szkoły zasadniczej*, which qualifies them for a trade or occupation, or enables them to embark on upper secondary extension courses. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public centrally and regionally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees are payable in public establishments.

From the 2002/2003 school year, this institution will be changed to the ► *Szkoła zawodowa* for students aged 16 to 18.

### Szkoła zawodowa

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Szkoły zawodowe, szkoł\* zawodow\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A new institution, which will be introduced in the 2002/2003 school year, offering 2 years of full-time upper secondary vocational education for pupils aged 16 to 18. Admission will be based on successful completion of the ► *Gimnazjum*. The curriculum will be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and will not be divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils will take the external proficiency examination. Successful candidates will receive a qualification giving them access to a trade or occupation and/or to the ► *Liceum uzupełniające*. The Ministry of National Education will have overall responsibility for these public centrally and regionally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They will normally be co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees will be payable in public establishments. This institution will replace ► *Szkoła zasadnicza*.





### Tækniskóli

**Country:** Iceland

**Grammatical variants:** Tækniskóla

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in technical subjects. See ► *Háskóli*.

### Techniki Epaggelmatiki Scholi (Τεχνική Επαγγελματική Σχολή)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Technikes  
Epaggelmatikes Scholes

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time education for pupils aged 15 to 17. A lower secondary certificate obtained in ► *Gymnasio* is required for admission. This institution provides general and technical/vocational education which is not divided into cycles. Pupils follow general or specialist courses and receive a specialist certificate (*Ptychio TES*). The Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions, which are co-educational and denominational (respecting religious freedom). Public-sector institutions are funded partly by central government and partly by prefectures. Private establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable in public-sector establishments. From the 1997/98 school year, this institution is being replaced gradually by ► *Techniko Epaggelmatiko Ekpedeftirio*. Abbreviation: TES.

### Techniki Scholi (Τεχνική Σχολή)

**Country:** Cyprus

**Grammatical variants:** Technikes Scholes

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education to pupils aged 15 to 18. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Gymnasio*. This institution provides technical and vocational upper secondary education in a single cycle. The curriculum depends on the programme chosen: the technical branch focuses on technician-level courses and the vocational branch, on craft-level courses. At the end of the programme, pupils must take final external examinations set by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Successful pupils receive the *Apolytirio* leaving certificate, which is a minimum requirement for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Culture has overall responsibility for these public institutions, which are state-funded, normally co-educational and denominational. In cooperation with the Human Resource Development Authority (*Archi Anaptyxis Anthropinou Dynamikou*), pupils in the vocational branch are placed in various industries for work experience. No fees are payable.

### Techniko Epaggelmatiko Ekpedeftirio (Τεχνικό Επαγγελματικό Εκπαιδευτήριο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Technika  
Epaggelmatika Ekpedeftiria

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** New institution which has been introduced gradually since the beginning of the 1997/98 school year, and is replacing ► *Techniki Epaggelmatiki Scholi* and part of the ► *Techniko Epaggelmatiko Lykeio*. It offers full-time general, technical and vocational education for students aged 15-17/18. A lower secondary certificate obtained in ► *Gymnasio* is required for admission. After 2 years of study pupils receive a first cycle *ptychio* level 2 certificate. Pupils who wish to receive the *ptychio* level 3 certificate, continue with a further year of studies and take the national examination. For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Techniki Epaggelmatiki Scholi*. Abbreviation: TEE.

### Techniko Epaggelmatiko Lykeio (Τεχνικό Επαγγελματικό Λύκειο)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Technika Epaggelmatika Lykeia

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full-time education for pupils aged 15 to 18. A lower secondary certificate obtained in ► *Gymnasio* is required for admission. This institution provides general and technical/vocational education in a single cycle. Pupils follow general or specialist courses and are awarded a general leaving certificate (*Apolytirio Lykeiou*) or a specialist certificate (*Ptychio Eidikotitas*).

From the 1997/98 school year, much of this institution is being replaced by ► *Techniko Epaggelmatiko Ekpedeftirio*.

For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Lykeio*. Abbreviation: TEL.

### Technikum

**Country:** Hungary

**Grammatical variants:** Technikum\*, Technikumok

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering one year of full-time vocational education in a single cycle to pupils aged 18 to 19. To gain entry, pupils need the leaving certificate *szakközépiskolai érettségi - képesítő bizonyítvány* of vocational upper secondary school ► *Szakközépiskola*. The curriculum is based on the requirements of the National List

of Qualifications, and accredited by the Vocational Accreditation Committee. After one year, pupils can take the final examination *Technikus képesítő vizsga* and, if successful, receive the qualification *Technikusi oklevél* which enables them to enter the labour market as technicians.

Institution offering 5 years of full-time general and vocational education to pupils aged 14 to 19. The curriculum is based on World Bank projects and divided into three cycles, of which the first and second last 2 years each, and the third, one year.

To gain entry, pupils have to pass the entrance examination *felvételi vizsga*.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these state or grant-aided private institutions, which are mostly co-educational and non-denominational.

They are predominantly state funded through local government, but funding through private companies is also possible. No fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Technikum (Техikum)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Teknikumi

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4/5 years of full-time general and vocational/technical upper secondary education to pupils aged from 14/15 to 19. Admission is based on successful completion of grade 7/8 of lower secondary school and successful entrance examinations. On completion of their course, pupils can take the *izpit po teoria i praktika na profiesiata* examination, and those who are successful receive the certificate *svidetelstvo za profesionalna kvalifikasia*, which gives access to employment as a technician. Pupils can also take the final examination *zrelosten izpit* and, if successful, receive the certificate *diploma za sredno spetsialno obrazovanie*, which gives access to tertiary education. The curriculum is defined by the Ministry of Education and Science, which has overall responsibility for these public and private institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. These establishments are centrally and municipally funded. Private

establishments are self-funded. No fees are payable in public establishments.

### Technikum zawodowe

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Technika zawodowe, technik\* zawodow\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 5 years of full-time general and technical upper secondary education for pupils aged 15 to 20. Admission is based on an entrance examination. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum and is not divided into cycles. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the final examination of *egzamin z przygotowania zawodowego*. Successful candidates receive the certificate *świadectwo ukończenia technikum zawodowego* that certifies qualification for a trade or occupation. Pupils can also take the final examination of *egzamin dojrzałości* and, if successful, receive the certificate of *świadectwo dojrzałości* which is required for admission to tertiary education. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public centrally and regionally funded institutions, and private state-subsidized establishments. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. No tuition fees are payable in public institutions. From the 2002/2003 school year, this institution will gradually be replaced by the ► *Liceum profilowane* and, in 2005 will no longer exist.

### Technisch Atheneum

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Technisch Athenea

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 6 years of full-time vocational, technical, and/or artistic secondary education to pupils aged 12 or 14 to 18 years. Admission is based on the certificate of basic education (*getuigschrift basisonderwijs*). Pupils, who have completed the 6<sup>th</sup> year of ► *Lagere School* and who do not hold a basic education certificate, can enter the 1<sup>st</sup> class A of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary education with the approval of the council of admissions, and get a primary school-leaving certificate after one year. Also

pupils, aged 12, who did not accomplish the 6<sup>th</sup> class of primary school can enter the 1<sup>st</sup> class B of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary education and get a certification after one year. The curriculum is divided into three cycles of two years each. At the end of the third cycle, pupils may be awarded the *Diploma van Secundair Onderwijs*.

This institution may be public or private. Public institutions may be organized and funded by local bodies on behalf of the Flemish Community, or established and funded by provincial or municipal authorities. Private establishments are grant-aided and may be denominational and single-sex. No tuition fees are payable. Most of these establishments are organized within the Flemish community system.

### Technisch Instituut

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 4 to 6 years of full-time vocational, technical, and/or artistic secondary education to pupils aged 12 or 14 to 18 years.

This institution may be public or private. Public institutions are established and funded by provincial or municipal authorities. Private establishments are grant-aided and may be denominational and single-sex. No tuition fees are payable.

For admission criteria, curriculum and certificates awarded, see ► *Technisch Atheneum*.

### Technische Hochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Technische Hochschulen, Technischen Hochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Technische Universität*.

### Technische Universität

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Technische Universitäten, Technischen Universitäten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in natural science and

engineering courses. For more information, see ► *Universität*.

### Technologiko Ekpaideftiko Idryma (Τεχνολογικό Εκπαιδευτικό Γδρυμα)

**Country:** Greece

**Grammatical variants:** Technologika  
Ekpaideftika Idrymata

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Technological education institution offering multidisciplinary medium-length courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Apolytirio Eniaiou Lykeiou*) obtained in ► *Eniaio Lykeio* or a recognized equivalent. Until 1999, students were required to hold an upper secondary qualification and pass the national entrance examination. This will be applied for some students for two more years. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications.

The Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs has overall responsibility for these public (state-funded) institutions. No fees are payable. Abbreviation: TEI.

### Tehnikums

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Tehnikuma

**Level:** Upper secondary/post-secondary

**Explanatory note:**

- Institution offering 4 years of full-time professional education for pupils from the age of 16. It provides general, vocational and technical upper secondary education in a single cycle. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Pamatskola*. The language of instruction can be other than Latvian (usually Russian, Ukrainian or Polish). At the end of the course, pupils can take a school-leaving examination, and those who are successful (and enrolled before 1999) receive the *Diploms par vidējo speciālo izglītību* diploma, or the *Diploms par profesionālo vidējo izglītību* diploma (with effect from 2001). This is a vocational qualification and enables them to enter the labour market or move on to tertiary education.
- Institution offering 2 to 3 years of full-time professional education for students from the age of 19. It provides specialized professional post-secondary education in a

single cycle. Admission is based on the successful completion of general upper secondary education at ► *Vidusskola*. The language of instruction can be other than Latvian (Russian). At the end of the course, students can take a school-leaving examination, and those who are successful (and enrolled before 1999) receive the *Diploms par vidējo speciālo izglītību* diploma, or the *Diploms par profesionālo vidējo izglītību* diploma (with effect from 2001). This is a vocational qualification and enables them to enter the labour market or move on to tertiary education.

The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministries of Agriculture and Welfare and Culture have overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded – institutions. They are co-educational and non-denominational. Private establishments can be denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

These institutions are undergoing reorganization and transformation, so some of them will become ► *Koledža*.

### TEI

**Country:** Greece

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Technologika Ekpaideftika Idrymata*.

### Teknisk fagskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Tekniske fagskoler

**Level:** Upper secondary/post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time education to students from the age of 20 who already have trade skills, practical experience and/or upper secondary education. It provides technical education in a single cycle. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the final examination *Avsluttende eksamen*. Successful pupils receive the *Vitnemål* certificate, which gives access to the trade or occupation concerned, as well as to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has overall responsibility for these public county-funded or private grant-aided institutions, which are co-educational and

non-denominational. No fees are payable, except in private establishments.

### Teknisk gymnasium

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Tekniske gymnasier

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Term sometimes used for the department of a ► *Teknisk skole* or ► *Erhvervsskole* which offers the HTX programme. See ► *Teknisk skole*.

### Teknisk skole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Tekniske skoler

**Level:** Upper secondary/tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering HTX programmes, technical VET programmes and short technical tertiary education programmes. The HTX programmes and the technical VET programmes are open to pupils aged from 16 to 19/20 who have completed the 9<sup>th</sup> year of the ► *Folkeskole*. For technical tertiary education programmes, admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (for students, usually from the age of 19). These are private self-governing establishments primarily funded by the State. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

### TEL (TEA)

**Country:** Greece

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Techniko Epaggelmatiko Lykeio*.

### Tertiary college

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Upper secondary/post-secondary

**Explanatory note:** A type of *further education institution* which combines the functions of a ► *Further education college* and a ► *Sixth-form college*, and which offers the full range of courses, both including basic education and general and vocational education and training, to students over compulsory school age (16) including adults. For organization and funding see ► *Further education college*.

### TES (TEΣ)

**Country:** Greece

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Techniki Epaggelmatiki Scholi*.





## Učiliště

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Učiliště, učilišť\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time vocational upper secondary education to pupils aged 15 to 17. It provides training for various professions to pupils who ended their compulsory schooling below the ninth year of ► *Základní škola*, or who failed to complete their ninth year of ► *Základní škola*. The school head is responsible for the curriculum. At the end of the second year, pupils can take the final *Závěrečná zkouška* examination, and those who are successful receive the certificates *Vysvědčení o závěrečné zkoušce* and *Výuční list*, which give access to the labour market. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are co-educational. Private establishments can be denominational, and may charge fees.

## Uczelnia artystyczna

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Uczelnie artystyczne, uczelni\* artystyczn\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering artistic medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and pass an entrance examination. Courses lead to degrees and doctorates. The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage has

overall responsibility for this state-funded institution, which can be public or private. No fees are payable in public institutions for full-time day courses. There are different types of this institution: *Akademia muzyczna* (music), *Akademia sztuk pięknych* (fine arts) and *Wyższa szkoła teatralna* (theatre studies). Synonym: *Akademia artystyczna*.

## Ülikool

**Country:** Estonie

**Grammatical variants:** Ülikoolid

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering medium and long multidisciplinary academic courses and medium-length professionally oriented programmes for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold a secondary school leaving certificate (*Gümnaasiumi lõputunnistus*) and a certificate of state examinations (*riigieksamitunnistus*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. The language of instruction can be Estonian, Russian or English.

Courses lead to degree level qualifications and doctorates.

These public and private establishments are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The public universities are essentially funded by the State. Private universities are financed by their own means but the State may participate in funding certain study programmes. Tuition fees are payable in private institutions. For public universities, there is a *numerus clausus*

system limiting the number of students, and those not included within it have to pay tuition fees.

### Umetniška akademija

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Umetniške akademije, umetnišk\* akademij\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Akademija*.

### Ungdomsskole

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Ungdomsskolen, ungdomsskoler, ungdomsskolerne

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering part-time education for pupils aged 14 to 18. Pupils in the upper forms of the ► *Folkeskole* or in upper secondary education (general or vocational) can follow subjects here that may not be offered in their main educational institution, i.e. leisure-time subjects such as electronics, media, ceramics, home economics, etc. Alternatively, they may improve their knowledge and proficiency in subjects in which they have done poorly during their compulsory education and prepare themselves once more for the examinations of the ► *Folkeskole*. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the education offered, but individual schools are the responsibility of the municipality in which they are located. These are public institutions funded by the municipality. They are co-educational and non-denominational. No fees are payable.

### Universidad

**Country:** Spain

**Grammatical variants:** Universidades

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering short, medium or long courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Bachiller*), an advanced level vocational training qualification (*Técnico Superior*), or their equivalent. Those who want to pursue more than the first cycle of study must take an entrance examination as stipulated by the central government. There are four areas of

study: humanities, experimental science and health, social and legal science, and technical education.

Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates.

*Universidades* have their own legal identity. They are mostly funded by the educational administration of the Autonomous Community concerned. Fees are payable. There are administrative subdivisions on separate premises, the most usual being ► *Escuela Universitaria*, ► *Escuela Técnica Superior*, ► *Facultad*, and ► *Instituto Universitario*.

### Universidade

**Country:** Portugal

**Grammatical variants:** Universidades

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*diploma de estudos secundários*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for this public institution, and funds it on behalf of the government. Private, self-funded institutions also exist. Fees are payable both in public and private institutions.

### Università

**Country:** Italy

**Grammatical variants:** Università

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually aged 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diploma di superamento dell'esame di Stato conclusivo dei corsi di studio di istruzione secondaria superiore*) and – in the case of some faculties – pass an entrance examination.

Courses lead to degree and postgraduate level qualifications, and doctorates.

The Ministry of Universities and Scientific and Technological Research has overall responsibility for these public institutions, which are funded by central government. Fees are payable. For specific disciplines see also ► *Istituto universitario*.

## Universität

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Universitäten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Reifeprüfungszeugnis* or recognized equivalent). Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements.

Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level as well as doctorates.

The Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded at federal level. No fees are payable, except in the case of certain specialized short university courses. The ► *Universität der Künste* is specialized in arts education.

## Universität

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Universitäten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Allgemeine Hochschulreife* qualification. For some programmes, such as sports and arts, ability tests are required. Nationwide selection procedures do not exist for most of the study programmes. Because of the many candidates and an insufficient numbers of places, there are access limitations in the fields of medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, business administration and psychology.

Courses lead to degree and postgraduate level qualifications as well as doctorates and advanced research qualifications (*Habilitation*).

The Ministry of Education in each *Land* has overall responsibility for the *Universität*, which is normally a public institution, funded partly through the *Land*, and partly at federal

level. There are a few, fee-paying, private institutions. Financial autonomy is becoming more important for these institutions, as regards independent management of resources. No tuition fees are payable.

## Universität der Künste

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Universitäten der Künste

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution specializing in arts education. See ► *Universität*. It has replaced the *Hochschule künstlerischer Richtung* since 1997/98.

## Universitate

**Country:** Romania

**Grammatical variants:** Universitatea, universități\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diplomă de bacalaureat*) and pass an entrance examination. It is recommended that the entrance requirements should be changed with effect from the 2000/2001 school year, so that the results obtained throughout the ► *Liceu* are combined with the results of its final examination (*examen de bacalaureat*) to constitute new admission criteria. Teaching can be in Romanian or in the language of a national minority (Hungarian or German) and also in one of the European Community languages (English or French). Courses lead to degree level qualifications and doctorates. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for these public or private institutions. State establishments are publicly-funded, whereas private establishments are self-funded and do not receive grants from the public sector. Students enrolled in public institutions must pay fees for the entrance examination, registration, extra-curricular activities and re-examination after failing an exam. In addition, students enrolled in private institutions must pay tuition fees. Furthermore, some students in public-sector

institutions have not obtained their places there free of charge, as the result of an entrance examination, but are able to attend courses in return for paying tuition fees. The name of this institution is usually followed by the name of the occupational field (e.g. *Universitatea de medicină și farmacie* specializing in medicine and pharmacy studies, *Universitatea politehnică* specializing in engineering studies, *Universitatea de petrol și gaze* specializing in petrochemical studies).

There are other equivalent establishments offering courses at university level in specific fields: ► *Academie* for economics, the army, sports, arts; ► *Conservator* for music; ► *Institut* for information, theology, the navy, etc.

### Universitate

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Universitātē, universitātei, universitātes

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering short and long multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Atestāts par vispārējo vidējo izglītību*). Admission may be subject to further institutional requirements.

Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level. Various ministries are responsible for this publicly-funded state institution. No fees are payable. The institution is entitled to establish a certain number of additional places for students who do pay fees.

At present, the funding of tertiary education is in a transitional stage.

### Universität-Gesamthochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution which exists in two *Länder* only, founded in the seventies to combine study programmes and research areas of ► *Universitäten*, ► *Kunsthochschulen* and ► *Fachhochschulen*. It offers medium and long programmes in general, art and music education to students,

usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Allgemeine Hochschulreife* qualification.

This institution is equivalent to *Universität*, for more information see ► *Universität*.

### Université

**Country:** Belgium (French Community)

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering long multidisciplinary courses to students aged 18 who hold a *Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* or recognized equivalent.

The courses lead to degree-level first and second qualifications, and doctorates. The Ministry of the French Community is responsible for these institutions. They can be public or private and are all subsidized by the French Community. Tuition fees are payable. The ► *Faculté* have the same status and are organized and funded in the same manner as the *universités*.

### Université

**Country:** France

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering short, medium and long multidisciplinary courses to students, usually from the age of 18, who have obtained the upper secondary school leaving certificate (*baccalauréat*).

The courses offered lead to non-university level qualifications, degrees and doctorates.

The universities are public institutions, placed under the administrative control of the general inspectorate of the national education administration, and under the financial control of the general inspectorate of finance. These institutions are funded by central government. Tuition fees are payable.

The ► *Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres*, ► *Institut Universitaire Professionnalisé* and ► *Institut Universitaire de Technologie* are administratively attached to the *universités*.

### Universiteit

**Country:** Belgium (Flemish Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Universiteiten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering medium and long multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Diploma Secundair Onderwijs*) or a recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level and doctorates. The Ministry of Education of the Flemish Community has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be publicly funded by the Flemish Community or private grant-aided. Private grant-aided institutions may be denominational. Fees are payable.

### Universiteit

**Country:** Netherlands

**Grammatical variants:** Universiteiten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary leaving qualification (*Diploma vwo*). Courses lead to degree and postgraduate level qualifications. The *Universiteit* may offer students opportunities to embark on independent study for a doctorate. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this institution, which can be public (funded by central government) or grant-aided private. Fees are payable.

### Universitet

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Universitetet, universiteter, universiteterne

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary or specialized courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who are admitted on the basis of their grades in the upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for this public institution,

funded through grants from the Ministry. No fees are payable.

### Universitet

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Universitetet, universiteten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Yliopisto*.

### Universitet

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Universitetet, universiteter, universitetene

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Vitnemål*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further course requirements. Courses lead to non-university occupational qualifications, degree level qualifications and to doctorates. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has overall responsibility for this publicly funded state institution. No fees are payable.

### Universitet

**Country:** Sweden

**Grammatical variants:** Universitetet, universiteten

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary short, medium and long courses for students from the age of 19. Admission is based on an upper secondary qualification (*Slutbetyg från gymnasieskolan*) or a recognized equivalent. Most courses also have special requirements as regards previously acquired knowledge. Courses lead to qualifications (general or professional) at degree or postgraduate level. The Ministry of Education and Science exercises overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded by central government. One of the universities comes under the Ministry of Agriculture. No fees are payable.

## Universitet (УНИВЕРИТЕТ)

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Grammatical variants:** Universiteti

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering medium and long multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*diploma za sredno/diploma za sredno-spetsialno obrazovanie*) and meet institutional requirements. This institution can include ► *Kolej*. Courses lead to degrees and doctorates. The National Assembly has overall responsibility for establishing, transforming or closing down these public state-funded or private self-funded institutions. Tuition fees are payable in private institutions and, with effect from the 1999/2000 school year, in public institutions too.

## Universitetas

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Universitetai, universitet\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses to students, usually from the age of 18/19, who hold an upper secondary certification (*bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*) and meet institutional admission requirements. If there is pressure on places, admission is competitive (based on entrance examinations, or secondary education results).

The language of instruction is Lithuanian, but some programmes are conducted in foreign languages (English, German, Russian, and Polish). Courses lead to degree level qualifications and doctorates.

These public and private institutions are under the authority of the Department of Research and Higher Education at the Ministry of Education and Science. Public institutions are state-funded; private ones are maintained by their founders.

At public institutions, students admitted to state-funded places do not pay tuition fees. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of state-funded places, these institutions may admit a certain number of additional self-

financing students. Some institutions apply a rotation scheme, under which the number of state-funded and self-funded places is reallocated every year.

There are other equivalent institutions offering courses at university level in specific fields ► *Academija*, ► *Institutas*.

## Universitetscenter

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Universitetscentret, universitetscentre, universitetscentrene

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** More recent type of university institution offering multidisciplinary courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who are admitted on the basis of their grades in the upper secondary qualification (*studentereksamen*) or recognized equivalent. Admission may be subject to further institutional or course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at degree and postgraduate level, and doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for this public institution, funded through grants from the Ministry. No fees are payable.

## University

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long courses for students aged at least 17 who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Leaving Certificate*) and meet institutional and course requirements. Courses lead to qualifications at non-university, degree and postgraduate level, and to doctorates. These public institutions are funded by central Government through the Higher Education Authority. Fees have to be paid, except in the case of some degree and non-university level courses.

## University

**Country:** United Kingdom

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering short, medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 18. Admission is subject to institutional or course requirements but students must normally hold

upper secondary qualifications (GCE *A levels*, *Scottish Highers* or recognized equivalent). Courses are offered in a range of disciplines and lead to non-university level qualifications, degree level and postgraduate level qualifications, including doctorates. Universities have the power to award their own degrees (both taught and research degrees).

Universities are autonomous institutions but receive a large proportion of their funding from central government through the *Higher Education Funding Councils* (England and Wales), the *Department of Higher and Further Education, Training and Employment* (Northern Ireland) and the *Scottish Higher Education Funding Council* (Scotland). Most students are expected to contribute towards tuition fees. Scottish students do not pay tuition fees in Scottish institutions.

### University college

**Country:** United Kingdom

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short, medium and sometimes long courses for students, usually from the age of 18. Admission is subject to institutional or course requirements but students must normally hold upper secondary qualifications (GCE *A levels*, *Scottish Highers* or recognized equivalent). Courses are offered in a range of disciplines and lead to non-university level qualifications, degree level and postgraduate level qualifications. University colleges have the power to award their own taught degrees (but not research degrees).

These institutions are autonomous but receive a large proportion of their funding from central government through the *Higher Education Funding Councils* (England and Wales) the *Department of Further and Higher Education and Training and Employment* (Northern Ireland) and the *Scottish Higher Education Funding Council* (Scotland). Most students are expected to contribute towards tuition fees. Scottish students do not pay tuition fees in Scottish institutions.

These institutions are not to be confused with the colleges that make up federal universities such as *London University*.

### Univerza

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Univerze, univerz\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University structure organizing multidisciplinary medium-length professionally oriented, medium and long academic and postgraduate courses within the ► *Fakulteta*, ► *Akademija*, ► *Visoka strokovna šola*.

### Univerzita

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Univerzity, univerzit\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering medium and long courses to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce*) and meet institutional and faculty requirements. Courses lead to degree level qualifications and doctorates. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these public (state-subsidized) and private (state-subsidized or self-funded) establishments. Entrance fees may be payable at both private and public institutions, but tuition fees only in private ones.

The name of this institution can be followed or preceded by the field of study, as in the case of *Technická univerzita*, *Veterinární a farmaceutická univerzita*, or by the name of a person, as in *Univerzita Karlova*.

### Univerzita

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Univerzity, univerzit\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary medium and long programmes for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*). Each faculty sets admission procedures independently. In some study programmes, courses (for which fees are payable) are offered in English, German or French. Courses lead to qualifications at

degree level and to doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for this publicly-funded state institution. No fees are payable (except registration fees).

**Uniwersytet**

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Uniwersytety, uniwersyte\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary long courses

(except in the fields of medicine and dentistry) for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the certificate *Świadectwo dojrzałości* and meet institutional and faculty requirements (in most cases, entrance examinations). Courses lead to degrees and doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public institutions, funded through central government. No fees are payable (except for extra-mural or evening classes).



## Vbo

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 4 years of full-time general and pre-vocational education for pupils aged 12 to 16. From the 1999/2000 school year, admission is being based on academic suitability determined by ► *Basisschool* recommendation (and standardized national tests where taken). The institution provides the lower secondary school common core curriculum (*basisvorming*) (2 years) and two further years (years 3-4) during which pupils prepare for the final certificate (*diploma vbo*). From the 1999/2000 school year, pupils choose one of four 'sectors' and learning pathways in the last two school years to prepare for the *diploma vmbo*. For responsibilities and funding, see ► *Mavo*. Full term: *Voorbereidend beroepsonderwijs*. Education of this type can be offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*. **Note:** As a consequence of an educational reform introduced in the 1999/2000 school year, ► *Mavo* and *Vbo* together are known as ► *Vmbo* schools. New admission criteria have been introduced and new programmes are being offered in years 3-4. The new examinations will start in 2003, leading to the *diploma vmbo*.

## Verbundene Haupt-und Realschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Verbundene Haupt-und Realschulen, Verbundenen Haupt-und Realschulen

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Type of school at lower secondary level in Hessen und Mecklenburg-Vorpommern providing the courses of education otherwise offered by the ► *Hauptschule* and the ► *Realschule*.

## VHS

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Volkshochschule*.

## Videregående skole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Videregående skoler

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 to 4 years of full-time or part-time education to pupils aged from 16 to 19/20. They provide general and vocational upper secondary education. Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Grunnskole* and, for some programmes, on grades from lower secondary education and age. At the end of general and some vocational programmes, pupils take the final examination *Eksamen fra videregående skole*. Successful pupils receive the *Vitnemål* certificate, which gives access to tertiary education. At the end of other vocational studies, pupils take the final examinations *Fagprøve* or *Svenneprøve*. Successful pupils receive the *Fagbrev* or *Svennebrev* certificate, which gives access to a trade or occupation. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has overall responsibility for these public county-funded or private grant-

aided institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. Religion/ethics is a compulsory subject in areas of study qualifying for entrance to tertiary education. It is not a compulsory subject in vocational areas of study. No fees are payable, except in private establishments.

### Vidurinė mokykla

**Country:** Lithuania

**Grammatical variants:** Vidurinė mokyklas, vidurin\* mokykl\*

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 2 years of full-time general upper secondary education for pupils aged from 16/17 to 18/19. Admission is based on completion of ► *Pagrindinė mokykla* and possession of the certificate *pagrindinės mokyklos baigimo pažymėjimas*. This institution may operate as a separate establishment or in conjunction with ► *Pradinė mokykla* or with ► *Pagrindinė mokykla*, or as part of ► *Gimnazija*. Education is provided in accordance with the general curriculum and the teaching strategy for general education schools. Instruction in years 11-12 is differentiated into B – *bendrasis* (general), I – *išplestinis* (extended), and T – *tikslinis* (target) levels. *Vidurinės mokyklos* may offer provision with an emphasis on the humanities, sciences or fine arts. The language of instruction can be other than Lithuanian (most frequently Russian, Polish or Belorussian).

At the end of the course, pupils take school-leaving examinations, and those who are successful receive a *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos brandos atestatas*, which is an essential precondition for access to all types of tertiary education and to ► *Profesinė mokykla* (option 4).

The Ministry of Education and Science has overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded institutions, which can be public or private. They are normally co-educational, and private establishments may be denominational. Fees are charged in private establishments.

### Vidusskola

**Country:** Latvia

**Grammatical variants:** Vidusskolas, vidusskolu, vidusskolām, vidusskolās

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 3 years of full- or part-time education for pupils aged 16 to 19 (attendance is also possible in evening classes). Admission is based on successful completion of ► *Pamatskola*. An entrance examination can be organized by the institution.

It provides general upper secondary education in a single cycle. There are four general state-established programmes in upper secondary education, as follows: general education programmes; humanitarian and social programmes; mathematics, natural sciences and technology programmes; and vocation oriented programmes. The language of instruction is Latvian or, in private schools only, a minority language (usually Russian, Ukrainian or Polish). At the end of their course, pupils can take a school-leaving examination and those who are successful receive the certificate enabling them to enter tertiary education. Pupils receive the state attestation *Atestāts par vispārējo vidējo izglītību* on completion of secondary education.

The Ministry of Education and Science, together with local authorities, exercises overall responsibility for these public or private – and mainly state-funded – institutions, which are co-educational and non-denominational. Private establishments may be self-funded and denominational. No tuition fees are payable, except in the case of some private establishments.

### Višja strokovna šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Višje strokovne šole, višj\* strokovn\* šol\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering short vocationally oriented courses for students, usually from the age of 19. Admission is based on an upper secondary certificate (*spričevalo o poklicni maturi*) or recognized equivalent. If admission is restricted, candidates are selected on the basis of their achievement in the final examination and on general achievement in secondary school. Courses lead to non-university vocational

qualifications in the relevant discipline, which qualify graduates to enter the labour market or continue education in professionally oriented courses at ► *Visoka strokovna šola* or ► *Fakulteta*. Public recognized education and training courses are established for occupational categories determined by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs at the suggestion of chambers of commerce, or by other ministries if the occupations are not covered by chambers of commerce. The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these public state-funded establishments and grant-aided private institutions. No tuition fees are payable for full-time courses in publicly funded institutions. All institutions are organized separately, or as a part of ► *Šolski center*.

### Visoka strokovna šola

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Visoke strokovne šole, visok\* strokovn\* šol\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium-length multidisciplinary professionally oriented and postgraduate specialized courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary certificate (*spričevalo o poklicni maturi*) or recognized equivalent. Some study courses can also require special abilities and/or psychological and physical characteristics as a prerequisite for admission. If admission is restricted, candidates are selected on the basis of their achievement in the final examination and on general achievement in secondary school. Courses lead to first-degree level diplomas and diplomas of specialization. The Ministry of Education and Sport is responsible for these public state-funded establishments and grant-aided private institutions. No tuition fees are payable for full-time first-degree level courses in publicly funded institutions. Public institutions are organized within the university structure ► *Univerza*, while private institutions are organized as separate institutions.

### Vitenskapelig høyskole

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:** Vitenskapelige høyskoler

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering specialized courses in agriculture, veterinary medicine, economics and business administration, architecture, physical education and sport or music. Courses lead to degree level qualifications and to doctorates. See ► *Høgskole*.

### Vmbo

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** From the 1999/2000 school year ► *Mavo* and ► *Vbo* together are known as *vmbo* (pre-vocational secondary education). The *Vmbo* school provides 4 years of full-time general and pre-vocational education to pupils aged 12 to 16. Admission is based on academic suitability determined by ► *Basisschool* recommendation (and standardized national tests where taken). This institution provides the lower secondary school common core curriculum (*basisvorming*) (2 years) and two further years, during which pupils prepare in one of four learning pathways and 'sectors' for the final certificate (*diploma vmbo*). The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Subsidized private-sector schools may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria. No fees are payable. Education of this type can be provided within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*. Full term: *Vorbereidend middelbaar beroepsonderwijs*.

### Vocational school

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing up to 6 years of full-time education for pupils aged 12 to 18. Admission is based on completion of ► *Primary school*. This institution used to emphasize practical subjects, but the full range of secondary courses is now available and general education combined with technical and vocational subjects is provided. The

curriculum is divided into two cycles. All pupils in the junior cycle (ages 12 to 15) follow a broad general curriculum leading to a *junior certificate*. Pupils in the senior cycle (ages 15 to 17 or 18) choose a course for one of three types of senior leaving certificates, with which they may enter tertiary education or employment. *Vocational schools* are public establishments, mainly co-educational and non-denominational. They are state-funded and managed by the Vocational Education Committee. No fees are payable.

### Voksenopplæringscenter

**Country:** Norway

**Grammatical variants:**

Voksenopplæringscenteret,  
voksenopplæringssentre,  
voksenopplæringssentrene

**Level:** Primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering part- or full-time primary and general secondary education for adults. Admission requirements for publicly recognized educational programmes for adults are the same as those for young pupils. Adults wishing to follow vocational courses have to comply with additional requirements regarding age (over 21) and qualifications. The curriculum has to be developed on the basis of the national core curriculum, and successful participants receive the *Vitnemål* certificate, which gives access to upper secondary or tertiary education (depending on the level). The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has overall responsibility for these municipal or county funded institutions, which are public and non-denominational. There is also one state education centre offering secondary education for adults. Fees are payable.

### Voksenuddannelsescenter

**Country:** Denmark

**Grammatical variants:** Voksenuddannelses-  
centret, voksenuddannelsescentre,  
voksenuddannelsescentrene

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Adult education institution offering primary and general secondary education leading to the final examinations of the ► *Folkeskole*, as well as the HF-examination on a single-subject basis.

The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for the provision of these public institutions which are funded by the counties. A small fee is payable.

### Volkshochschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Volkshochschulen

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering mainly part-time general and vocational adult education organized by an independent national adult education association. Courses can lead to various recognized professional qualifications.

Special preparatory courses are offered for adults wishing to obtain the *Studienberechtigungsprüfungszugnis* or the *Berufsaufreifeprüfungszugnis*, which both give access to post-secondary and tertiary education. Funding comes primarily from tuition fees and various public authorities. Abbreviation: VHS.

### Volkshochschule

**Country:** Germany

**Grammatical variants:** Volkshochschulen

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering a wide range of continuing education courses in general, vocational and political subjects. General secondary education qualifications can be obtained. The academic supervision (*Fachaufsicht*) of teaching, other educational activity and examinations is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs.

Examinations have to be taken before an examining board which has to be chaired by a representative of the school supervisory authority and has to consist of teachers of the *Volkshochschule* and teachers of a public-sector school. *Volkshochschulen* are run by municipalities with the status of a district (*kreisfreie Städte*), rural districts (*Landkreise*) and communities (*kreisangehörige Gemeinden*). Financing is based on a division of responsibilities between the *Länder*, the local authorities (*Kommunen*), the districts (*Kreise*) and the Federal Employment Agency (*Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*). Tuition fees are payable and cover between 30 and 50 per cent

of the costs of *Volkshochschulen* courses (especially general continuing education).

### Volksschule

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:** Volksschulen

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution traditionally offering 8 years of full-time education to pupils aged 6 to 14, divided into 2 cycles (pupils aged 6 to 10 and 10 to 14). However, the second cycle of this institution has been phased out in favour of the ► *Hauptschule* and there are few remaining today. See ► *Grundschule*.

### Voluntary aided school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A legal category of a ► *Maintained school* at primary and secondary education level. They were established by voluntary bodies (mainly the Catholic church and the Church of England) and the school's land and buildings are normally owned by trustees or a charitable foundation. They receive their revenue funding from the local education authority, and the majority of their capital funding from central government but must contribute 15% to capital costs. The school governing body employs the school staff and has primary responsibility for admission arrangements.

### Voluntary controlled school

**Country:** United Kingdom (E/W)

**Level:** Pre-primary/primary/lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A legal category of maintained school at primary and secondary education level. These schools were established by voluntary bodies (mainly the Church of England), and their land and buildings are normally owned by trustees or a charitable foundation. They are fully funded for both revenue and capital costs by local education authorities. The LEA employs the school staff and has primary responsibility for admission arrangements.

### Voluntary grammar school

**Country:** United Kingdom (NI)

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** A legal category of ► *Secondary school*, owned by trustees and fully funded for revenue costs by the *Department of Education*, although some may contribute an element towards capital costs depending on their agreement with the *Department of Education*. Minimal fees may be charged in some schools. These institutions are selective, may be single-sex or co-educational and may be denominational or non-denominational.

### Voluntary secondary school

**Country:** Ireland

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Privately owned, denominational establishment, mainly funded by the Department of Education and Science. See ► *Secondary school*.

### Vorbereidend beroepsonderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Full term for ► *Vbo*.

### Vorbereidend middelbaar beroepsonderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Full term for ► *Vmbo*.

### Vorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Full term for ► *Vwo*.

### Vorbereitungslehrgang Fachhochschulreife

**Country:** Liechtenstein

**Grammatical variants:** Vorbereitungslehrgänge

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 1½ years of part-time general and vocational upper secondary education to pupils aged 18 or over. Admission is based on successful completion of a vocational apprenticeship. At the end of the programme, pupils can take the final examination *Fachhochschulreifeprüfung*. Those who are successful receive the certificate *Fachhochschulreifezeugnis*, which gives unconditional access to tertiary

education in Liechtenstein and Austria and to specialized tertiary education at a ► *Fachhochschule* in Switzerland and certain *Länder* in Germany. The government's department of education has overall responsibility for these publicly funded institutions, which are public, co-educational, non-denominational and fee-paying.

Note: From the 2000/2001 school year, this programme will last 2 years.

### Vorschule

**Country:** Belgium (German-speaking Community)

**Grammatical variants:** Vorschulen

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Synonym for ► *Kindergarten*.

### VOŠ

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Vyšší odborná škola*.

### Vrtec

**Country:** Slovenia

**Grammatical variants:** Vrtci, vrtc\*

**Level:** Pre-primary

**Explanatory note:** Non-school institution for children aged from 1 to 6/7 offering education and care. It can be organized as a separate establishment or in conjunction with ► *Osnovna šola*. Admission is based on age. Education is divided into two cycles, with the first from the age of 1 to 3 and the second from 3 to 6/7. The last year (*priprava na osnovno šolo*) is a preparatory programme for entering ► *Osnovna šola*. The language of instruction can be the language of a national minority (Hungarian or Italian). The Ministry of Education and Sport has overall responsibility for these municipally funded settings, which can be public or private and are co-educational. Some private settings are denominational. Fees (to an amount dependent on family income) have to be paid in both public and private settings.

Note: From the 1999/2000 school year, compulsory education will start at the age of 6, while the preparatory programme *priprava na osnovno šolo* will be abolished in the 2003/2004 school year.

### VŠ

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Vysoká škola*.

### Vuxengymnasium

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Vuxengymnasiet, vuxengymnasier, vuxengymnasierna

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for ► *Aikuisklukio*.

### Vwo

**Country:** Netherlands

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 6 years of full-time general education to pupils aged 12 to 18. Admission is based on academic suitability determined by ► *Basisschool* recommendation (and standardized national tests where taken). The curriculum is divided into two cycles each lasting three years: in the first cycle, all pupils complete the lower secondary school common core curriculum (*basisvorming*); in the second, pupils prepare for the final certificate (*diploma vwo*) in one of four disciplinary 'profiles'. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has overall responsibility for this public or private institution, which is co-educational. Subsidized private-sector schools may be denominational. All approved establishments are funded by the public sector in accordance with the same criteria. Fees are charged for pupils aged 16 and over. The ► *Atheneum*, ► *Gymnasium* and ► *Lyceum* are types of this institution. Education of this kind can be offered within a ► *Scholengemeenschap*. Full term: *Voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs*.

### Vysoká škola

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Vysoké školy, vysok\* škol\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering medium and long university level courses or medium-length non-university courses to

students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certificate (*Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce*) and meet institutional and faculty requirements. Courses lead to degree level qualifications and doctorates. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these public (state-funded or state-subsidized) and private (state-subsidized or self-funded) establishments. Entrance fees may be payable at both private and public institutions, but tuition fees only in private ones. This term can be part of the name of a specific institution, in which case it is followed or preceded by the field of study, as in *Vysoká škola ekonomická*, *Vysoká škola pedagogická*. Abbreviation: VŠ.

### Vysoká škola

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Vysoké školy, vysok\* škol\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long artistic programmes for students, usually from the age of 18, who hold an upper secondary qualification (*Vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*). Each faculty sets admission procedures independently.

Courses lead to non-university and degree level qualifications and to doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these publicly-funded state institutions. No fees are payable (except registration fees).

### Vyšší odborná škola

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Vyšší odborné školy, vyšší\* odborn\* škol\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering specialized technical post-secondary education to students, usually from the age of 19, who hold an upper secondary school leaving certification (*Vysvědčení o maturitní zkoušce*) and meet institutional requirements. Short or medium courses (2 to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> years) lead to non-university level qualifications. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these public state-subsidized and private (state-subsidized or self-funded) institutions. Fees may be payable at both public and private institutions. Abbreviation: VOŠ.





## WIFI

**Country:** Austria

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Wirtschaftsförderungsinstitut*.

## Wirtschaftsförderungsinstitut

**Country:** Austria

**Grammatical variants:**

*Wirtschaftsförderungsinstitute*

**Level:** Lower/upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution of the Federal Economic Chamber offering mainly part-time vocational adult education. Courses can lead to various recognized professional qualifications.

Special preparatory courses are offered for adults wishing to obtain the *Berufsreifeprüfungszugnis*, which gives access to post-secondary and tertiary education. Funding comes primarily from tuition fees and the Economic Chamber (*Wirtschaftskammer*). Abbreviation: WIFI.

## Wyższa szkoła morska

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Wyższe szkoły morskie, wyższ\* szkoł\* morsk\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in maritime education, which offers medium and long courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and pass an entrance examination. Courses lead to non-university and degree level qualifications. The Ministry of Transport and

Maritime Economy has overall responsibility for this public institution, which is funded by central government. No fees are payable for full-time day courses.

## Wyższa szkoła pedagogiczna

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Wyższe szkoły pedagogiczne, wyższ\* szkoł\* pedagogiczn\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution offering medium and long specialized courses in educational sciences for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and meet institutional and faculty requirements (in most cases, entrance examinations). Courses lead to degrees and doctorates. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for this state-funded institution, which can be public or private. No fees are payable in public institutions (except for extra-mural or evening classes).

## Wyższa szkoła teatralna

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Wyższe szkoły teatralne, wyższ\* szkoł\* teatraln\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Type of ► *Uczelnia artystyczna*.

## Wyższa szkoła wojskowa

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Wyższe szkoły wojskowe, wyższ\* szkoł\* wojskow\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University level institution specializing in military education for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and pass an entrance examination. Courses lead to non-university and degree level qualifications. The Ministry of National Defence has overall responsibility for this public institution which is funded by central government. No fees are payable.

### Wyższa szkoła zawodowa

**Country:** Poland

**Grammatical variants:** Wyższe szkoły zawodowe, wyższ\* szkoł\* zawodow\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Non-university level institution offering multidisciplinary medium-length professional and vocational courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who hold the *Świadectwo dojrzałości* certificate and meet institutional or faculty requirements. Courses lead to non-university level qualifications. The Ministry of National Education has overall responsibility for this state-funded institution, which can be public or private. Fees are payable in private establishments.



### Yliopisto

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Yliopistot, yliopisto\*

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** University institution offering multidisciplinary courses for students, usually from the age of 19, who have taken the matriculation examination (*ylioppilastutkinto*), or who hold a post-secondary vocational qualification or a polytechnic degree obtained at *Ammattikorkeakoulu*, or a corresponding international or foreign qualification. Universities select their students independently in accordance with their own selection criteria, which usually include entrance test results with or without grades given in the matriculation certificate. Some fields may grant additional points for work experience or other studies. Universities can also admit applicants from the open university. Some universities specialize in economics and business administration, engineering and architecture and fine arts. Courses lead to degree and postgraduate level qualifications and doctorates. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public institutions, funded by central government. No fees are payable. Swedish term: *Universitet*.

### Yrkeshögskola

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Yrkeshögskolan, yrkeshögskolor, yrkeshögskolorna

**Level:** Tertiary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for *Ammattikorkeakoulu*. ▶

### Yrkesinriktade vuxenutbildningscenter

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** -centret, -centren

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for *Ammatillinen aikuiskoulutuskeskus*. ▶

### Yrkesläroanstalt

**Country:** Finland

**Grammatical variants:** Yrkesläroanstalten, yrkesläroanstalter, yrkesläroanstalterna

**Level:** Upper secondary

**Explanatory note:** Swedish term for *Ammatillinen oppilaitos*. ▶





### Základná škola

**Country:** Slovakia

**Grammatical variants:** Základné školy, základn\* škol\*

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution providing 9 years of full-time primary and lower secondary education for pupils aged 6 to 15. Admission is based on age. National curricula are adopted throughout the country. Education is divided into two cycles, of four and five years, but there is no examination between them. The language of instruction in public establishments may be other than Slovak (Hungarian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Polish or German). On completion of the fourth year of primary school, pupils may be admitted to the eight-year ► *Gymnázium*. After eight or nine years of education in this establishment, successful pupils can enter the four-year or bilingual five-year ► *Gymnázium*. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public or private - and mainly state-funded - institutions, which are normally co-educational. Private institutions may be denominational. No fees are payable except in the case of private establishments.

### Základní škola

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Grammatical variants:** Základní školy, základn\* škol\*

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Institution offering 9 years of full-time education to children aged 6 to 15. Admission is based on age and the child's maturity. The school provides general

primary and lower secondary education. The curriculum is divided into 2 cycles: the first lasts five years, and the second four years. The language of instruction is Czech but schools for the minorities teach in Polish and Slovak as well. There is no examination between the two cycles, and no final examination at the end of the second cycle. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport exercises overall responsibility for these centrally and municipally funded public institutions, and for the state-subsidized private ones. They are normally co-educational. Private establishments can be denominational, and may charge fees. Abbreviation: ZŠ.

### ZŠ

**Country:** Czech Republic

**Level:** Primary/lower secondary

**Explanatory note:** Abbreviation of ► *Základní škola*.



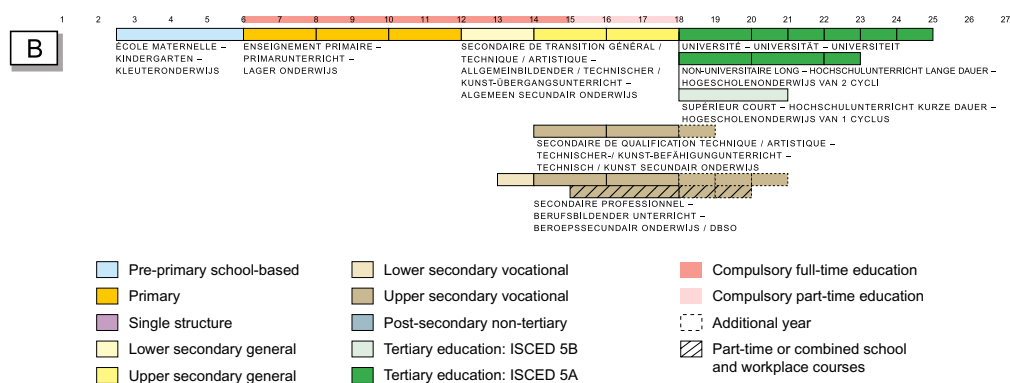
## **Part II — Summary tables**



## Belgium (French Community)

<b>Pre-primary</b>	École libre École maternelle
<b>Primary</b>	École libre École primaire
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Athénée Collège École libre Institut Lycée
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Athénée Centre d'Éducation et de Formation en Alternance (CEFA) Collège École libre Institut Lycée
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Académie Conservatoire Faculté Haute École Institut Supérieur d'Architecture Université

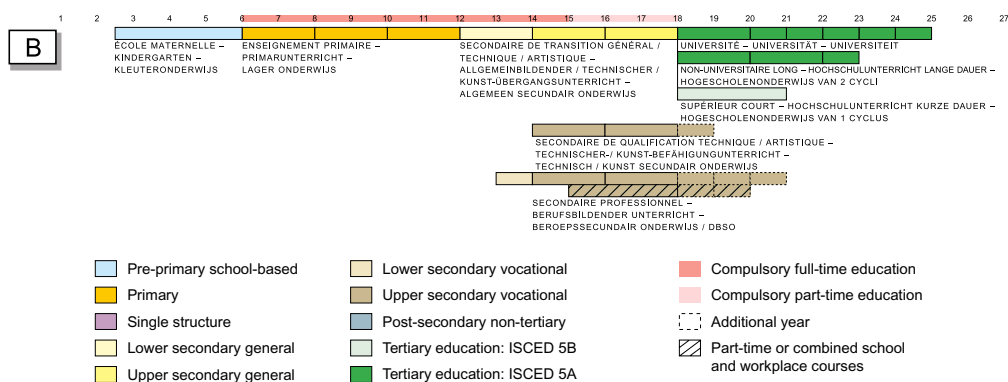
## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Belgium (German-speaking Community)

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Kindergarten (Vorschule)
<b>Primary</b>	Primarschule
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Sekundarschule
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Sekundarschule
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Krankenpflegeschule Pädagogische Hochschule

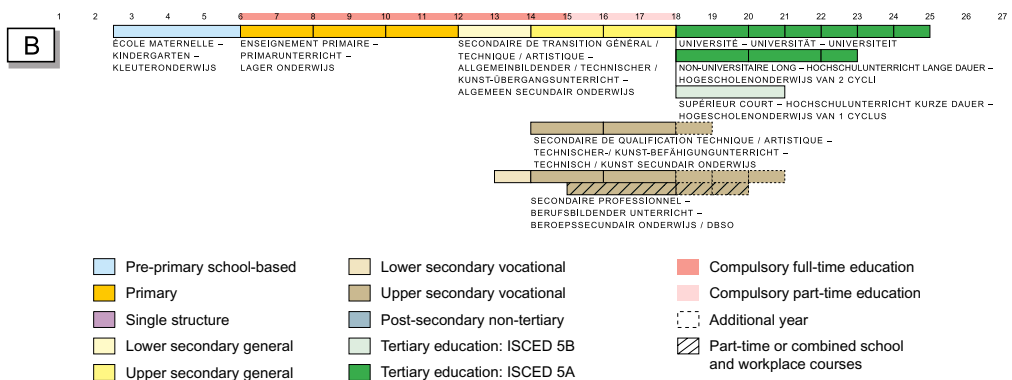
### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



### Belgium (Flemish Community)

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Kleuterschool
<b>Primary</b>	Lagere School
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Atheneum College Instituut Middenschool Technisch Atheneum Technisch Instituut
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Atheneum College Instituut Technisch Atheneum Technisch Instituut
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Hogeschool Universiteit

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Denmark

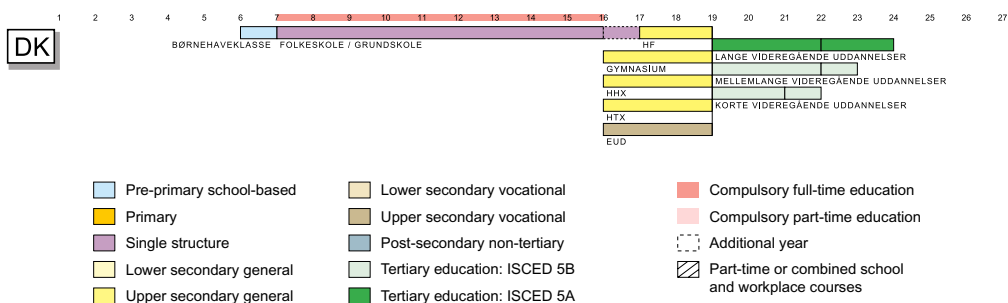
<b>Pre-primary</b>	Børnehave
<b>Primary</b>	Folkeskole Friskole Grundskole Lilleskole Privat grundskole Privatskole Realskole
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Efterskole Folkeskole Friskole Grundskole Lilleskole Privat grundskole Privatskole Realskole Ungdomsskole
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Erhvervsskole Gymnasium Handelsgymnasium Handelsskole HF-kursus Husholdningsskole Landbrugsskole Social- og sundhedsskole Teknisk gymnasium Teknisk skole
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Erhvervsakademi Erhvervsskole Handelsskole Højskole Kunstakademi Landbrugsskole Musikkonservatorium Seminarium Skole Teknisk skole Universitet Universitetscenter

**Adult education institutions:**

Studerterkursus, Voksenuddannelsescenter

## Denmark (continued)

## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Germany

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Kindergarten
<b>Primary</b>	Grundschule
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Erweiterte Realschule Gesamtschule (Schulzentrum) Gymnasium Hauptschule Integrierte Haupt- und Realschule Mittelschule Realschule Regelschule Regionale Schule Sekundarschule Verbundene Haupt- und Realschule
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Berufliches Gymnasium (Fachgymnasium) Berufsfachschule Berufsschule Fachoberschule Gymnasium
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Berufsakademie Fachhochschule Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung Fachschule Kirchliche Hochschule Kunsthochschule Musikhochschule Pädagogische Hochschule Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule Schule des Gesundheitswesens Technische Universität (Technische Hochschule) Universität Universität-Gesamthochschule

**Examinations:**

At universities and equivalent institutions: *Staatsprüfung/Magisterprüfung/Diplomprüfung/Kirchliche Abschlussprüfung/Theologische Abschlussprüfung/Fakultätsprüfung/Bachelor/Master.*

At Kunst- and Musikhochschulen: *Diplom-, Staatsprüfung, künstlerische Abschlussprüfung, Konzertexamen, Konzertreifprüfung/Solistenreifprüfung, Künstlerische Reifprüfung, Master, Bachelor, Meisterklassenexamen.*

At Fachhochschulen: *Diplomprüfung/Bachelor/Master.*

At Berufsakademien: *Diplomprüfung.*

At Schulen des Gesundheitswesens: *Staatliche Abschlussprüfung.*

At Fachschulen: *Staatliche Abschlussprüfung.*

**Adult education institutions:**

*Abendgymnasium:*

Evening education programme of 3 and not more than 4 years for adults aged at least 19.

To gain entry, applicants must provide evidence of a vocational qualification, or evidence that they have been in steady employment for at least three years.

Generally, applicants must also have the *Mittleren Schulabschluss* or a qualification recognised as equivalent. If applicants do not have this qualification, they have to complete a half-year preliminary course before entry to the main course (introductory and qualification phase).

## Germany (continued)

The introductory phase lasts 1 year (2 semesters), while the qualification phase lasts generally 2 years and leads to the Abitur examination (*Abiturprüfung*) and the award of the *Allgemeinen Hochschulreife*. The qualifications awarded at the *Abendgymnasium* are recognised in all *Länder*.

Adults on this course must be in employment except during the last three half-years.

### *Abendhauptschule:*

Evening education programme of 1 year for adults aged at least 18.

Applicants must provide evidence that they are in steady employment. The evening course leads to the *Hauptschulabschluss*.

### *Abendrealschule:*

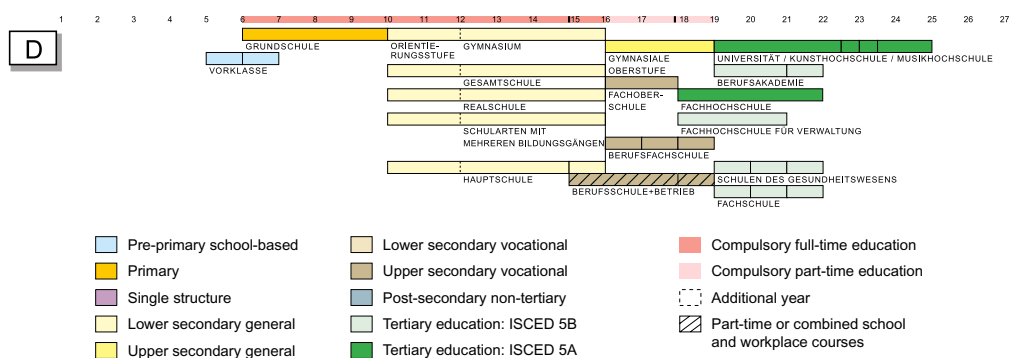
Evening education programme of 2 years for adults aged at least 18.

Applicants must have the *Hauptschulabschluss*. The evening course leads to the *Realschulabschluss*.

### *Kolleg*

### *Volkshochschule*

## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000

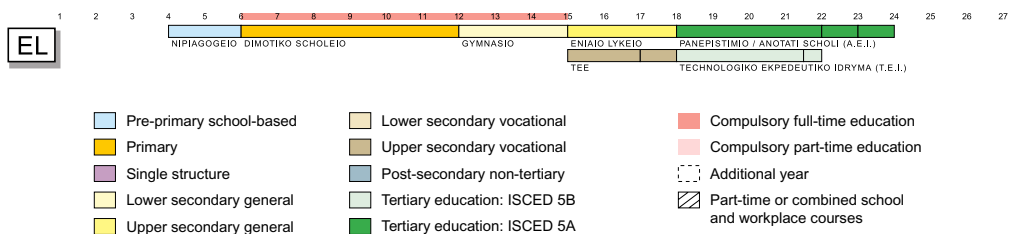


## Greece

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Nipiagogeio (Νηπιαγωγείο)
<b>Primary</b>	Dimotiko Scholeio (Δημοτικό Σχολείο)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gymnasio (Γυμνάσιο)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Eniaio Lykeio (Ενιαίο Λύκειο) Eniaio Polykladiko Lykeio (Ενιαίο Πολυκλαδικό Λύκειο) (EPL) (ΕΠΛ) Geniko Lykeio (Γενικό Λύκειο) Lykeio (Λύκειο) Techniki Epangelmatiki Scholi (Τεχνική Επαγγελματική Σχολή) (TES) (ΤΕΣ) Techniko Epangelmatiko Ekpedeftirio (Τεχνικό Επαγγελματικό Εκπαιδευτήριο) (TEE) Techniko Epangelmatiko Lykeio (Τεχνικό Επαγγελματικό Λύκειο) (TEL) (ΤΕΛ)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Instituto Epangelmatikis Katartisis (Ινστιτούτο Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης) (IEK)
<b>Tertiary</b>	Panepistimio (Πανεπιστήμιο) Polytechnio (Πολυτεχνείο) Technologiko Ekpaideftiko Idryma (TEI)

**Note:** The Greek Constitution guarantees religious freedom. All religions in Greece are treated equally, but as the majority of the Greek people are Christian Orthodox, the religion of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Jesus Christ is recognised by the constitution as the ‘prevailing’ religion. In the light of the above, the main structural education law acknowledges both the inviolability of religious freedom and the importance of the real elements of the orthodox tradition. For this reason, Christian Orthodox pupils at all levels in compulsory education are taught the subject of religious education. The rest of the students are excluded from the teaching of this subject (religious education) through a simple statement signed by their parents. If a sufficient number of students believe in a different religion apart from the prevailing one, these students are taught the subject of religious education of the religion they believe.

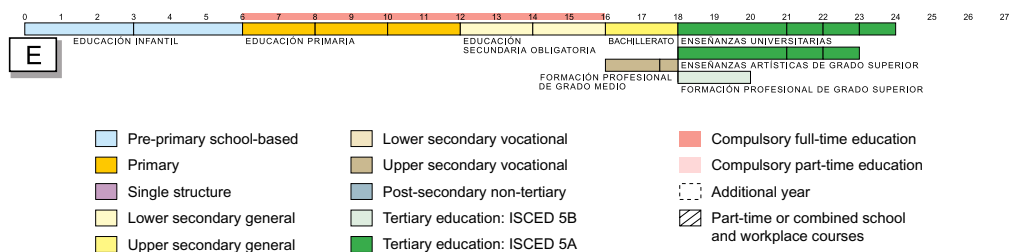
## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Spain

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Centro concertado de Educación Infantil Colegio Rural Agrupado (CRA) Escuela de Educación Infantil (EEI)
<b>Primary</b>	Centro concertado de Educación Primaria Colegio de Educación Primaria (Colegio Público) Colegio Rural Agrupado (CRA) Conservatorio Elemental
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Centro concertado de Educación Secundaria Conservatorio Profesional Escuela Oficial de Idiomas (EOI) Instituto de Educación Secundaria (IES)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Centro concertado de Educación Secundaria Centro concertado de Formación Profesional Conservatorio Profesional Escuela de Arte Escuela Oficial de Idiomas (EOI) Instituto de Educación Secundaria (IES)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Academia Básica del Aire Academia General Academia General del Aire Academia General Básica de Suboficiales Academia General Militar Centro concertado de Educación Secundaria Centro concertado de Formación Profesional Conservatorio Superior Escuela Naval Militar Escuela de Suboficiales de la Armada Escuela Superior Escuela Técnica Superior (ETS) Escuela Universitaria (EU) Facultad Instituto de Educación Secundaria (IES) Instituto de Formación Profesional Superior Instituto Universitario Universidad

## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000

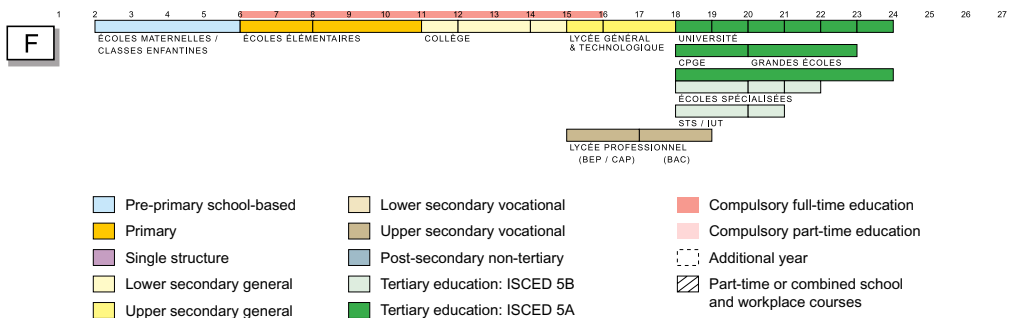


## France

<b>Pre-primary</b>	École maternelle
<b>Primary</b>	École élémentaire École primaire
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Collège
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Lycée d'enseignement général et technologique (LEGT) Lycée professionnel (LP)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Grande école Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres (IUFM) Institut Universitaire Professionnalisé (IUP) Institut Universitaire de Technologie (IUT) Université

**Note:**  
The 'grandes écoles' are not university institutions but characterized by their highly selective entrance requirements. Among the most prominent are the 'écoles normales supérieures' (ENS) which train teachers and researchers, the 'écoles de commerce et de gestion', the 'écoles d'ingénieurs' and the 'institut d'études politiques'.

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000

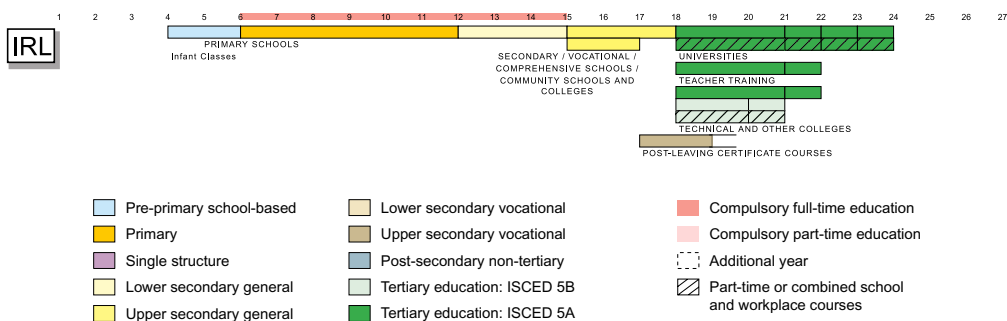


## Ireland

<b>Pre-primary</b>	
<b>Primary</b>	Primary school (National school)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Community College Secondary school (Community school, Comprehensive school, Voluntary secondary school) Vocational school
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Community College Secondary school (Community school, Comprehensive school, Voluntary secondary school) Vocational school
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	College of Education Institute of Technology National College of Art and Design University

**Adult education institutions:**

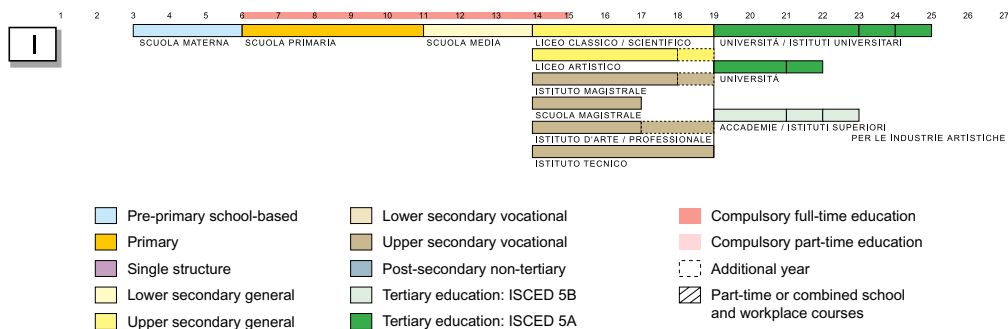
National Training and Development Institute (NTDI)

**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**

## Italy

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Scuola materna
<b>Primary</b>	Scuola elementare
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Scuola media
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Istituto d'arte Istituto magistrale Istituto professionale Istituto tecnico Liceo artistico Liceo classico Liceo scientifico Scuola magistrale
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Accademia Conservatorio di musica Istituto superiore di educazione fisica (ISEF) Istituto superiore per le industrie artistiche (ISIA) Istituto universitario Politecnico Scuola superiore Università

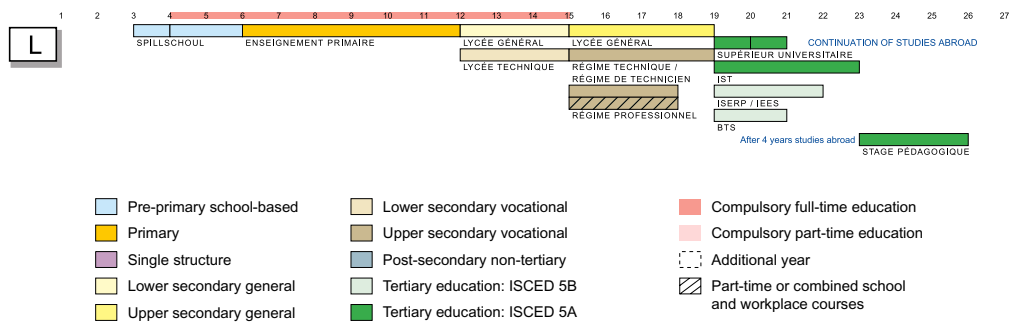
### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Luxembourg

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Spillschoul
<b>Primary</b>	École primaire
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Lycée Lycée technique
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Lycée Lycée technique
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Centre universitaire (CUNLUX) Institut d'études éducatives et sociales (IEES) Institut supérieur d'études et de recherches pédagogiques (ISERP) Institut Supérieur de Technologie (IST)

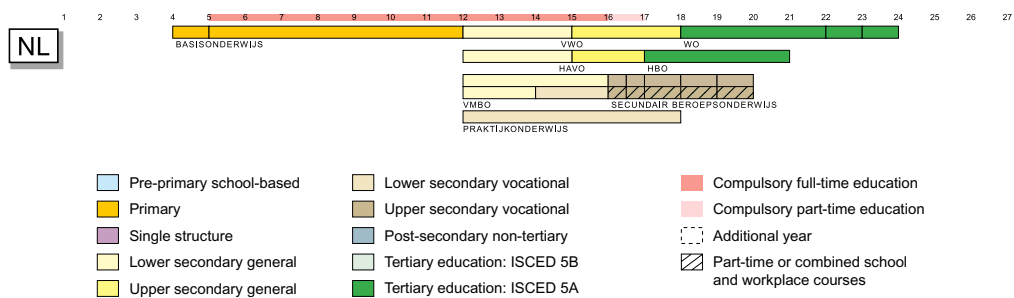
## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## The Netherlands

<b>Pre-primary</b>	
<b>Primary</b>	Basisschool (School voor basisonderwijs) Bijzondere school Openbare school
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Agrarisch opleidingscentrum (Aoc) Atheneum Bijzondere school Gymnasium Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (Havo) Lyceum Middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (Mavo) Openbare school Praktijkonderwijs Scholengemeenschap Vorbereidend beroepsonderwijs (Vbo) Vorbereidend middelbaar beroepsonderwijs (Vmbo) Vorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs (Vwo)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Agrarisch opleidingscentrum (Aoc) Atheneum Bijzondere school Gymnasium Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (Havo) Lyceum Openbare school Regionaal opleidingscentrum (Roc) Scholengemeenschap Vorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs (Vwo)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Hogeschool Universiteit

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Austria

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Kindergarten
<b>Primary</b>	Grundschule (Volksschule)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule (AHS) Volksschule Hauptschule
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule (AHS) Berufsbildende höhere Schule (BHS) Berufsbildende mittlere Schule (BMS) Berufsbildende Pflichtschule (Berufsschule) Bildungsanstalt für Kindergartenpädagogik Bildungsanstalt für Sozialpädagogik Polytechnische Schule
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Kolleg
<b>Tertiary</b>	Akademie Fachhochschule Militärakademie Universität Universität der Künste

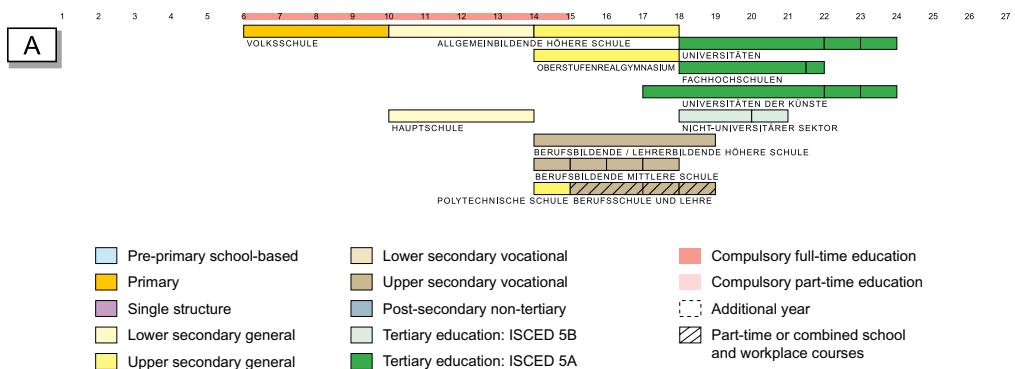
**Adult education institutions:**

Berufsförderungsinstitut (BFI), Ländliches Fortbildungsinstitut (LFI), Volkshochschule (VHS), Wirtschaftsförderungsinstitut (WIFI)

The following institutions provide adult education programmes in evening classes:

Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule, Berufsbildende höhere Schule, Berufsbildende mittlere Schule.

**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**



## Portugal

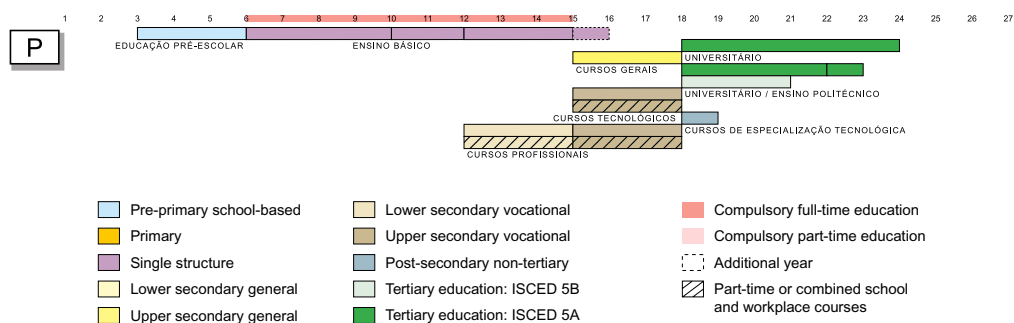
<b>Pre-primary</b>	Escola básica do 1.º ciclo com jardim-de-infância (EB1/JI) Escola básica integrada com jardim-de-infância (EBI/JI) Jardim-de-infância (JI)
<b>Primary</b>	Escola básica do 1.º ciclo (EB1) Escola básica do 1.º ciclo com jardim-de-infância (EB1/JI) Escola básica integrada (EBI) Escola básica integrada com jardim-de-infância (EBI/JI)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Escola básica dos 2.º e 3.º ciclos (EB23) Escola básica integrada (EBI) Escola básica integrada com jardim-de-infância (EBI/JI) Escola do ensino básico mediatizado (EBM) Escola profissional (EP)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Escola secundária artística (ESA) Escola profissional (EP) Escola secundária (ES)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Escola tecnológica
<b>Tertiary</b>	Academia Escola superior Instituto politécnico Instituto superior Universidade

**Note:***Agrupamento de escolas :*

Organizational unit, with its own administration and management bodies, which is formed by a group of several educational establishments offering one or more cycles and levels of education, including pre-primary education, on the basis of a common school project. This kind of grouping aims to encourage logically sequential and coordinated curricula, prevent schools working in isolation, halt drop out and social exclusion, strengthen the quality of school performance and resource management, and ensure implementation of a common system for autonomy and general management.

Grouping of schools in this way has been gradually introduced since the 1998/99 school year, under the RAAG ('Regime' for School Autonomy, Administration and Management), and has been organized mainly at municipal level, with the agreement of the local authorities concerned. Groups of schools may be 'horizontal' (schools of the same cycle or level) or 'vertical' (schools of different sequential cycles or levels). Despite belonging to a particular group, schools retain their individual identity. The groups, too, are identified by means of a special name, which may be that of the institution providing their logistic support (*escola-sede*), or some other name. The Ministry of Education has overall responsibility for these public, centrally and municipally funded, institutions.

## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Finland

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Päiväkoti (Daghem)
<b>Primary</b>	Peruskoulu (Grundskola)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Peruskoulu (Grundskola)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Ammatillinen oppilaitos (Yrkesläroanstalt) Lukio (Gymnasium)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Ammattikorkeakoulu (Yrkeshögskola) (AMK) Maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu (Försvarshögskola) Yliopisto (Universitet)

**Adult education institutions:**

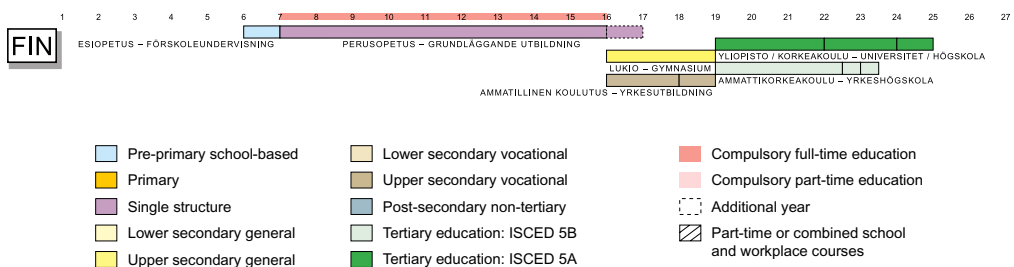
Aikuislukio (Vuxengymnasium)

Ammatillinen aikuiskoulutuskeskus (Yrkesinriktade vuxenutbildningscenter)

Kansanopisto (Folkhögskola)

Liikunnan koulutuskeskus (Idrottsutbildningscenter)

## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



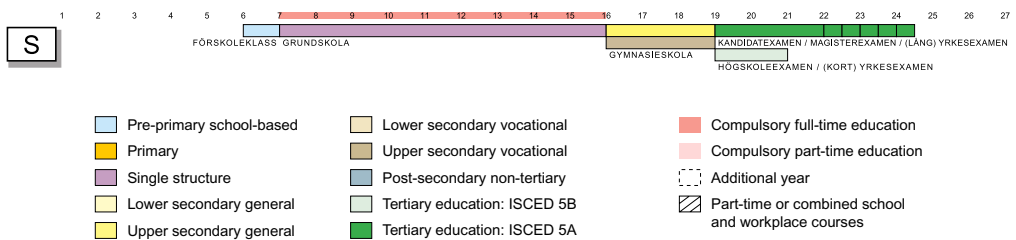
## Sweden

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Förskola
<b>Primary</b>	Fristående grundskola Grundskola Sameskola
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Fristående grundskola Grundskola
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Fristående gymnasieskola Gymnasieskola
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Högskola Universitet

**Adult education institutions:**

Folkhögskola  
Komvux

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## United Kingdom (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

<p><b>Pre-primary</b></p>	<p>Day nursery  Maintained school  Nursery school  Pre-school group (Playgroup)  Primary school  <b>England:</b>  First school  <b>England and Wales:</b>  Community school  County school  Foundation school  Grant-maintained school  Infant school  Nursery Centre  Voluntary aided school  Voluntary controlled school  <b>Northern Ireland:</b>  Controlled school  Grant-aided school</p>
<p><b>Primary</b></p>	<p>Maintained school  Primary school  <b>England:</b>  First school  Middle school  <b>England and Wales:</b>  Community school  County school  Foundation school  Grant-maintained school  Infant school  Junior school  Voluntary aided school  Voluntary controlled school  <b>Northern Ireland:</b>  Controlled integrated school  Controlled school  Grant-aided school  Grant-maintained integrated school</p>
<p><b>Lower secondary</b></p>	<p>Maintained school  Secondary school  <b>England:</b>  City college for the technology of the arts (CCTA)  City technology college (CTC)  Grammar school  Middle school  Secondary modern school  Specialist school  <b>England and Wales:</b>  Community school  Comprehensive school  County school  Foundation school  Grant-maintained school  High school</p>

**United Kingdom (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) (continued)**

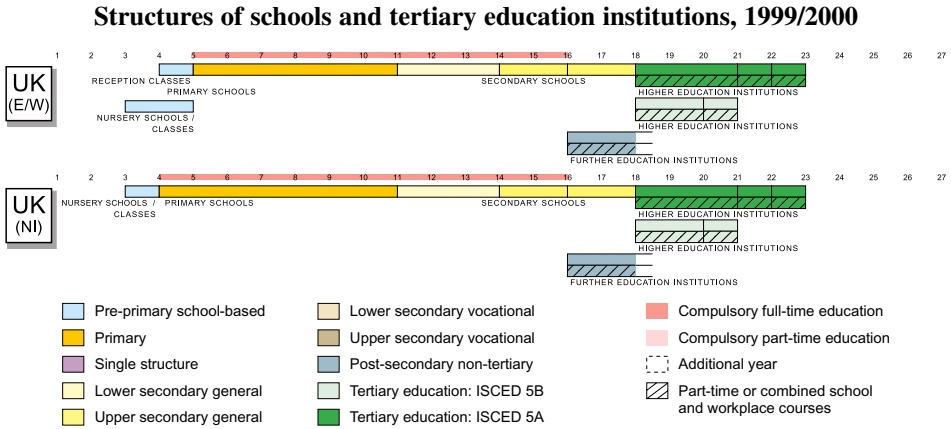
	<p>Voluntary aided school          Voluntary controlled school  <b>Northern Ireland:</b>          Controlled integrated school          Controlled school          Grammar school          Grant-aided school          Grant-maintained integrated school          Voluntary grammar school</p>
<b>Upper secondary</b>	<p>Further education college          Maintained school          Secondary school  <b>England:</b>          City college for the technology of the arts (CCTA)          City technology college (CTC)          Grammar school          Secondary modern school          Specialist school  <b>England and Wales:</b>          Community school          Comprehensive school          County school          Foundation school          Grant-maintained school          High school          Sixth-form college          Tertiary college          Voluntary aided school          Voluntary controlled school  <b>Northern Ireland:</b>          Controlled integrated school          Controlled school          Grammar school          Grant-aided school          Grant-maintained integrated school          Voluntary grammar school</p>
<b>Post-secondary</b>	<p>Further education college  <b>England and Wales:</b>          Tertiary college</p>
<b>Tertiary</b>	<p>College of higher education (Higher education college)          University          University college</p>

**Adult education institutions:**

Adult education centre (Adult education institute, Community college) (E/W).

*Further education colleges* and *Tertiary colleges* (E/W) provide a range of courses, including basic education, for people over compulsory school age (16 years) including adults.

United Kingdom (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) (continued)

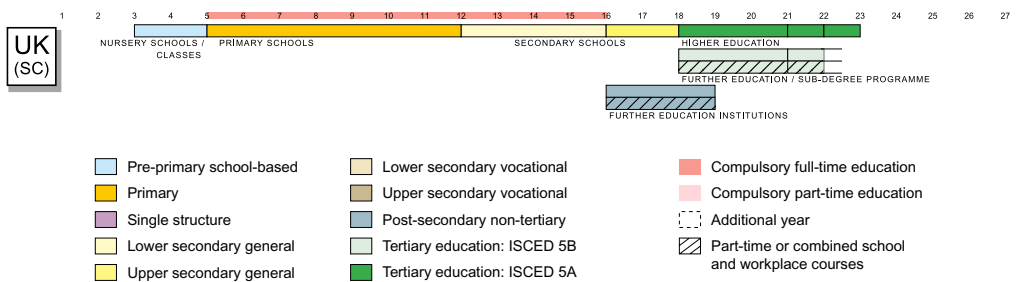


## United Kingdom (Scotland)

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Nursery class Nursery school Pre-school centre (Day nursery, Playgroup)
<b>Primary</b>	Primary school
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Secondary school (Comprehensive school)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Secondary school (Comprehensive school)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	College of higher education University University college

**Adult education institutions:**  
Community Education Centre  
Further education college

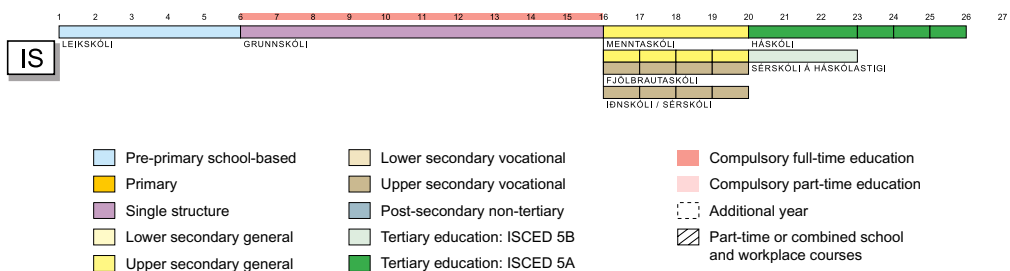
### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Iceland

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Leikskóli
<b>Primary</b>	Grunnskóli
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Grunnskóli
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Fjölbrautaskóli Íðnskóli Menntaskóli Sérskóli
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Háskóli Kennaraháskóli Landbúnaðarháskóli Listaháskóli Samvinnuháskóli Tækniskóli

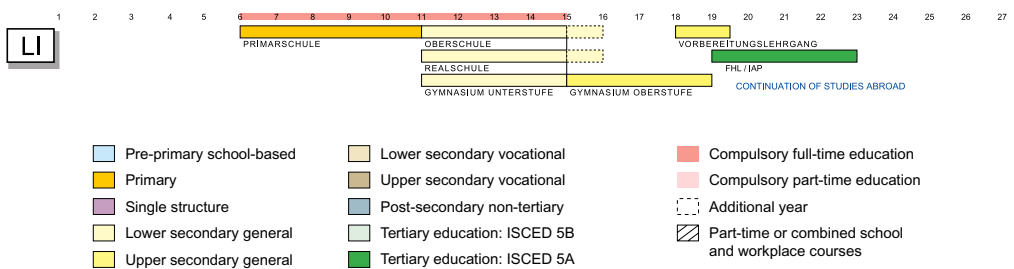
## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Liechtenstein

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Kindergarten
<b>Primary</b>	Primarschule
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gymnasium Oberschule Realschule
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gymnasium Vorbereitungslehrgang Fachhochschulreife
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Fachhochschule Liechtenstein (FHL) Internationale Akademie für Philosophie (IAP)

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



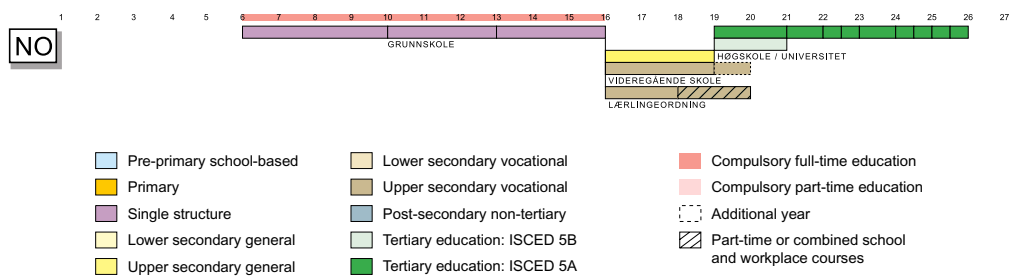
## Norway

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Barnehage
<b>Primary</b>	Grunnskole
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Grunnskole
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Teknisk fagskole Videregående skole
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Teknisk fagskole
<b>Tertiary</b>	Høgskole Kunsthøgskole Statlig høgskole Universitet Vitenskapelig høgskole

**Adult education institutions:**

Voksenopplæringscenter

Folkehøgskole

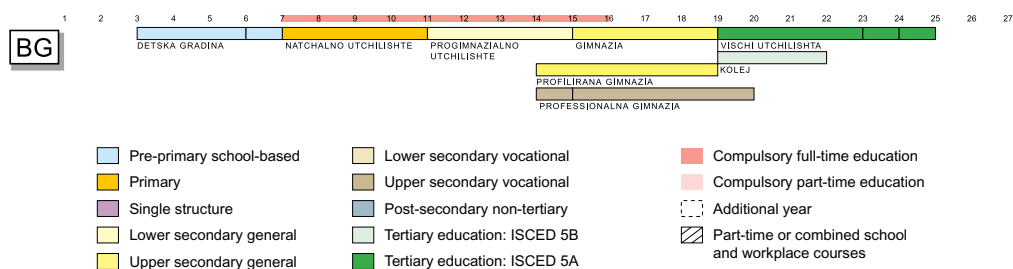
**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**

## Bulgaria

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Detska gradina (Детска градина)
<b>Primary</b>	Natchalno utchilishte (Начално училище) Osnovno utchilishte (Основно училище) (ОУ) Sredno obchtoobrazovatelno utchilishte (Средно общообразователно училище) (СОУ)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Osnovno utchilishte (Основно училище) (ОУ) Profesionalno technichesko utchilishte (Професионално техническо училище) (ПТУ) Progimnazia (Прогимназия) Sredno obchtoobrazovatelno utchilishte (Средно общообразователно училище) (СОУ)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gimnazia (Гимназия) Profilirana gimnazia (Профилирана гимназия) Sredno obchtoobrazovatelno utchilishte (Средно общообразователно училище) (СОУ) Sredno profesionalno-technichesko utchilishte (Средно професионално техническо училище) (СПТУ) Technikum (Техникум)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Academia (Академия) Institut (Институт) Kolej (Колеж) Universitet (Университет)

**Note:** With the new National Education Act and the Vocational Education Act, important changes within the system of general/vocational education became effective from the beginning of the 1999/2000 school year.

## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000

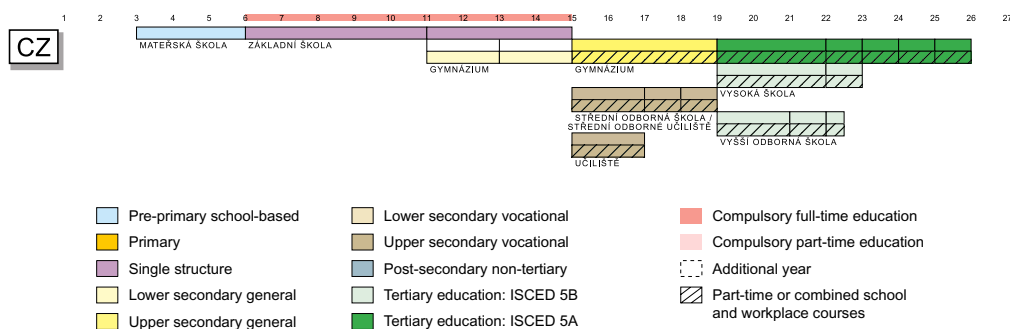


## Czech Republic

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Mateřská škola (MŠ)
<b>Primary</b>	Základní škola (ZŠ)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gymnázium Konzervatoř Základní škola (ZŠ)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gymnázium Konzervatoř Střední odborná škola (SOŠ) Střední odborné učiliště (SOU) Učiliště
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Konzervatoř
<b>Tertiary</b>	Akademie Institut Univerzita Vysoká škola (VŠ) Vyšší odborná škola (VOŠ)

**Note:** The name of the tertiary level institutions (*Akademie, Institut, Vysoká škola*) does not relate to the funding, content, structure or aims.

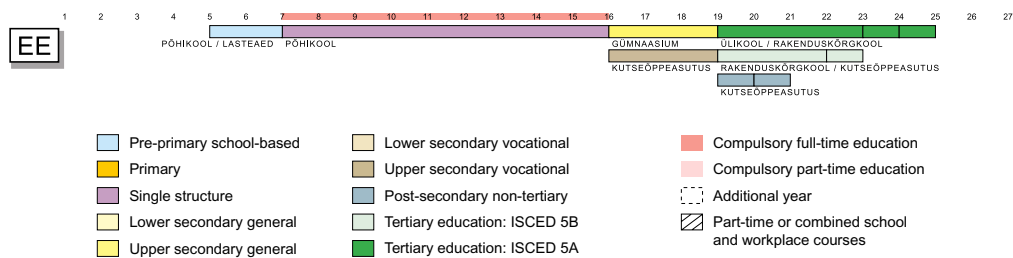
## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Estonia

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Koolieelne lasteasutus Lastesõim Lasteaed
<b>Primary</b>	Põhikool
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Põhikool
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gümnaasium Kutseõppeasutus
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Kutseõppeasutus
<b>Tertiary</b>	Kutseõppeasutus Rakenduskõrgkool Ülikool

**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**



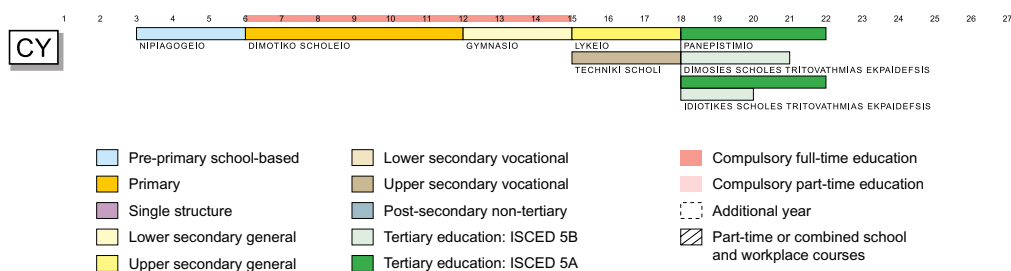
## Cyprus

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Dimosio Niriagogeio (Δημόσιο Νηπιαγωγείο) Koinotiko Niriagogeio (Κοινοτικό Νηπιαγωγείο) Niriagogeio (Νηπιαγωγείο)
<b>Primary</b>	Dimotiko Scholeio (Δημοτικό Σχολείο)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gymnasio (Γυμνάσιο)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Eniaio Lykeio (Ενιαίο Λύκειο) Lykeio Epilogis Mathimatou (Λύκειο Επιλογής Μαθημάτων) (LEM) (ΛΕΜ) Techniki Scholi (Τεχνική Σχολή)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Dimosies Scholes Tritovathmias Ekpaidefsis (Δημόσιες Σχολές Τριτοβάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης) Panepistimio (Πανεπιστήμιο)

**Note:** In government-controlled areas, the language of instruction is Greek. However, instruction could be provided in Turkish if there were a sufficient number of pupils to justify the cost of establishing a school. As this is not the case, pupils whose mother tongue is Turkish are provided for in private establishments and the cost is borne by the government. In the majority of the schools, therefore, the language of instruction is Greek.

**Adult education institutions:***Esperino Scholeio* (Εσπερινό Σχολείο):

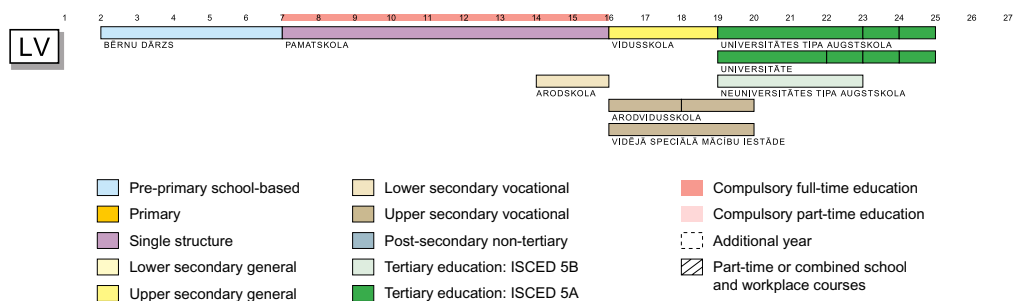
Evening education programme lasting 6 years for adults aged at least 18 who wish to complete/benefit from secondary education. Pupils aged 15 who have to work for a living as well as housewives, can also undergo this type of education. The programme is divided into two cycles; one comprising a preparatory class and class C of the ► *Gymnasio*, and the other comprising four *lykeio* classes with specialisation in two combinations, economics and classical studies. Admission to the preparatory class of the gymnasium is based on successful completion of ► *Dimotiko Scholeio*. At the end of the programme, pupils take final examinations, which lead to the award of the *Apolytirio* leaving certificate. This is a minimum requirement for entry to tertiary education. The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for supervising these public state-funded programmes. No fees are payable.

**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**

## Latvia

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Bērnu dārzs
<b>Primary</b>	Pamatskola Sākumskola
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Arodpamatskola Pamatskola Sākumskola
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Arodģimnāzija Arodvidusskola Tehnikums Vidusskola
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Tehnikums
<b>Tertiary</b>	Augstskola Koledža Profesionālā augstskola Universitāte

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000

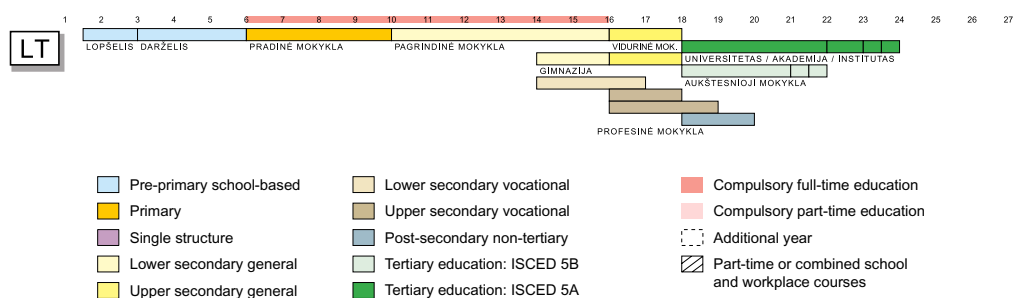


## Lithuania

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Darželis Darželis-mokykla Lopšelis-darželis
<b>Primary</b>	Darželis-mokykla Pradinė mokykla
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gimnazija Jaunimo mokykla Pagrindinė mokykla Profesinė mokykla
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gimnazija Konservatorija Profesinė mokykla Vidurinė mokykla
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Profesinė mokykla
<b>Tertiary</b>	Akademija Aukštesnioji mokykla Institutas Kolegija Konservatorija Universitetas

**Adult education institutions:**

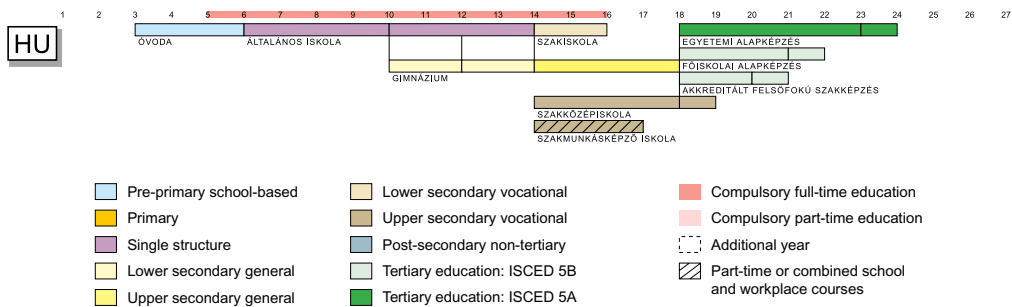
Suaugusiųjų mokymosi centras (Suaugusiųjų mokymosi mokykla)

**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**

## Hungary

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Óvoda
<b>Primary</b>	Általános iskola
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Általános iskola Gimnázium
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gimnázium Szakiskola Szakközépiskola Szakmunkásképző iskola Technikum
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Egyetem Főiskola

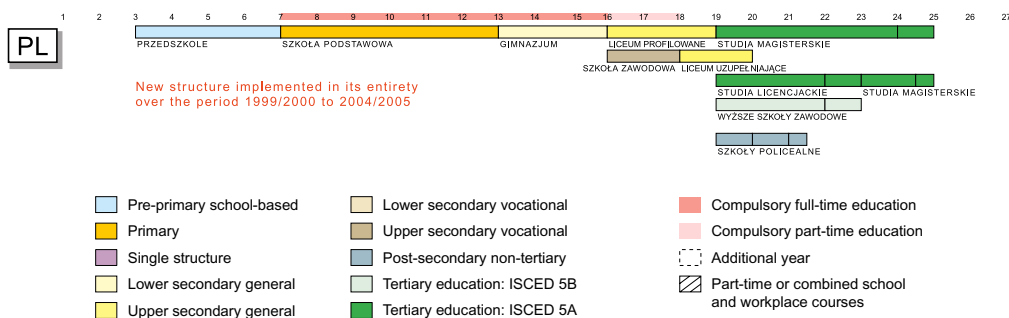
### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Poland

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Przedszkole
<b>Primary</b>	Szkoła podstawowa
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gimnazjum Szkoła podstawowa
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Liceum (Liceum ogólnokształcące, Liceum techniczne, Liceum zawodowe) Liceum profilowane Liceum uzupełniające Szkoła zasadnicza Szkoła zawodowa Technikum zawodowe
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Szkoła policealna
<b>Tertiary</b>	Akademia (Akademia ekonomiczna, Akademia medyczna, Akademia rolnicza, Akademia wychowania fizycznego) Kolegium nauczycielskie Politechnika Uczelnia artystyczna (Akademia muzyczna, Akademia sztuk pięknych, Wyższa szkoła teatralna) Uniwersytet Wyższa szkoła morska Wyższa szkoła pedagogiczna Wyższa szkoła wojskowa Wyższa szkoła zawodowa

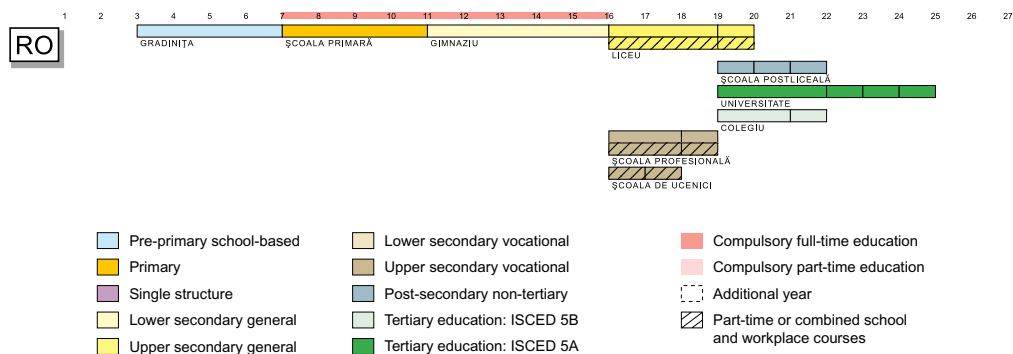
## Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



## Romania

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Grădiniță
<b>Primary</b>	Școală generală Școală primară
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Școală generală
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Liceu Școală profesională
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Școală postliceală
<b>Tertiary</b>	Academie Colegiu universitar Conservator Institut Universitate

### Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000

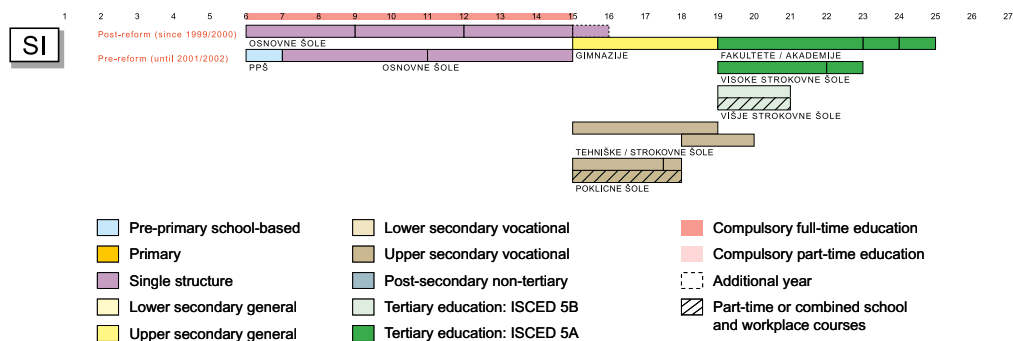


## Slovenia

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Glasbena šola Vrtec
<b>Primary</b>	Glasbena šola Osnovna šola (OŠ)
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Glasbena šola Osnovna šola (OŠ)
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gimnazija Poklicna šola (Srednja poklicna šola) Šolski center Srednja strokovna šola (Srednja tehniška šola)
<b>Post-secondary</b>	
<b>Tertiary</b>	Akademija (Umetniška akademija) Fakulteta Šolski center Univerza Višja strokovna šola Visoka strokovna šola

**Adult education institutions:**

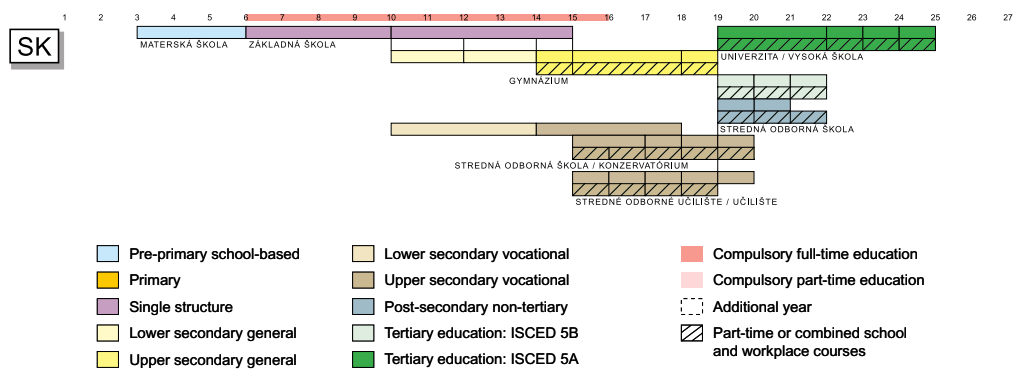
Ljudska univerza

**Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000**

## Slovakia

<b>Pre-primary</b>	Materská škola
<b>Primary</b>	Základná škola
<b>Lower secondary</b>	Gymnázium Konzervatórium Základná škola
<b>Upper secondary</b>	Gymnázium Konzervatórium Stredná odborná škola Stredné odborné učilište
<b>Post-secondary</b>	Konzervatórium
<b>Tertiary</b>	Akadémia Stredná odborná škola (experiment) Univerzita Vysoká škola

Structures of schools and tertiary education institutions, 1999/2000



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## Eurydice European Unit

Persons responsible for the preparation of this study:

**Coordinator:** Arlette Delhaxhe

**Authors:** Renata Kosinska, Bernadette Forsthuber

**Technical and secretarial assistance:** Evelyn Damian, Gisèle De Lel, Helga Stammherr

## Eurydice National Units – National contributions

<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French Community</li> <li>• German-speaking Community</li> <li>• Flemish Community</li> </ul>	Joint responsibility within Eurydice Suzanne Küchenberg Joint responsibility within Eurydice
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Nederland	Joint responsibility within Eurydice
Österreich	Joint responsibility within Eurydice; Heinz Kasparovsky (Naric)
Portugal	Ana Araújo (Eurydice Unit), Clementina Campos (Expert)
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Magyarország	Zoltán Loboda, Zoltán Zarándy (Eurydice); Márta Jusztin (Naric)
Polska	Anna Smoczyńska
România	Tinca Modrescu, Alexandru Modrescu
Slovenija	Joint responsibility within Eurydice
Slovenská Republika	Joint responsibility



## Editing of the document

Eurydice European Unit  
Rue d'Arlon 15  
B-1050 Brussels  
Tel. 32-02 238 30 11  
Fax 32-02 230 65 62

E-mail: [info@eurydice.org](mailto:info@eurydice.org)  
Internet: <http://www.eurydice.org>

## National Eurydice Units

### European Union

#### BELGIQUE / BELGIE

Unité francophone d'Eurydice  
Ministère de la Communauté française  
Direction des Relations internationales  
Bureau 6A/002  
Boulevard Leopold II, 44  
1080 Bruxelles

Vlaamse Eurydice-Eenheid  
Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap  
Departement Onderwijs  
Afdeling Beleidscoördinatie  
Hendrik Consciencegebouw 5C13  
Koning Albert II – laan 15  
1210 Brussel

Ministerium der deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft  
Agentur Eurydice / Agentur für Europäische Programme  
Quartum Centre  
Hütte 79 / Bk 28  
4700 Eupen

#### DANMARK

Eurydice's Informationskontor i Danmark  
Institutionsstyrelsen  
Undervisningsministeriet  
Frederiksholms Kanal 25D  
1220 København K

#### BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Eurydice – Informationsstelle beim  
Bundesministerium für Bildung und Technologie  
Heinemannstrasse 2  
53175 Bonn

Eurydice – Informationsstelle der Länder  
im Sekretariat der Kultusministerkonferenz  
Lennéstrasse 6  
53113 Bonn

#### ELLADA

Ministry of National Education  
and Religious Affairs  
Direction CEE – Section C  
Eurydice Unit  
Mitropoleos 15  
10185 Athens

#### ESPAÑA

Ministerio de Educación y Cultura  
CIDE – Centro de Investigación  
y Documentación Educativa  
Unidad de Eurydice  
c/General Orúa 55  
28006 Madrid

#### FRANCE

Unité d'Eurydice  
Ministère de l'Éducation nationale  
Délégation aux Relations internationales et à la Coopération  
Centre de ressources pour l'information à l'international  
Rue de Grenelle 110  
75357 Paris

#### IRELAND

Eurydice Unit  
International Section  
Department of Education and Science  
Marlborough Street  
Dublin 1

#### ITALIA

Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione  
Biblioteca di Documentazione Pedagogica  
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Via Buonarroti 10  
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#### LUXEMBOURG

Unité d'Eurydice  
Ministère de la Culture de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la  
Recherche (CEDIES)  
Route de Longwy 280  
1940 Luxembourg

#### NEDERLAND

Eurydice Eenheid Nederland  
Afd. Informatiediensten D073  
Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschappen  
Postbus 25000 – Europaweg 4  
2700 LZ Zoetermeer

#### ÖSTERREICH

Bundesministerium für Unterricht und  
kulturelle Angelegenheiten – Abt. I/6b  
Eurydice – Informationsstelle  
Minoritenplatz 5  
1014 Wien

#### PORTUGAL

Unidade de Eurydice  
Ministério da Educação  
Departamento de Avaliação,  
Prospecção e Planeamento (DAPP)  
Av. 24 de Julho 134  
1350 Lisboa

**SUOMI / FINLAND**

Eurydice Finland  
National Board of Education  
P.O. Box 380  
00531 Helsinki

**SVERIGE**

Eurydice Unit  
Ministry of Education and Science  
Drottninggatan 16  
10333 Stockholm

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Eurydice Unit for England, Wales and Northern Ireland  
National Foundation for Educational Research  
The Mere, Upton Park  
Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ

Eurydice Unit Scotland  
International Relations Branch  
Scottish Office Education and Industry Department  
Floor 2 Area B Victoria Quay  
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

**EFTA/EEA countries****ISLAND**

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture  
Division of Evaluation and Supervision  
Eurydice Unit  
Sölvhólsgrata 4  
150 Reykjavik

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

National Unit of Eurydice  
Schulam  
Herrengasse 2  
9490 Vaduz

**NORGE**

Royal Norwegian Ministry of Education,  
Research and Church Affairs  
Eurydice Unit  
P.O. Box 8119 Dep.  
0032 Oslo

**Pre-accession countries****BĂLGARIA**

Equivalence and Information Centre  
International Relations Department  
Ministry of Education and Science  
Eurydice Unit  
2A, Knjaz Dondukov Bld  
1000 Sofia

**ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA**

Institute for Information on Education – ÚIV/IEE  
Eurydice Unit  
Senovazné nám. 26  
Praha 1, 111 21

**EESTI**

Estonian Ministry of Education  
Eurydice Unit  
9/11 Tonismägi St.  
5192 Tallinn

**KYPROS**

Ministry of Education and Culture  
Pedagogical Institute  
Eurydice Unit  
Latsia  
P.O. Box 12720  
2252 Nicosia

**LATVIJA**

Ministry of Education and Science  
Department of European Interpretation and Co-ordination of  
International Assistance Programmes  
Eurydice Unit  
Valnu 2  
1050 Riga

**LIETUVA**

Ministry of Education and Science  
Eurydice Unit  
A. Volano 2/7  
2691 Vilnius

**MAGYARORSÁG**

Ministry of Education and Culture  
Eurydice Unit  
Szalay u. 10–14  
1054 Budapest

**POLSKA**

Foundation for the Development of the Education System  
Socrates Agency  
Eurydice Unit  
Al. Szucha 25  
00-918 Warszawa

**ROMÂNIA**

Socrates National Agency  
Eurydice Unit  
1 Schitu Măgureanu – 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
70626 Bucharest

**SLOVENIJA**

Ministry of Education and Sport  
Eurydice Unit  
Zupanciceva 6  
1000 Ljubljana

**SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA**

Slovenská akademická asociácia pre medzinárodnú spoluprácu  
Slovak Academic Association for International Cooperation  
Eurydice Unit  
Staré grunty 52  
842 44 Bratislava

**Production**

**Printing:** Euro Print Concept, Brussels, Belgium









## EURYDICE, the information network on education in Europe

The **EURYDICE** Network produces reliable, readily comparable information on national education systems and policies. **EURYDICE** also acts as an observatory, highlighting both the diversity of systems and their common features.

Working on behalf of policy-makers and the world of education, **EURYDICE** prepares and publishes:

- regularly updated descriptive analyses of the organization of education systems;
- comparative studies on specific topics of European interest;
- indicators on the various levels of education from nursery to higher education.

**EURYDICE** also has its own database, *EURYBASE*, which constitutes a further highly detailed reference source on education systems in Europe.

By circulating the results of its work, **EURYDICE** promotes better mutual understanding of these systems and the common issues that run through them.

Established in 1980, **EURYDICE** has been an integral part of Socrates, the Community action programme in education, since 1995. The Network comprises National Units and a European Unit. National Units set up by the corresponding education ministries now exist in 29 countries, namely the 15 EU Member States, the three EFTA/EEA countries, ten central and eastern European countries and Cyprus. These Units provide and check the basic information needed to sustain network activity. The Brussels-based European Unit set up by the European Commission is responsible for management of the network, coordination of its activities, preparation of the comparative analyses, and database design and administration.

***EURYDICE on the Internet – <http://www.eurydice.org>***