Visiting Researcher’s Guide to Lithuania
The information provided in this publication does not substitute official information sources and gives no right for legitimate expectations and claims.

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Dear researchers,

We are delighted to be on the researchers’ world map. To become part of the international research area, we are building a favourable environment for living and performing research in our country. The scientific exchange is crucial for science progress on the national as well as the international scale. This is very important for smaller countries such as Lithuania, where the science landscape is changing. Please be introduced to the work and research possibilities that this booklet outlines for you. We hope it will be helpful in discovering a small European country on the route of your scientific career.

Looking forward to seeing you in Lithuania.

Prof. Eugenijus Butkus,  
Chairman of Research Council of Lithuania
Lithuania is located on the Eastern cost of the Baltic Sea and is the southernmost and the biggest of the three Baltic countries in size and population.

A complete system of formal education in Lithuania was created in the 16th century and encompassed primary, pre-higher, and higher (university) education. Vilnius University, established in 1579, is Eastern Europe’s oldest university. The Education Commission, established at the end of the 18th century, served as the first ministry of education in Europe.

Today, Lithuanian scientists’ work makes the country famous for the laser technologies and world leading biotech market solutions.

Lithuania is a country of brave and smart people. The reestablishment of democracy has brought about positive transformations in the society, enforced the desire to work, create and contribute to the prosperity and new opportunities in Lithuania. In this country, there’s plenty of talent on the theatre stage and film screens, in hundreds of galleries, packed in every street of the Old Vilnius, as well as in university libraries and research laboratories.

Along with abundant research resources, Lithuania offers an inspiring and cooperative environment that can make life and work in this country a truly rewarding experience.
**AREA:** 65 300 sq km

**GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT:** situated on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea; in 1989, estimated as the geographic centre of Europe by the French National Institute of Geography.

**NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES:** Latvia, Belarus, Poland, Russia.

**CLIMATE:** humid, maritime continental; average July temperature is +23°C; average January temperature is -4.9°C.

**RELIEF:** flat lands predominate and cover 75% of the country’s territory.

**LANGUAGE:** Lithuanian

**POPULATION:** 3 394 000

**MONETARY UNIT:** Lithuanian litas
(1 Euro=3.4528 litas)

**CAPITAL:** Vilnius

**POLITICAL SYSTEM:** Parliamentary democracy; Head of the State is the President; legislative authority is the Seimas; executive authority is the Government.

**ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:** 60 municipalities.

**BIGGEST CITIES:** Vilnius (553 000 habitants), Kaunas (374 000), Klaipėda (192 000), Šiauliai (133 000), Panevėžys (119 000).

**ETHNIC GROUPS:** Lithuanians (83.5%), Poles (6.7%), Russians (6.3%), Belarussians (1.2%), other groups (2.3 %); representatives of 115 different nationalities live in Lithuania.

**RELIGION:** Roman Catholic

**DATE OF INDEPENDENCE:** 1918, February 16th (proclamation of Independence); 1990, March 11th (restoration of Independence).

**NATO MEMBERSHIP:** member since 2004, March 29th.

**EU MEMBERSHIP:** member since 2004, May 1st.

**FLAG:** three horizontal stripes of yellow, green, and red.

**BLAZON:** a horse and a rider in the red background of colour.
As a country with complicated history, Lithuania boasts of rich cultural heritage, diversity of which has been significantly enhanced through the adoption of Christian, Muslim, and Jewish cultural traditions. Both the feel and sound of multiculturalism are a legacy of the migration period dating back to the early medieval ages.

The ancient castles of Trakai hold a unique fascination for being the most representative works of defensive architecture in Lithuania. The baroque architecture of the Vilnius Old Town has been recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage site. Besides the historic centre of Vilnius, Lithuania takes pride in preserving a few other World Heritage objects and events, including the Curonian Spit, Kernavė Cultural Reserve, Struvi Geodetic Arc, Cross Symbolism, and the Baltic Song and Dance Celebrations.

To explore the rich cultural life of the capital city and sense the charm of smaller towns, visit the major cultural events held there. Vilnius, Kauņas and Birštonas host annual jazz festivals and attract musicians from abroad. Among the world famous names invited for performance were Al Di Meola, Gavin Bryars, and the Billy Cobham Band.

As alternatives to music events, the annual international theatre festival “Sirenos”, along with the international contemporary dance festival “New Baltic Dance”, continue to attract audiences every year. The Lithuanian audience enjoyed the opportunity to attend concerts of such famous singers as Phil Collins, Andrea Bocelli, Bryan Adams, Depeche Mode, Metallica, and many others.
The list of internationally acclaimed artists includes Mikalojus Konstantinas Ėiurlionis, Jonas Mekas, Eimantas Nekrošius, Dalia Ibelhauptaitė, Violeta Urmanavičiūtė-Urmana, Ingeborga Dapkūnaitė and many others. By establishing cultural links across the globe, they spread inspiring news about the Lithuanian culture and show strong commitment to its development.


Lithuania is very well-known among laser and bio-technology specialists, as Lithuanian producers cover about 80 per cent of the global market of DNA markers. On the other hand, only a few speak about modern and advanced technologies that are widely used in everyday life.
E-tickets have been introduced in public transport vehicles in Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda, the three biggest Lithuanian cities, allowing passengers more flexibility and easier ticketing procedures. SMS payments for the parking space are an everyday experience for the citizens of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Trakai. All banks in Lithuania provide e-banking services, and in some places cash point operations can be performed without stepping out of the car. As well as all that, a range of telecommunications solutions are accessible, including the digital and interactive television, wireless internet, and the high-speed fiber optic internet. Many public places offer the wireless internet services free of charge. Prepaid mobile internet services will guarantee you even more flexibility and freedom in making connections whenever you want and wherever you go.

As for entertainment possibilities, fill out a simple form for an e-discount card and get discounts in theatres, concerts, restaurants, beauty services, or drugstores.

It should be importantly noted that in order to make use of the benefits Lithuanian everyday life provides, consider your mobile phone and computer as the most necessary assets.
For me the biggest surprise was the rich and versatile culture in Lithuania which is a harmonic composition of elements of several epochs and generations. The academic life presents a strong platform in science, especially in physics and related areas. High level theoretical education has long history and offers a very good basis for research.

The city of Vilnius is obviously one of the most admirable sites in Europe for academic work, especially in the human and social sciences, that with one of the most distinguished campuses in Europe right in the centre of town. The University administration has proven extremely efficient and the contact with colleagues and students very rewarding.

I can recommend Lithuania as a place for research because it is inspiring to work in a country of such dynamic development of its society, institutions and identity. Especially as a person from the west of Europe, I feel that I can get in contact with meanings and aspects which are new, interesting and creative for my work in which I try to understand the connections between culture and language/literature.
Higher education in Lithuania is based on long-lasting and unique traditions. After numerous educational reforms, our higher education institutions are now ready to compete with other countries from the region for the best students.

There are two types of higher education institutions in Lithuania: universities and college, and both may be state and non-state. Accordingly, study programmes are of two types: university and college.

College studies are first cycle studies, aimed at acquiring a Professional Bachelor’s degree or a Professional Bachelor’s degree and a professional qualification.

University studies are organized in three cycles. Upon the completion of the first cycle study programmes a Bachelor’s degree or, in some cases, a Bachelor’s degree and professional qualification are awarded. Master’s degree is awarded after completion of the second cycle university study programmes or integrated study programmes, comprising the first and second cycles of studies. Third cycle studies are residency studies or doctoral studies offered in the fields of sciences, humanities and arts. Doctoral studies may be offered by universities or universities together with research institutes.

For more information, see: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=361467

See Index for the full list of higher education institutions, p. 78.
In addition to the research expertise group and legislative advisory body, the Research Council of Lithuania supervises the major part of programme funding. In general, every year the Council launches more than 30 proposal calls for various research programmes in Lithuania. The Council regulates the international cooperation programmes, including short-term visits abroad, and provides support for academic organisations and academic events. The main project funding sources are the national budget and EU structural funds. Agreement-based funds also significantly contribute to project development processes.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMMES** provide all the essential tools for project implementation and educate the participants about effective ways of solving problems of strategic importance. Since the start of 2010, the following programmes have been launched: Social Challenges and National Security; Nation and State: Heritage and Identity. Other recent initiatives focus on the following issues: Future Energy; Chronic and Non-Infectious Diseases; Ecosystems in Lithuania: Climate Change and Human Impact; Healthy and Safe Food.

**EU STRUCTURAL FUNDS PROGRAMMES.** The Research Council of Lithuania is in charge of these Human Resources programmes: high level grants for young and senior researchers (global grant scheme); postdoctoral research; research activities of doctoral candidates and students. The Global Grant Scheme resembles the European “Ideas” programme and is designed to motivate transnational scientific research, increase mobility of young and experienced researchers, and involve experienced Lithuanian and foreign researchers in the Lithuanian Research Area.
For more information, see www.lmt.lt

7TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME is coordinated by the Agency for International Science and Technology Development Programmes in Lithuania. The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7) is EU’s main instrument for funding research in Europe and it will run from 2007 to 2013.

For more information, see http://www.tpa.lt/ENG/FP7/default.htm

ERASMUS PROGRAMME, coordinated by the Education Exchanges Support Foundation, promotes quality studies, cooperation of higher schools, exchange of students, teachers and administrative personnel. It takes care of the development of intensive study programmes and provision of support for language course hosting.

For more information, see http://www.smpf.lt/index.php?id=1557

ACADEMIC EXCHANGES under international agreements and bilateral exchange programmes, supervised by the Education Exchanges Support Foundation, enable students, lecturers and researchers to study and do their research at higher education and research institutions of Lithuania. Students and researchers from different fields of studies or research are welcome to get involved.

For more information, see http://www.smpf.lt/index.php?id=1586

PROJECTS FUNDED ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. Agreement-based scientific collaboration has gained strong support and is actively promoted in Lithuania. Through agreements with Belarus, France, Taiwan, Latvia, and the Ukraine, we’ll strengthen international collaboration and set guidelines for new research practices. The Scientific Exchange Programme NMS-CH (Sciex Fellowships) with Switzerland will undoubtedly lead to fresh research initiatives.

For more information, see www.lmt.lt
Lithuanian intellectual property laws are fully compatible with all main international and EU documents in this field. As an approved member of EU and a party to major international agreements, Lithuania has welcomed cooperation in defining and implementing its intellectual property protection policies.

In Lithuania, the intellectual property rights system is defined by the following legal acts:

- Law on Patents
- Law on Designs
- Law on Trademarks
- Law on Copyright and Related Rights
- Law on the Legal Protection of Topographies of Semiconductor Products

PATENTS are handled by the State Patent Bureau of the Republic of Lithuania. No unified system of patent protection functions in the whole EU or internationally. Both European patent granted by the European Patent Office and by the Patent Cooperation Agreement ensure only its national protection in the member states indicated by the applicant.
**TRADEMARK** protection rules in Lithuania allow registration not only through the State Patent Bureau, but also through international and EU systems of registration.

**DESIGN PROTECTION** is available both nationally and across EU.

**COPYRIGHT LAWS**, unlike the protection of industrial property, exclude the formal procedures for gaining legal protection. Copyright protection for literary works, science and art starts automatically from the moment of their creation and doesn’t expire until the author’s death and 70 years afterwards. Related Rights, such as performance, recording, and translation rights, are valid for 50 years after the date of the performance, recording, or the first transmission of a broadcast.

**ECONOMIC RIGHTS** grant the author the possibility to permit or prohibit reproduction, publication, translation, adaptation, or public performance based the authentic work. These rights also ensure remuneration for each mode of the exploitation of the work. As these rights are of economic nature, an author may freely transfer his rights to the third parties by concluding copyright agreement; they may also be inherited by testament or by other procedure prescribed by law.

*The information in this section has been provided by courtesy of attorney at law, Ms Vilija Viešūnaitė. vilija@ssj.lt.*
The Changing Landscape of Lithuanian Research and Development System

Though comparatively recent, Lithuania’s ambitions in the field of research are far-reaching and demanding. Among its major goals stands the wish to foster national and international cooperation, establish ties between research activities and business development, and shape an effective science policy as part of the national strategy. To fulfil the ambitions adequately, the research system area has brought about significant changes over the past few years, especially in the year 2009-10.

Lithuania sticks to the goals of the Lisbon Agenda and is trying to catch up with established EU member states in terms of both the level and scope of research area. So as to handle this challenge, research funding and governance systems have opened up for reform.
Both legislative amendments carried out in the year 2007 and a new law on Science and Studies adopted in the year 2009 have distinctly changed research development prospects in Lithuania, beginning with the year 2010. The implementation of the dual funding system based on the fundamental and applied research funding has been started.

The Research Council of Lithuania was reformed to provide counsel on strategic issues of research and administrate the competition-oriented fundamental research. The Council is modelling the research system so that it will efficiently contribute to the country’s socio-economic development, benefit higher education, and enhance international cooperation. Up to 30 calls for research proposals have already been announced in agreement with national and international research and exchange programmes.

The Agency of Science, Innovation and Technology handles all funding issues concerning the applied research programmes. Both these institutions operate by implementing programmes. The structural changes will balance large-scale institutional funding and programme-based smaller funding.

New programmes have been launched, including five Centres (Valleys) of Integrated Research, Study and Innovation for the year 2009–2010. Valley programmes are designed to link universities, institutes, and companies in strategic science industry clusters.

The ongoing changes aim to achieve several effects. The dual funding model will not only promote competition in the area of research but will also enable integration of both researchers and research institutions across Europe. Lithuania is allocating its resources in order to make effective use of its funds and infrastructure. However, researchers are the core element in the research and development system, and a considerable attention is paid to the programmes that stimulate researchers’ training, mobility and career development.
HOW TO ARRIVE

Geographically, Lithuania is in the very center of the European continent. It’s quite convenient to reach Lithuania by air, water, railway, or through overland routes.

There are three international airports in Lithuania, located in Vilnius, Kaunas and Palanga.

A convenient and exciting way to reach Lithuania is by railway, especially when travelling from Central or Eastern European countries.

One of the most popular ways to get to Lithuania is by bus.

Carriers’ official websites are listed in the Index of the publication.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Placement procedures start by signing a labour contract with the accepting institution. All of the steps that follow depend on your citizenship and contract duration. Apart from managing your labour contract, the accepting institution will help you handle all the necessary documentation.
ENTRY CONDITIONS AND APPLICABLE TAXES

Researchers from the EU and EEA

If you’re a citizen of an EU and EEA member state and your labor contract is valid for a period not longer than three months, you’re exempt from any additional documentation requirements.

If you’re a citizen of an EU and EEA member state and your labour contract allows more than the three-month period, you must get residence permission at the Lithuanian Migration Department as well as declare the place of residence at the local migration office afterwards.

Your family members do not need to apply for residence permission if their stay is limited to the three-month period. Otherwise, they need to get residence permission as well. If your family members aren’t citizens of EU or EEA countries, they need a visa unless they have residence permission given by another EU or EEA member state.

Researchers from other countries

Coming from a country other than an EU or EEA member state, make sure you’ve checked out if you need a visa for your stay in Lithuania. In case you plan on staying for less than three months, refer to the list of countries whose residents are excused from visa requirements. (See Index for more information).

When a visa isn’t required, take the following steps:

- Get residence permission.
- Declare the place of residence.

Your family members may come to Lithuania and stay here for up to three months.

Watch for lengthier and more complicated procedures if a visa is required. When you aim at a three-month period of stay, you must get a short-term Schengen visa first. After getting this visa, apply for residence permission and declare the place of residence.

When considering spending more than three months in Lithuania, take out a national visa first. After getting this visa, apply for residence permission and declare the place of residence.

For more information, see the Index, or visit www.migracija.lt/index.php?484440258

Social insurance certificate

The employer will ask you to obtain a social security certificate so that you’re socially insured in Lithuania. Social insurance certificates are issued after application to the local Sodra office (State Social Insurance Fund Board). See Index for more information, or visit www.sodra.lt/index.php?cid=1778
TAXES

Personal income tax

In Lithuania, the income tax rate is 15 per cent of the salary defined in the labor contract. Lithuania has signed treaties with many countries to avoid double taxation. In case your country isn’t on the list, you’ll be asked to pay taxes to the national budget of your home country as well.

See Index for the detailed list.

Social security, healthcare and cover taxes

If you’re from an EU and EEA member state, as well as from Switzerland, Belarus, the Ukraine, Russia, Canada, and the USA, and your labor contract is valid in your home country, you’re not subject to paying social security or healthcare taxes in Lithuania; you pay these taxes to your home country. With a Lithuanian labor contract, payments include both a three-per cent social security fee and a six-per cent healthcare fee of the salary defined in your contract.

Visitors from other countries than listed above pay in 3 per cent of the gross salary for social security and a share of 6 per cent for healthcare.

For example, if your labor contract says your monthly salary is 2000 Euros, a share of 200 Euros - 60 Euros as a social security fee and 120 Euros as a healthcare fee - will go to cover the monthly personal income tax. Tax payments are usually managed by the employer’s accountant, and you receive the salary after the taxes have been paid.

Foreign researchers employed in national enterprises, political parties, labor unions, religious communities, or national branch offices of EU or EEA member states are exempted from paying the cover tax. Researchers employed by other legal entities (privately owned companies, banks, credit unions, etc.) pay a 0.01 per cent cover tax fee of the salary.

For more information, see the index, or visit www.vmi.lt/en/?itemId=100456152
The present guidebook provides information on essential services, cultural sites, as well as academic and legal issues; it lists relevant links and resources to additional information and gives some practical tips you may need to plan your visit perfectly. If needed, consult the international relations department at your host institution for further important details and recommendations. It’s very likely that your mentor will become a person whose company you’ll definitely enjoy. The mentor will introduce you to your colleagues and help you explore the cultural and social life outside the academic environment.

With its thriving communities of Russian, Polish and Jewish nationals, through centuries Lithuania has been known as a very cosmopolitan country. More and more people from all over the world are coming to Lithuania in search of new business and career opportunities. Since it’s so easy to fall in love with the country’s lifestyle, a number of foreign visitors come to realize that Lithuania is a place they’ve long been searching for.
And how about challenging yourself with some classes of Lithuanian? Join the Lithuanian language courses for foreign visitors at the Department of Lithuanian Studies at Vilnius University.

For more information, see:
Vilnius University (in Vilnius)
www.lsk.ff.vu.lt/index.php/pageid/154
Vytautas Magnus University (in Kaunas)
VDU http://www.vdu.lt/LTcourses/?pg=134&lang=1&menu_id=111
Klaipėda University (in Klaipėda)
http://www.ku.lt/llc/index.php

Foreign visitors can easily access many forms of interaction and socialization, including active community clubs, chambers of commerce, embassy events, etc.

See Index for more information.

If you are considering bringing the family with you, check out socialization possibilities in advance.

See Index for some socialization possibilities for your children.

CHECK-LIST BEFORE YOU ARRIVE

- Visit www.euraxess.lt for more information about documentation, employment, host institution and its activities.
- Check if you need a visa, work permit or any other documentation to allow you to enter the country and work there.
- Arrange accommodation through the employer or a real estate agency.
- Arrange the way of payment for accommodation, utilities and other services.
- Inform your home country institutions of your new address.
- Arrange someone to meet you at the airport.
- Consider transportation from the airport to your accommodation.
- Consider transportation from your accommodation to your workplace.

If you are bringing your family:

- Find information about childcare/schools in the area and register your child.
- Consider nanny services if necessary.
- Make sure you have all the details of any child benefit you are currently receiving.
Below is a list of categorized tips to assist you on a daily basis.

**Measures**
Lithuania uses the metric system of measurement, so length is always measured in metres and centimetres; weight is shown in kilograms and grams; liquid is measured by the liter and milliliter. The Celsius scale is used for temperature measurement.

**Time zone**
Winter time: GMT+ 2 hours
Summer time: GMT+ 3 hours
Telecommunications
Lithuania’s three main mobile operators – Omnitel, Bite GSM, and Tele 2 – ensure availability of both prepaid Internet access and prepaid cell phone services. If that’s your critical need at the time, go to any of the larger supermarkets or stop by a newsagent’s to ask for more detailed directions. Most public places allow access to the Zebra wireless internet free of charge.

Accommodation
Consult with your host university about university dormitory rent. You can rent an apartment yourself or consult a real estate broker for help. See www.aruodas.lt to find out more about accommodation offers. Consult with your host university for university dormitories’ rent.

Post
The main provider of postal services is the Lithuanian Post (Lietuvos Paštas). See www.post.lt/en/ for more information.

Emergency number
The 112 emergency number is an all-service number for calling the police, fire brigade, and the ambulance.

National holidays
- New Year’s Day - January 1st
- Independence Day (1918) - February 16th
- Independence Day (1990) - March 11th
- Easter (Sunday and Monday)
- Labor Day - May 1st
- Feast of St. John - June 24th
- Lithuanian State Day - July 6th
- Assumption Day - August 15th
- All Souls’ Day - November 1st
- Christmas - December 25th and 26th
Public transport

Public transport services are available in all the biggest cities of Lithuania. One-time ticket prices range 1-2.5 litas. For a route map and schedule, see the following websites:
For Vilnius, see www.vilniustransport.lt
For Kaunas, see www.kvt.lt
For Klaipeda, see www.klaipedatransport.lt.

Transportation

The speed limit in towns and cities, if not indicated differently, is 50 km/h. The speed limit on highways is between 110-130 km/h, depending on the season. All car owners must have civil responsibility insurance, and you can buy it at any insurance office or insurance broker.

Turn on the low beam headlights in the daytime.

**CHECK-LIST AFTER YOU ARRIVE**

- Open a bank account if necessary.
- Visit a local tax office if you need further details.
- Register at the local clinic.
- Arrange insurance.

If you have brought your children:

- Enroll your child in school/childcare.
- Apply for child tax credits or child benefit if you are eligible.

Some not so serious remarks

There is an everlasting competition between two leading Lithuanian cities - Vilnius and Kaunas. Both share rich historical associations, cultural attractions, and rival for attention in politics and sports, of course... The biggest yearly drama takes place when "Lietuvos rytas" from Vilnius and "Žalgiris" from Kaunas are battling for championship on the basketball field.

In the earlier chapters, you’ve read about the ethnic minorities in the country. That’s not quite right... just because another partition exists. Besides the majority of "normal" people, we have some interesting minorities, such as “gezai”, “emos”, and “fyfos”, to name a few. “Gezai” are recognized by their sporty looks – a tracksuit and a baseball cap being the essential part of the outfit, are preferably marked with the Adidas logo. Black hair with pink highlights hiding half of the face, bunches of earrings, black clothes, and heavy shoes are the most telling features of the emo group. “Fyfos” are ladies who can’t imagine their lives without peroxide, solarium, acrylic nails, and a mini skirt. They are easy to identify.

If you consider coming to Lithuania, prepare your stomach for unusual snacks and a larger than ordinary amount of alcohol. Lithuanians are very hospitable.
Below is a list of must-see places in Lithuania. If you haven’t visited them, you simply haven’t been there.

**VILNIUS OLD TOWN**

The Vilnius Old Town, one of the biggest old-towns in Eastern Europe, features remarkable views of architectural diversity and natural environment. Though its cobbled streets are lined with buildings of baroque, renaissance, and classicism style, the essential medieval character of the site has been secured to date. Today, the gorgeous historic buildings are housing restaurants and cafes, hotels, art boutiques, and souvenir shops. The Vilnius Old Town is one of UNESCO’s World Heritage locations that has undoubtedly influenced the cultural and architectural development of Eastern Europe.
NERINGA

The huge sand dunes of the famous Curonian spit will strike you as an example of truly unique natural landscape. The attraction is on the UNESCO list as a beauty spot threatened by forces of wind and flood. As one of the most beautiful landscapes in Europe, it’s popular among tourists from Germany, Russia, Italy, and other European countries. On a visit there, enjoy the taste of smoked fish caught in the lagoon.

RUMŠIŠKĖS

This is the biggest open-air museum in Europe whose all buildings and artifacts are absolutely authentic. Regional ethno culture comes alive in the thatched cottages of the 18th century Lithuanian village. Museum guides will demonstrate some folk art techniques, including woodwork, weaving, pottery making, and amber processing. The local tavern will invite you to taste some of the national delicacies.

KERNAVĖ

The complex of 5 mounds, one of UNESCO’s preserved objects, was the ancient capital of Lithuania. Archeological findings date to the early middle ages.

MEMORIAL TO FRANK ZAPPA

Though the famous artist is in no direct way linked to Lithuania, the memorial to Frank Zappa witnesses he’s had followers and produced considerable influence on Lithuanian artists.

SPA RESORTS

Druskininkai and Birštonas are famous for their therapeutic water and mud procedures. The resorts are conveniently located just a few minutes from fragrant pine forests and picturesque loops of the Nemunas, the largest river in Lithuania.
GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF EUROPE

Don’t be surprised if the flight from any European city to Lithuania takes no more than 3 hours. In 1989, the French National Institute of Geography estimated Lithuania as the geographic centre of Europe. To mark the event, artists from 29 countries collaborated to create an open-air museum that hosts a collection of more than 90 modernistic sculptures. Reach the Europe Park in 20 minutes from the centre of Vilnius!

CROSS HILL

With the countless number of crosses, the Jurgaičiai mound has always been a holy destination for many Catholics. Despite the Soviets’ attempts to destroy the hill, people disregarded the rule and kept on building new crosses every day. In 1993, Pope John Paul II visited the Cross Hill, and like everyone who comes here, left his cross as a sign of love for humankind.

TRAKAI

The Trakai castle is the biggest insular castle in Eastern Europe. Apart from inviting visitors to the history museum inside, the castle hosts a variety of cultural events, ranging from classical music concerts to contemporary dance festivals.

There is much to see and do to enjoy your stay to the full. Whichever option you choose, it won’t leave you unimpressed!

See Index for more information.
Wandering around Vilnius, Kaunas or Klaipėda streets, you may find it quite easy to address passers-by in English and get a comprehensive answer in the same language. Less frequently, they’ll respond in German or French. However, the attempts may prove less effective in supermarkets, small service points, or some of the official institutions.

Right below you’ll find a list of brief conversational exchanges in Lithuanian, developed to make the first days of your stay in Lithuania easier.

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<td><strong>I i</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J j [jot]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K k [ka]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L l [el]</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lietuviška Abėcėlė**

**LITHUANIAN ALPHABETH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A a</td>
<td>like in car or in but</td>
<td>Angliją – England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b [bê]</td>
<td>like in but</td>
<td>Belgiją – Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c [cê]</td>
<td>like in pizza</td>
<td>cukrus – sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Č č [čê]</td>
<td>like in chess</td>
<td>Čekija – Czechia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d [dê]</td>
<td>like in dog</td>
<td>Danija – Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E e</td>
<td>like in pet or cat</td>
<td>Estija – Estonia, mes – we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ė ė</td>
<td>long e</td>
<td>Einame į kavinę! – Let’s go to the café!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ė ė</td>
<td>like in air</td>
<td>panelė – miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F f [ef]</td>
<td>like in film</td>
<td>filmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G g [gê]</td>
<td>like in go</td>
<td>Graikija – Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H h [ha]</td>
<td>like in hello</td>
<td>Helsinkis – Helsinki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I i</td>
<td>like in kiss</td>
<td>Italija – Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J j [jot]</td>
<td>long i</td>
<td>truputį – a little bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K k [ka]</td>
<td>like in cold</td>
<td>kava – coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L l [el]</td>
<td>like in love</td>
<td>Lietuva – Lithuania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M m [em]  like in man
Maskva – Moscow

N n [en]  like in no
Norvegija – Norway

O o
like in door
oras – weather

P p [pê]  like in people
Prancûzija – France

R r [er]
like in Rome
Rusija – Russia

S s [es]  like in sun
Suomija – Finland

T t [ête]
like in ten
Turkija – Turkey

U u
like in put
Ukraina – Ukraine

U u
long u
siûsti – to send

V v [vê]
like in view
Vilnius

Z z [zê]
like in zoo
zebras – zebra

Ž ž [žê]  like in decision
Ženeva – Geneva

English  Lithuanian

Greeting, meeting people

Good morning.
Labas rytas.

Good afternoon.
Laba diena.

Good evening.
Labas vakaras.

Good night!
Labanak!

Hello / Hi!
Sudie / Viso gero!

Goodbye!
Iki pasimatymo!

See you later!
See you!

See you tomorrow!
See you tomorrow!

Have a nice day! – You too!
Have a nice day! – You too!

Greeting, meeting people

Have a nice evening!
Have a nice weekend!

All the best to you! / Good luck! – Thank you!
All the best to you! / Good luck! – Thank you!

Best wishes / regards.
Best wishes / regards.
– Regards to your colleagues!
– Regards to your colleagues!

Thank you! I will certainly do that!
Thank you! I will certainly do that!

Regards from professor...
Regards from professor...

How are you? – Very well, thank you.
How are you? – Very well, thank you.

Not bad.
Not bad.

Good / Fine / Okay.
Good / Fine / Okay.

Very good / Very well.
Very good / Very well.

Great!
Great!

Glad to see you! – Me too!
Glad to see you! – Me too!

– Good morning professor!
– Good morning professor!

How are you?
How are you?

– Good morning! Not bad, thank you. And you?
– Good morning! Not bad, thank you. And you?

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– Great, thanks.

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Getting acquainted

This is professor ...  Ėia profesorius (masc.) / profesore (fem.) ...
This is associated professor... Ėia docentas (masc.) / docentė (fem.) ...
This is my colleague ... Ėia mano kolega (masc.) / kolegė (fem.) ...
This is dean ... Ėia dekanas (masc.) / dekanė (fem.) ...
This is my friend ... Ėia mano draugas (masc.) / draugė (fem.) ...

– Good afternoon. I am ... – Laba diena. Aš esu ...
– Nice to meet you. I am ... – Labai malonu. Aš esu ....
– Nice to meet you too. – Man taip pat malonu.
Are you a lecturer? – Taip / Ne.
I am a lecturer.

I work at university / institute / academy / college.

– Do you speak English / French / German / Italian / Polish / Russian / Spanish?
– Ar jūs kalbate angliškai / prancūziškai / vokiškai / itališkai / lenkiškai / rusiškai / hispaniškai?
– Yes, I do / No, I don't.
I speak English fluently / well / a little.
I understand ... but I don't speak.

What is your name? Koks jūsų vardas?
My name is ... Mano vardas ...
What is your surname? Kokia jūsų pavarde?
My surname is ... Mano pavardė ...
What is your name and surname? Kaip jūsų vardas ir pavardė?
I am ...

Thanks

Thank you / Thanks. Ačiū.
Thank you very much. Labai ačiū.
Thank you! – You are welcome! Ačiū! – Nėra už ką / Prašom!
Thank you for the invitation. Ačiū už kvietimą.
Thank you for the present. Ačiū už dovaną.
Thank you for the information. Ačiū už informaciją.
Please / Here you are. Prašom.
You are very nice. Jūs labai malonus (masc.) / maloni (fem.)

Excuse, regret, refusal

Sorry / Excuse me. I am very sorry. Atsiprašau. Labai atsiprašau.
Sorry, I’m late. Atsiprašau, aš vėluoju.
Sorry, but I don’t understand. Atsiprašau, nesuprantu.
Sorry, but I don’t speak Lithuanian. Atsiprašau, aš turiau lietuviškai.
Sorry, but I have to go. Atsiprašau, aš turiau eiti.
Unfortunately, not. Deja, ne.
No, thank you. Aš neturiu laiko.
I have no time. Aš negalėju jums padėti.
I can’t help you. Aš skubu.
I’m in a hurry. Gaila.
It’s a pity. Kaip gaila!
I’ve forgotten. Aš pamiršau.
I can’t go with you. Negalėju su jumis eiti / važiuoti.
I’m tired. Aš pavargęs (masc.) / pavargęs (fem.).
I feel deeply sorry for you. Nuoširdžiai jus užjaučiu.
Permission, request

Excuse me, may I ask you a question?  
May I have a look at?  
May I come in?  
May I call?  
Can you help me?  
I want to eat / to drink.  
I want to rest.  
I want to go sightseeing.

Atsipraðau, ar galiu paklausti?  
Ar galiu pažiūrėti?  
Ar galiu jeit?  
Ar galiu paskambinti?  
Gal galite padėti?  
Aš noriu valgyti / gerti.  
Aš noriu pailsėti.  
Aš noriu apžiūrėti miestą.

Language, speech

Repeat, please.  
Speak slower, please.  
Speak louder, please.  
How is ... in Lithuanian?  
What does this word mean?  
Spell it, please.  
Write it down, please.  
Fill in the form, please.

Prašom pakartoti.  
Prašom kalbėti lėčiau.  
Prašom kalbėti garsiau.  
Kaip lietuviškai...?  
Ką reiškia šis žodis?  
Prašom pasakyti paraišriu.  
Prašom užrašyti.  
Prašom užpildyti anketą.

Consent, doubt, objection

Yes.  
Of course.  
Absolutely / No doubt.  
I hope so.  
I think so.  
I agree with you.  
That’s true.  
Are you sure?  
Really?  
I don’t know.  
Maybe.  
Probably.  
It’s strange.  
No.  
I don’t think so.  
Not really.  
Not always.  
I don’t agree with you.  
I don’t like it.  
Never.  
No way.  
It’s a mistake.

Taip.  
Þinoma.  
Be abejo.  
Tikiuosi, kad taip.  
Manau, kad taip.  
Aš su jumis sutinku.  
Tai tiesa.  
Ar jūs įsitikinęs (masc.) / įsitikinusi (fem.)?  
Tikrai?  
Aš nežinau.  
Galbūt.  
Tikriausiai.  
Ne.  
Nemanau.  
Ne visada.  
Aš su jumis nesutinku.  
Man tai nepatinka.  
Niekada.  
Niekada.  
Jokiu būdu.  
Tai klaida.

Congratulations

Congratulations!  
Happy birthday!  
Merry Christmas!  
Happy New Year!  
Happy Easter!

Sveikinu!  
Sveikinu su gimtadieniui!  
Linksmų Kalėdų!  
Sveikiname Naujųjų metų proga!  
Linksmų Velykų!
Speaking on the phone

Hello!
This is ...
Could I talk to ...
professor...?
lecturer...?
Mr. / Mrs. ...?
headmaster / headmistress...

Please call later / in half an hour / in an hour / this afternoon / tomorrow.

I can’t hear you very well.
Speak louder, please.

– Good morning. Could I talk to mister ...
– No, mister ... is out / away.
Please call in an hour.

– Good afternoon. Could I talk to headmistress?
– Yes, wait a bit / minute, please.

Excuse, me please. Is Mr. / Mrs. ... speaking?

At university

I study at the ... university / Academy of music / Academy of art.

I am a lecturer at Pedagogical / Technical / university / college.

I am a post-graduate student.

The subject of my thesis is ...

Excuse me, where is the faculty of ...

Chemistry
Communication
Economics
History
Humanities
Law
Mathematics
Medicine
Natural Sciences
Philology
Philosophy
Physics
Social sciences?

Could you please tell me where ...

the Office of International Relations
Dean's office
institute / research centre ... department?
– Excuse me, where is room No 14?
– On the first floor on the left / right.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When is the lecture / seminar tomorrow?</strong></td>
<td>At 11 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>When and where is the conference to take place?</strong></td>
<td>Kada ir kur vyks konferencija?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjects at the conference are...</strong></td>
<td>Konferencijos tematika ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It's interesting!</strong></td>
<td>Jdomu!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The lecture was interesting!</strong></td>
<td>Paskaita buvo jdomi!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The seminar / report was interesting!</strong></td>
<td>Seminaras / pranešimas buvo jdomus!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I need one copy / two / three / four / five / six / seven / eight / nine / ten copies.</strong></td>
<td>Man reikia kopijos / dviejų / trijų / keturių / penkių / šešių / septynių / aštunioi / devynių / dešimt / kopijų.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excuse me, where is the library / reading-room / catalogue?</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How can I join the library?</strong></td>
<td>Kaip užsirašyti bibliotekoje?</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>How do I use the catalogue?</strong></td>
<td>Kaip naudotis katalogu?</td>
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<td>Ar skaitykloje yra internetas?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ar turite tarptautinį dėstytojo / studento pažymėjimą?</td>
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<td>Ar turite skaitytojo bilietą?</td>
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### Asking for directions

- **Excuse me, could you tell me where the academy bookshop café clinic dormitory hairdresser’s...**
  - Atsiprašau, kur yra akademija knygynas kavinė poliklinika bendrabutis kirpyklą
  - guest house hotel pharmacy post office restaurant ...
  - I'm interested!

- **I need one copy / two / three / four / five / six / seven / eight / nine / ten copies.**
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- **Could you tell me how to get to the university?**
  - – Prašom pasakyti, kaip nuvažiuoti į universitétą?
  - – Take trolleybus No. 2 or 5.
Making an appointment

When?
Today / tomorrow / the day after tomorrow.
On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday, on Thursday, on Friday, on Saturday, on Sunday.

In the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening.
At one / two / three / four / five / six / seven / eight / nine / ten / eleven / twelve o'clock.

Where?
Next to the bookshop / theatre / cinema / café / restaurant / bank / university.
– When shall we meet?
– Let’s meet at 6 p.m. next to the bookshop.
– Great! See you tomorrow!

In a café, restaurant

Waiter / waitress!
Could I have a menu, please?
What is the soup of the day?
What is the plat du jour?

I would like some ...
black coffee
coffee with milk
hot chocolate
tea
tea with lemon
green tea
water (carbonated / still)
mineral water
juice
red / white wine
light / dark beer.

I would like some ...
vegetable / mushroom soup
chicken
pork / beef stake
fish
pancakes.

I would like apple pie / cheesecake / chocolate cake.

– Soup of the day and pancakes with cheese, please.
– What will you drink?
– Still water, please.
– I would like a pizza.
– Anything else?
– Orange juice, please.
– Is that all?
– Yes, thank you.
– Could I have the bill, please?
– Would you like to pay by card or cash?
– I will pay by card.

Prašom ...
juodos kavos
cavos su pieniu
kakavos
arbatos
arbatos su citrino
žaliosios arbatos
vandens (gazuoto / negazuoto)
mineralinio vandens
sulčių
raudonojo / baltojo vyno
šviesaus / tamsaus alaus.

Prašom ...
salotų
daržovių / grybų sriubos
vištienos
kiaulienos / jautienos kepsnė
žuvies
blynelių.

Prašom, obuolių / varškės / šokoladinio pyrago.

– Prašom dienos sriubos ir blynelių su sūriu.
– Ko gersite?
– Prašom negazuoto vandens.
– Norėčiau picos.
– Dar ko nors?
– Dar prašom apelsinų sulčių.
– Viskas?
– Taip, ačiū.
– Prašom sąskaitą.
– Kaip mokėsite: kortele ar grynaisiais?
– Kortele.
**Invitation**

I would like to invite you to visit me.
Thank you, I will be glad to come.
Thank you for the invitation, but I can't come.

Let's go to the cinema / concert / theatre / exhibition / museum / café / restaurant.

Excuse me, where is the box-office / hall / cloakroom?

When does the play / film start?
How much is the ticket?
One ticket, please, for this show / play / concert.

– Would you like to see a play tomorrow?  
– Yes, of course. When does the play start?  
  – At 7 p.m.  
– OK, let’s meet by the theatre at 6.30 p.m.

Norėčiau pakviesti jus į svečius.  
Ačiū už kvietimą, mielai ateisiu!  
Ačiū už kvietimą, bet aš negaliu.

Einame į kiną / koncertą / teatrę / parodą / muziejų / kavinę / restoraną! (informal)

Atsiprašau, kur yra kasa / salė / rūbinė?

Kada spektaklis / filmas?

Kiek kainuoja bilietas?
Prašom vieną bilietą į filmą / spektaklį / koncertą.

– Gal norėtumėte rytoj nueiti į spektaklį?  
– Taip, žinoma. Kada spektaklis?  
  – Septintą.  
– Puiku! Susitinkame prie teatro pusę septintos.

**Visiting**

Have a seat, please.  
Please, sit at the table.
Help yourself, please. – Thank you, with pleasure!
Enjoy your meal! – Thank you, you too.
To your health! / Cheers! To our meeting!

Please, help yourself to...  
sandwiches  
sweets  
cake  
pie  
cookies.

– Would you like some coffee?  
  – Yes, thank you.

– Would you like some fish?  
  – Thank you, but I don’t eat fish.

– Would you like some chicken?  
  – Yes, please.

– Would you like more meat / salad / vegetables?  
  – No more, thank you.

– Would you like some coffee?
  – Yes, thank you.

– Would you like some fish?
  – Thank you, but I don’t eat fish.

– Would you like some chicken?
  – Yes, please.

– Would you like more meat / salad / vegetables?
  – No more, thank you.

Prašom sėsti.  
Prašom prie stalo.  
Prašom valgyti. – Ačiū, mielai.  
Gero apetito! – Ačiū, jums taip pat.  
Į sveikatą!  
Už susitikimą!

Thank you, with pleasure!  
Thank you, no.  
I’m vegetarian.

Thank you, it is very delicious.  
Thank you for everything. It was very nice.

– Ačiū, mielai.  
Ačiū, ne.  
Aš vegetaras (masc.) / vegetarė (fem.)

Ačiū, labai skanu.  
Buvo labai malonu.

– Gal kavos?
  – Taip, ačiū.

– Prašom žuvies.  
  – Ačiū, aš nevalgau žuvies.

– Ar norite vištienos?  
  – Taip, ačiū.

– Dar mėsos / salotų / daržovių?
  – Ačiū, daugiau nenoriu.
**Calling a taxi**

– I would like to call a taxi, please.
– Your address?
– Where would you like to go?
– To the airport.
– OK. Please wait for 5 minutes.

What is your address?
My address is ... street 22-16.

What is your phone number?
My phone number is ...

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

21, 22, 23...

30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

101, 102 ...

200, 300 ...

Please stop here.

How much do I owe you?  
Wait for me, please.

**Transport**

– One-time bus / trolleybus ticket, please.
– Here you are. 2 Litas.

A monthly bus / trolleybus ticket, please.
Please re-fill the ticket.
Are you getting off?  
– No / Yes.

When does the bus / train to ... leave?  
How much is a ticket to ...?  
Is there any discount?  
One return ticket to Klaipėda, please.
Is this seat free? – Yes / no.

Is this luggage yours?  
Where is the luggage office?  

Have a safe trip!  
Have a safe flight!

Your passport / visa, please.
What is the number of your passport?
What is your personal number?

– Do you have your passport or personal identity (ID) card?
– Yes, here you are.

– Prašom taksi.
– Jūsų adresas?
– Teatro gatvė 5 (penki) – 10 (dešimt).
– Kur norite važiuoti?
– Į oro uostą.
– Gerai. Prašom palaukti 5 minutes.

Koks jūsų adresas?
Mano adresas ... gatvė 22-16.

Koks jūsų telefono numeris?
Mano telefono numeris ... 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Dešimt, vienuolika, dvylika, trylika, keturiolika, penkiolika, šešiolika, septniolika, aštuoniolika, devyniolika, dvidešimt

Dvidešimt vienas, Dvidešimt du, dvidešimt trys ...

Trisdešimt, keturišdesimt, penkišdesimt, šešiasdešimt, septyniasdešimt, aštuoniasdešimt, devyniasdešimt. šimtas.

Šimtas vienas, šimtas du...

Du šimtai, trys šimtai ...

Prašom sustoti čia.

Prašom manęs palaukti.

Prašom vienkartinį autobuso / troleibuso biletą.

Prašom. 2 litai.

Prašom mėnesinį autobuso / troleibuso biletą. 

Prašom papildyti biletą.  

Ar dabar lipate?  

– Ne / taip.

Kada išvažiuoja autobusas / traukinys į ... ?

Kiek kainuoja bilietas į ...?  

Ar yra nuolaida?

Prašom biletą į Klaipėdą ir atgal.

Ar čia laisva? – Taip / Ne.

Ar čia jūsų bagažas?
Kur yra bagažo skyrius?

Have a safe trip!  
Laimingos kelionės!

Laimingo skrydžio!

Prašom parodyti pasą / vizą.

Koks jūsų pasą numeris?

Koks jūsų asmens kodas?

Ar turite pasą arba asmens tapatybės kortelę?

– Taip, prašom.
Speaking about health, in a pharmacy

What’s the matter?
I feel very weak.
I am not well.
I am cold.
I have an allergy.
I need a doctor.
I am sick.
I caught a cold.
I think I have flu.
I have a high temperature.

Where do you have pains?
– Here.

I have a headache / toothache / stomachache / sore throat.

Do you have health insurance? – Yes / No.

I would like to make an appointment with the doctor.

When does the family doctor work?

I would like to call doctor.

Call the ambulance!

How are you feeling? – Here.

Thank you, I’m feeling better.

Today I feel better / worse.

Yesterday I felt better.

Get well!

Please give me something for...

a headache
a toothache
a cold
my temperature.

– Please give me some painkillers.

– Where do you have pains?

– I have a headache.

Kas jums yra?
Man negera.
Man slipna.
Man šalta.
Man alergija.
Man reikia gydytojo.
Aš sergu.
Aš peršalau.
Manau, man gripas.
Aš turiu temperatūros.
Kur skauda? – Čia.

Man skauda galvą / dantį / skrandį / gerklę.

Ar turite sveikatos draudimą?
– Taip / Ne.

Norėčiau užsirašyti pas gydytoją.
Kada dirba šeimos gydytojas?

Norėčiau išsikvesti gydytoją. 
Kvieskite greitąją pagalbą!
Kaip jaučiatės?
– Ačiū, geriau.

Šiandien jaučiuosi geriau / blogiau.

Vakar buvo geriau.
Sveikite!

Prašom vaistų nuo ...

galvos skausmo
danties skausmo
slogos
temperatūros.

– Prašom duoti vaistų nuo skausmo.

– Ką jums skauda?

– Man skauda galvą.

Accommodation

I would like to rent an apartment. What is the price?

An apartment / room is on the ground / first / second / third / fourth / fifth / sixth / seventh / eighth / ninth / tenth floor.

Is there internet in the apartment? – Yes / No.
Is there a television set / fridge in the room?
Is there any furniture in the apartment?

I like / don’t like this room / apartment.

There is no cold / hot water.
There is no electricity.
The elevator is out of order.
It is hot / cold here.

Please give me the key to room No. 9.

– Can you help me?
I’ve lost my key.

– What is the number of your apartment?
– Twelfth (12).

– Wait a minute, please.

– Excuse me, where is the Ladies’/Men’s room?
– On the ground floor, on the left / right.

Norėčiau išsinuomoti butą. Kokia nuomos kaina?

Butas / kambarys yra pirma / antra / trečia / ketvirtyje / penkta / šešta / septinta / aštunta / devinta / dešimta aukšte.

Ar bute yra internetas? – Taip / Ne. 
Ar kambaryje yra televizorius / šaldytuvas?

Ar bute yra baldai?

Man patinka / nepatinka šis kambarys / butas.

Nėra šalto / karšto vandens.
Nėra elektros.
Liftas neveikia.

Čia karšta / šalta.

Prašom duoti raktą. Kambarys numeris devintas (9).

– Ar galite man padėti?
Pamečiau buto raktą.

– Koks jūsų buto numeris?
– Dvyliktas (12).

– Prašom palaukti.

– Atsiprašau, kur yra moterų / vyrų tualetas?
– Pirmame aukšte, kairėje / dešinėje.
Services: in a bank, in a post office, at hairdresser’s, shopping, in dry cleaner’s

I would like to exchange for Litas.
– Could I exchange Euros for Litas?
– Yes. How much would you like to exchange?
  – 100 Euros.

A postcard / envelope / stamp, please.
What are the postage rates for an airmail letter to ...?

I would like a haircut.
Make it shorter, please.
– Where can I try this on?
  – This way, please.

– May I return / change the purchase?
– Yes, you must have the receipt / check.

Is there a guarantee?
Where should I pay?
Where is the cashier’s?

Where is the dry-cleaner’s / laundry?
How much does it cost?
When can I have my clothes back?
This is not mine.

Norėčiau išsikeisti į litus.
– Ar galėčiau išsikeisti eurus į litus?
– Taip, kiek norite keisti?
  – 100 eurų.

Prašom, duoti atviruką / voką / pašto ženkla.
Kiek kainuoja siūstų laišką oro paštu į ...?

Norėčiau nusikirpti.
Prašom šiek tiek patrumpinti.

– Kur galiu pasimatuoti?
  – Prašom čia.

– Ar galima grąžinti / paikėisti?
– Taip, prašom turėti čekį.

Ar duodate garantiją?
Kur mokėti?
Kur kasa?

Prašom pasakyti, kur yra valyklą / skalbykla?
Kiek tai kainuoja?
Kada galėčiau atsiimti?
Tai ne mano.

Prepared by Lina Vaškevičienė

The following publications were used to comprise the basic vocabulary:

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN LITHUANIA

STATE UNIVERSITIES
The General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania www.lka.lt
Kaunas University of Medicine www.kmu.lt
Kaunas University of Technology www.ktu.lt
Klaipėda University www.ku.lt
Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education www.lka.lt
Lithuanian Academy of Music and Theatre www.imta.lt
Lithuanian Veterinary Academy www.lva.lt
Lithuanian University of Agriculture www.lzuu.lt
Mykolas Romeris University www.mruni.lt
Šiauliai University www.su.lt
Vilnius Academy of Art www.vda.lt
Vilnius Gediminas Technical University www.vgtu.lt
Vilnius Pedagogical University www.vpu.lt
Vilnius University www.vu.lt
Vytautas Magnus University www.vdu.lt

NON-STATE UNIVERSITIES
ISM University of Management and Economics www.ism.lt
LCC International University www.lcc.lt
European Humanities University www.ehu-international.org
International Business School at Vilnius University www.tvm.vu.lt

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN LITHUANIA
Institute of Biochemistry http://www.bchi.lt  biochemija@bchi.lt
Institute of Biotechnology http://www.ibt.lt  office@ibt.lt
Institute of Ecology of Nature Research Centre http://www.ekoi.lt  ekoi@ekoi.lt
Institute of the Lithuanian Language http://www.lki.lt  lki@kl.t.mii.lt
Institute of the Lithuanian Literature and Folklore http://www.llti.lt  direk@llti.lt
Lithuanian Institute of Agrarian Economics http://www.laei.lt  laei@laei.lt
Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry http://www.lzi.lt  lzi@lzi.lt
Lithuanian Energy Institute http://www.lei.lt  rastine@mail.lei.lt
Lithuanian Institute of History http://www.istorija.lt  istorija@istorija.lt, nikzentaitis@istorija.lt
Lithuanian Institute of Culture Research  
http://www.kfmi.lt kfmi@kfmi.lt  
Lithuanian Institute for Social Research  
http://www.sti.lt sti@ktl.mii.lt  
Institute of Mathematics and Informatics  
http://www.mii.lt mathematica@ktl.mii.lt  
State Research Institute  
Center for Physical Sciences and Technology  
http://www.fi.lt fi@fi.lt  
State Research Institute  
Center of Innovative Medicine  
http://www.imcentras.lt  
algirdas.venalis@ekmi.vu.lt  
Institute of Oncology of Vilnius University  
http://www.vuoi.lt  
administracija@loc.lt; info@loc.lt

**GETTING TO LITHUANIA**

**AIRPORTS**  
www.vilnius-airport.lt/en/  
www.palanga-airport.lt/en

**THE SEAPORT**  
www.dfdslisco.lt/?en=start

**TRAIN**  
www.litrail.lt

**BUS**  
www.eurolines.lt  
www.ecolines.net

**THE LIST OF THE COUNTRIES WHOSE RESIDENTS DON’T NEED AVisA TO STAY IN LITHUANIA:**  
Albania *(for holders of diplomatic passport only)*  
Andorra  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Armenia *(for holders of diplomatic passport only)*  
Australia  
Austria  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belgium  
Brazil  
Bosnia and Herzegovina *(for holders of diplomatic passport only)*  
Brunei Darussalam  
Bulgaria  
Canada  
Chile  
China *(for holders of diplomatic and official passport only)*  
Costa Rica  
Croatia  
Cyprus  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Guatemala  
Greece
Honduras
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
(for holders of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region passport only)
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea (South)
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macau Special Administrative Region
(for holders of Macau Special Administrative Region passport only)
Macedonia
(for holders of biometric passport only)
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritius
Morocco
(for holders of diplomatic passport only)
Mexico
Moldova
(for holders of diplomatic passport only)
Monaco
Montenegro
(for holders of biometric passport only)

Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russia (for holders of diplomatic passport only)
Saint Kitts and Nevis
San Marino
El Salvador
Serbia (for holders of biometric passport only, excluding holders of Serbian passports issued by the Serbian Coordination Directorate (in Serbian Koordinaciona uprava)
Seychelles
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey (for holders of diplomatic, official and special passports only)
Ukraine (for holders of diplomatic and official passport only)
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vatican City (Holy See)
Venezuela
STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND BOARD (SODRA) OFFICES:

IN VILNIUS:
Adress: Laisvės pr. 28, LT-04540 Vilnius
Fax: (+370 5) 210 83 81, (+370 5) 210 83 44
Web: http://www.sodra.lt/skyrius/vilniaus
Email: Vilnius@sodra.lt
Opening hours: I-IV 8.00-17.00 h, V 8.00-15.45 h., lunch break 12.00-12.45 h.
Clients’ requests: I-IV 8.00 - 18 h, V 8.00-15.45 h.

IN KAUNAS:
Address: A.Mickevičiaus g. 42, LT-44240 Kaunas
Tel.: (+370 37) 39 52 60; 395227 (payments); 395214 (grants); 331037, 361996 (pensions);
Fax: (+370 37) 42 57 04
Web: www.sodra.lt/skyrius/kauno
Email: Kaunas@sodra.lt
Opening hours: I-IV 8.00-17.00 h, V 8.00-15.45 h., lunch break 12.00-12.45 h.
Clients’ requests: I-IV 8.00 - 18 h, V 8.00-15.45 h.

IN KLAIPĖDA:
Address: Smiltelės g. 12A, LT-91501 Klaipėda
Tel.: 31 37 66 (pensions); 39 33 77, 46 61 02 (grants); 31 37 75, 31 37 78, 31 37 88 (payments)
Fax: (8 46) 31 37 69
Web: www.sodra.lt/skyrius/klaipedos
Email: Klaipeda@sodra.lt
Opening hours: I-IV 8.00-17.00 h, V 8.00-15.45 h, lunch break 12.00-12.45 h.
Clients requests: I-III 8.00-17.00 h, II-IV 8.00-18.00 h, V 8.00-15.45 h.

IN ŠIAULIAI:
Address: Ežero g. 17, LT-76501 Šiauliai
Tel.: (+370 41) 525192; 383481(payments); 525704(pensions); 525706(grants)
Fax: (+370 41) 52 49 25
Web: http://www.sodra.lt/skyrius/siauliu
Email: Siauliai@sodra.lt
Opening hours: I-IV 8.00-17.00 h, V 8.00-15.45 h, lunch break 12.00-12.45 h.

IN PANEVĖZYS:
Address: Vasario 16-osios g. 60, LT-35167 Panevėžys
Tel. (+370 45) 44 55 11
Fax: (+370 45) 44 96 91
Web: www.sodra.lt/skyrius/panevezio
Email: panevezys@sodra.lt
Opening hours: I-IV 8.00-17.00 h, V 8.00-15.45 h, lunch break 12.00-12.45 h.
LITHUANIA HAS DOUBLE TAXATION PREVENTION TREATIES WITH THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

Armenia  Korea  
Austria  Latvia  
Azerbaijan  Luxembourg  
Belarus  Malta  
Belgium  Moldova  
Bulgaria  Netherlands  
Canada  Norway  
China  Poland  
Croatia  Portugal  
Czech Republic  Romania  
Denmark  Russia  
Estonia  Singapore  
Finland  Slovakia  
France  Slovenia  
Georgia  Spain  
Germany  Sweden  
Greece  Switzerland  
Hungary  Turkey  
Iceland  Ukraine  
Ireland  UK  
Israel  USA  
Italy  Uzbekistan

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS
http://www.urm.lt/index.php?101911958
Chambers of Commerce
Swedish Chamber of Commerce
www.swedish.lt
Norwegian Chamber of Commerce
www.nlcc.lt
American Chamber of Commerce
www.amcham.lt
British Chamber of Commerce www.bccl.lt

CULTURAL CENTERS
Nordic Council of Ministers Office in Lithuania
www.norden.lt
British Council in Lithuania
www.britishcouncil.org/lithuania
Goethe’s Institute
www.goethe.de/ins/lt/vil/ltindex.htm
Italian Cultural Institute
www.iicvilnius.esteri.it/IIC_Vilnius
Polish Institute
www.lenkukultura.lt
French Cultural Centre in Vilnius
www.centrefrancais.lt
Danish Cultural Institute
Vilnius Yiddish Institute
www.judaicvilnius.com
SOCIAL INTEGRATION FOR CHILDREN
Vilnius French School http://www.efv.lt/fr

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENT INFORMATION
General information http://lietuva.lt/en/;
www.travel.lt; www.eb.lt
Hotel booking
http://www.hotelslithuania.net/site/main_lt
The information system of Countryside Tourism Association of Lithuania
http://www.countryside.lt/en/
Neringa http://www.nerija.lt/en/
Trakai
State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė
http://www.kernave.org/index_en.html
The Directorate of the State Cultural Reserve of Vilnius Castles
http://www.vilniauspilies.lt/en/
Hill of Crosses
http://www.kryziukalnas.lt/?id=44
Presentation of tourist routes

THE MOST POPULAR SPA LOCATIONS:
http://info.druskininkai.lt/en/
http://www.birstonas.lt/index.php?-268082356
Rumšiškės

OPEN AIR MUSEUM OF THE CENTRE OF EUROPE
http://www.europosparkas.lt/index.html

MUSEUMS OF LITHUANIA
http://www.muziejai.lt/Index.en.htm

CINEMAS:
http://www.forumcinemas.lt/?lang=eng
www.kinopasaka.lt
http://www.skalvija.lt/index.php/about_skalvija/743

THEATRES:
http://www.dramosteatras.lt/lt/en/
Full list is available here
http://www.theatre.lt/teatrai.php

FESTIVALS:
http://www.b2g.lt/2009/en/
http://www.pazaislis.lt
http://www.kinopavasaris.lt/en/news
http://www.dancefestival.lt/main.php/id/1/lang/2
http://www.jazz.lt/www/festivalis/naujienos/
http://www.vilniusjazz.lt/
http://www.vilniusmamajazz.lt/
http://www.kaunasjazz.lt/index.hp?lan=EN&id=1
EURAXESS NETWORK

EURAXESS – Researchers in Motion is an initiative started by the European Commission in 2004. The main goal is to enhance the mobility of researchers thus strengthening the development of European Research Area.

Lithuania joined the Euraxess network in February 2005 and established the Researchers’ Service Centre at the Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education.

EURAXESS Jobs provides researchers with constantly updated information on job vacancies, funding opportunities and fellowships throughout Europe. Researchers can post their CVs online. Research institutes, universities or companies can post job vacancies and search for CVs of international researchers. All services are free of charge.

EURAXESS Services is a network of more than two hundred centres throughout Europe. These centres assist researchers and their families in relocating to another country.

EURAXESS Rights provides information regarding the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers, launched in 2005. The Charter describes the rights and duties of researchers, as well as research and funding institutions. The Code aims at ensuring equal treatment of all researchers in Europe and increasing transparency in their recruitment.

EURAXESS Links is the network of European researchers abroad. It provides interactive web services to European researchers working abroad, allowing them to create networks and stay connected to Europe.

For more information, see European Portal for mobile researchers: http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess
EURAXESS Lithuania

The members of the network in Lithuania:

**The Bridgehead Organisation** – Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education (Lithuanian Researchers’ Service Centre).

**Local Contact points:**
- Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (International Relations Office)
- Vilnius University (Research Management Office)
- Kaunas Technology University (Research Projects Office)
- Mykolas Romeris University (Research Centre)
- Vytautas Magnus University (Academic Affairs Department Research Office)

The objective is to provide researchers and their families with assistance that is essential for their mobility-related research career. Network assists in all matters relating to their professional and daily lives, helping them to reach the adequate services for their needs, as well as to assist the core contact points (science managers) in research institutions.

**Assistance on questions such as:**
- accommodation
- day care and schooling
- intellectual property rights
- language courses
- recognition of qualifications
- salaries and taxation
- social and cultural aspects
- social security, pension rights and healthcare
- visas
- work/residence permits
- family issues

Team members of Lithuanian Researchers’ Service Centre at Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education

*For more information, see website of Lithuanian Researchers’ Service Centre: [www.euraxess.lt](http://www.euraxess.lt)*
Lithuanian EURAXESS Service Centre
At Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education
Phone: +370 8 5 210 47 79,
    +370 8 5 210 77 82
Fax +370 8 5 213 25 53
E-mail: euraxess@skvc.lt
A. Gostauto g. 12
LT-01108 Vilnius
www.euraxess.lt