

"How it is to live, study and work
in a foreign EU country"



HOW IT IS TO LIVE, STUDY AND WORK IN A EU COUNTRY

PROJECT ERASMUS + KA2

Learning/teaching event n°8:
Tallinn, Estonia, at MTU Kool
21.Sajandil



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Our week in Tallinn

25 February - 3 March 2018

SCHOOL MEMBERS

- Liceo Scientifico Statale Ettore Majorana Capuana 36 95048 Scordia, **Italy**
- Joyce Frankland Academy Newport Bury Water lane CB 11 3TR Newport, **United Kingdom**
- Liceo Statale Celio-Roccati Via Carducci, 8 45100 Rovigo, **Italy**
- MTÜ Kool 21.Sajandil Sõle 40 10317 Tallinn, **Estonia**
- Tornion yhteislyseon lukio Kauppakatu 29 95400 Tornio, **Finland**
- Ies Urola Ikastola Azkoitia-Azpeitia BHI Perdillegi, 3 20730 Azpeitia (Gipuzkoa), **Spain**
- Zespõt Szkót Nr 4 Leszno 64-100 ul.Kurpi skiego 2, **Poland**
- Charlemagne College Eijkhagenlaan 31 6371 XA Landgraaf, **Netherlands**
- I.E.S.Santa María la Real PO Monasterio 34800 Aguilar De Campoo, **Spain**

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT

The principal aim is to make students learn how it is to live, study and work in each of the visited countries by showing them how many possibilities students can find at local, regional and national level.





How it is to live...

ESTONIA

Republic of Estonia

Capital: Tallinn

Population: 1.3 million

Area: 45,227 sq km or 17,462 sq miles

Major languages: Estonian, Russian

Major religion: Christianity

Life expectancy: 70 years (men), 80 years (women)



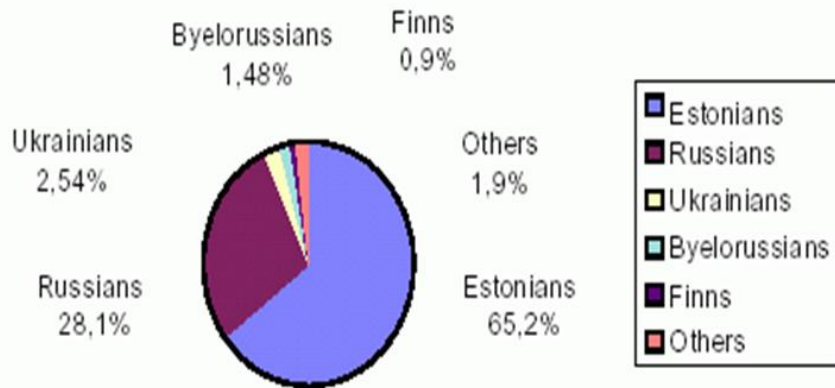
ESTONIA & TALLINN



Since regaining its independence with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Estonia has become one of the most economically successful of the European Union's newer eastern European members.

Ruled at various times during the middle ages by Denmark, the German knights of the Livonian Order, and Sweden, Estonia ended up part of the Russian Empire in the 18th century.

Total Population by Ethnicity



Interesting Facts:

- ❖ The 45,227 km² territory of Estonia is similar to that of the Netherlands, but the population (1.3 million) is ten times smaller.
- ❖ The length of the longest day in summer is over 19 hours, while the shortest winter day lasts only six hours. It is not completely dark at night from the beginning of May until the end of July.
- ❖ Millions of birds stop in Estonia on their migratory paths.
- ❖ Estonia has more than 1,500 islands, 1,000 lakes (5% of the Estonian territory), 7,000 rivers and streams.
- ❖ Estonia is a sea country: the length of coastline (3,800 km) is about 6 times longer than the mainland borders.
- ❖ Lake Peipsi is the fifth largest lake in Europe with a total area of 2,611 square km.
- ❖ Various kinds of forests cover almost half of the territory of Estonia. Elk, wild boar, bear and lynx are amongst the common large mammals living in Estonia
- ❖ Estonia has been occupied by Russians, Swedes and Germans. Each has left their marks in our landscapes and culture. Right or wrong, they have contributed to making Estonians who they are.
- ❖ It is impossible to deny that this the main reason most people first come to Estonia is to see the best protected and intact medieval city in Europe: Tallinn
- ❖ In 2011, Tallinn was the European Capital of Culture

POLITICS

Estonia is a parliamentary republic with a single-chamber parliament. The Estonian parliament has 101 members.

The parliament elects and appoints several high officials of the state, including the President of the Republic.



The government of Estonia is formed by the Prime Minister and approved by the parliament.

Estonia has pursued the development of the e-state and e-government. Internet voting is used in general elections.

ECONOMY

Estonian economy is an advanced economy and a member of the European Union and of the Eurozone. The economy of Estonia is strongly influenced by developments in the Finnish and Swedish economies.

EXPORT GOODS

machinery and electrical equipment 21%, wood and wood products 9%, metals 9%, furniture 7%, vehicles and parts 5%, food products and beverages 4%, textiles 4%, plastics 3%

IMPORT GOODS

machinery and electrical equipment, mineral fuels, chemical products, foodstuffs, plastics, textiles



FOOD

Traditional Estonian cuisine has substantially been based on meat and potatoes, and on fish in coastal and lakeside areas, but now bears influence from many other cuisines, including a variety of international foods and dishes, with a number of contributions from Scandinavian, German, Russian, Latvian, Lithuanian cuisine. Other influences have played their part.



SPORT

The national sports are:
SOCCER AND
BASKETBALL



TARTU SKI MARATHON 2006



MUSIC

The Estonian Song Festival is UNESCO's Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.



Places of interest we have visited



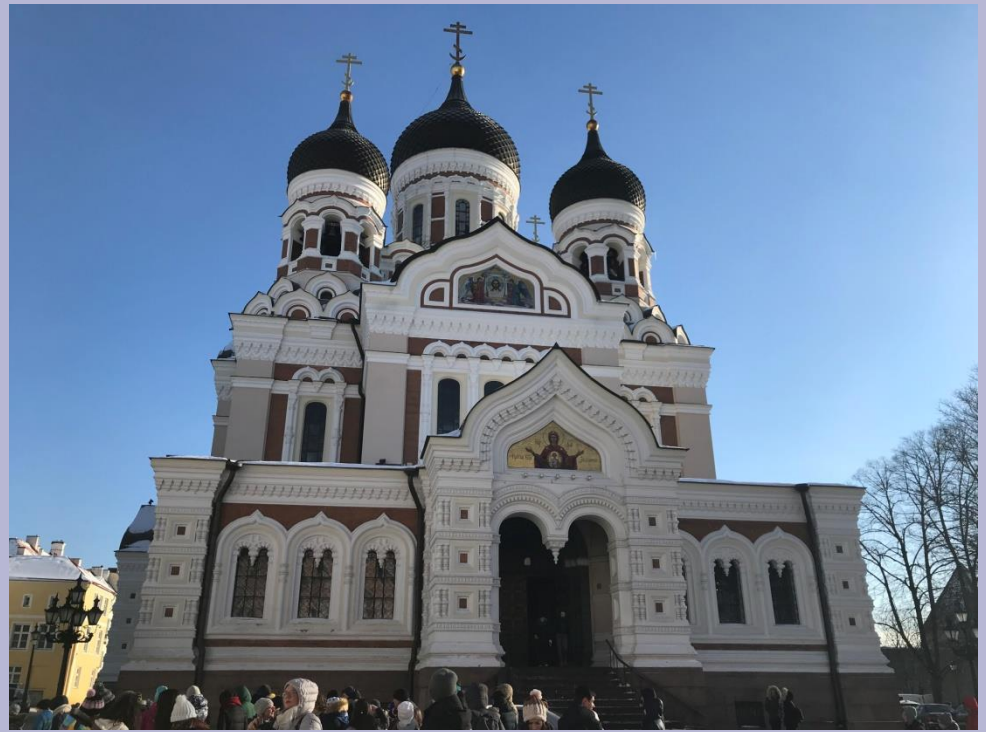
Estonian National Library



The building is located just outside the center; it represents an architecture of the last period of the Soviet presence in Estonia.

Church of Alexander Nevsky

The orthodox cathedral was built in 1895-97 by Michail Preobrazenskij. The building often risked being demolished for political reasons but also for the architectural differences from the palaces in the center, typically medieval.



Seaplane Harbour (Estonian Maritime Museum)

- The building in the past has been the seaplane hangar of Tallinn;
- Today it contains over 150 authentic items, for example a submarine called *Lembit*, a century-old icebreaker *Suur Tõll*, a seaplane called Short 184, remains of the oldest ship found in Estonia and much more;
- There is also cafe MARU and a museum shop.



City of Tartu



- Tartu is the second largest city in Estonia after Tallinn. It is considered the intellectual centre of the country for its old university. The city stands on Emajogi which means “Mother River”, in the south east of the state.

Population: 95.074



Important places in Tartu

- The **University of Tartu** is the oldest and most renowned university in Estonia. It was established by the Swedish king Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. It is the only classical university of the country. There are four faculties:

1. Faculty of Arts and Humanities
2. Faculty of Social Sciences
3. Faculty of Medicine
4. Faculty of Science
Technology





- The **Estonian National Museum** was founded in 1909 and it is about history, life and tradition of Estonian People, ethnic minorities included. Exhibitions in the museum include also contemporary art works.



...how it is to study...

THE ESTONIAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The Education Act (Parliament, 1992) establishes the organisation and principles of the Estonian education system. The system is decentralised and, due to its relatively small size, also flexible. Responsibilities are clearly divided between the State, local governments and schools. National curricula are based on learning outcomes. Teachers can choose teaching methods and materials.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

- Between the ages of 18 months to seven years
- Support the children's family
- Fostering the child's growth and the development by taking into account their individuality
- Pre-school children's institutions follow state curricula that is specifically formulated for the purpose

BASIC EDUCATION

- Mandatory minimum of general education requirement
- The basic school is divided into three stages:
 - Stage1, grades 1-3;
 - Stage2, grades 4-6;
 - Stage3, grades 7-9;
- Graduating at the basic school requires that the student learns the curriculum at least at a satisfactory level together with passing three basic school graduation exams

GENERAL SECOND EDUCATION

- The study programme at upper secondary school is arranged into mandatory and voluntary courses
- The state exams consisting to complete a curriculum of at least 96 individual course passed at satisfactory level as a minimum

There are several VET learning options:

- school-based learning (contact studies, including virtual communication with the teacher/trainer);
- work practice (practical training at school and in-company practice);
- self-learning (excludes work practice; at least 15% of a programme should be acquired through autonomous learning; if it exceeds 50%, the programme is considered to be 'non-stationary')

Initial VET programmes leading to EQF level 2 (ISCED 251)

These programmes lead to EQF level 2 (teise taseme kutseõpe, ISCED 251) qualification and prepare for elementary occupations, such as cleaner assistant, assistant gardener, electronics assembly operator, logger. There are no minimum entry requirements but learners must be at least 17 years old to enrol.

Initial VET programmes leading to EQF level 3 (ISCED 251)

These programmes lead to EQF level 3 qualifications (kolmanda taseme kutseõpe, ISCED 251) and prepare for occupations such as woodworking bench operator and electronic equipment assembler. Completed basic education is not required to enrol in these programmes.

Initial and continuing VET programmes leading to EQF level 4

Two programme types are available at this level:

- initial and continuing VET comprising exclusively vocational curricula (ISCED 351) without access to the next education level unless upper secondary general education is acquired;
- initial VET comprising both general education and VET modules (ISCED 354); it is the only programme type that is called ‘upper secondary VET’ in the national context.

Initial and continuing VET programmes leading to EQF level 5 (ISCED 454)

These programmes (viienda taseme kutseõpe, ISCED 454) lead to qualifications at EQF level 5. The share of work practice is at least 50%, half of which takes place at a VET institution and the rest in an enterprise.

Apprenticeships - General characteristics of apprenticeship programmes are:

- training in the enterprise comprises at least two thirds of the curriculum;
- the remaining one third of the programme (school part) may also comprise training at school;
- the apprenticeship contract between the school and the enterprise;
- the total study duration is from three months to three years;
- employers recompense students for tasks performed to the amount agreed in the contract;
- apprentices have to pass the same final examinations as in school-based VET;
- each apprentice is supported by two supervisors.

Adults in formal VET

Here is no maximum age limit for enrolling in VET: adults can enrol at any level and any study form for free (Parliament, 2013). In 2016/17, the median age of newly enrolled VET learners was 21, ranging from 16 to 31.

Other forms of training

This section briefly describes continuing non-formal training courses for adults that are regulated by the Adult Education Act (Parliament, 2015) and can be provided by VET institutions, given they have acquired that right in a public procurement. The quality of training is supported by the outcome-based curricula and descriptions of qualification, competences and professional experience of the training providers on their websites.

FINANCING

- The school's running costs will be covered by local governments.
- Local governments keep account of the number of compulsory attending children:
 1. Ensure school attendance control
 2. Make arrangements for school transports
 3. Handle the provision of school meals
 4. Perform a number of related functions
- The number of the students in municipal school will be used to calculate the amount of state subsidies allocated from the state budget to municipalities.
- The state subsidy is used for covering expenses on teacher's salaries, social taxes, training and textbooks.

CURRICULA

- The national curricula establish the standard for basic and general secondary education.
- They specify study goals, the value and competences thereby developed, study plans, the arrangements for the provision or support service.
- It consists of eight overall competences that are to be cultivated during the study process.
- There is a necessity to use a methodology which takes into consideration every student's individuality.
- Besides the physical learning environment, the importance of the social and mental aspects in the student's development are emphasized throughout the curricula.



...and how it is to work

VISIT OF ERICSSON

- About the factory
- Networks
- Digital services
- Managed services
- Emerging business

ABOUT THE FACTORY

Ericsson is one of the world's leading providers of Information and Communication Technology (ITC) to service providers, with about 40% of the world's mobile traffic carried through its networks. It exists to innovate technology for good, and in one of the world's most exciting industries its game-changing technology and services help businesses and countries thrive and touch billions of people across the globe.

Ericsson comprehensive portfolio ranges across Networks, Digital Services and Managed Services; it's powered by 5G and IoT platforms.



NETWORKS

Ericsson develops, delivers and manages telecommunication networks by providing hardware, software, and services to enable the full value of connectivity. From 5G and IoT to virtualization, it is supporting digital transformation for the next generation of mobile services.



DIGITAL SERVICES

Digitalization is a powerful driver of change, transforming all aspects of business. Ericsson helps service providers to embrace this change with network management and operations (OSS), revenue and customer management (BSS), communication services, core network and network functions virtualization (NFV), infrastructure and application development and maintenance (ADM)

MANAGED SERVICES

With managed services Ericsson creates real value and business differentiation by taking an integrated approach covering all aspects of its customers' business. By managing and optimizing telecom networks and IT operations with highly industrialized processes and a truly global delivery model, it enhances operators' ability to meet – and exceed – consumer expectations.

EMERGING BUSINESS

Ericsson's global team of researchers and developers are constantly improving today's technology, working with leadership across core and emerging business areas. The team builds a continuous pipeline of opportunities by supporting, fostering and incentivizing innovation in its incubation & business labs.



PRATICAL INFORMATION: ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- **Our partners' school**

Kool 21. sajandil MTÜ – Haabersti Vene eragümnaasium

Sõle 40, 10317 Tallin, Estonia

Tel: +372 657 9438

- **Tallinn University**

Narva maantee 25, 10120 Tallinn, Estonia

Tel. +372 640 9101

- **Estonian National Library**

Tõnismägi 2, 10119 Tallinn Estonia

Tel: +372 630 7611

- **Cafe “Pushkin”**

Narva maantee 36, 10152 Tallinn,
Estonia

Tel: +372 631 3636

- **Tallinn University of Technology**

Ehitajate tee 5, 12616 Tallinn,
Estonia

Tel: +372 620 2002

- **Enterprise “Ericsson”**

5. korrus, Järvevana tee 9, 11314
Tallinn, Estonia

Tel: +372 650 0900

- **National Opera Estonia**

Estonia puiestee 4, 10143 Tallinn,
Estonia

Tel: +372 683 1201

- **Tartu University**

Ülikooli 18, 50090 Tartu, Estonia

Tel: +372 737 5100

- **Estonian National Museum**

Muuseumi tee 2, 60532 Tatu, Estonia

Tel: +372 736 3051

- **Estonian Maritime Museum**

Pikk 70, 10133 Tallinn, Estonia

Tel: +372 641 1408

- **Estonian Parliament**

Lossi plats 1°, 10130 Tallinn, Estonia

Tel: +372 5569 9111

- **Church of Alexander Nevsky**

Lossi Plats 10, Tallinn, Estonia