

Why study in Ireland?

- **STUDY** in one of the best education systems in the world for higher education achievements
- **BENEFIT** from Ireland's investment in the education system
- **CHOOSE** from over 5000 internationally recognised qualifications
- **ACCESS** world-class research opportunities in world-leading programmes
- **CONNECT** with career opportunities with leading global companies located in Ireland
- **ACHIEVE** your ambitions in Europe's most entrepreneurial country
- **JOIN** the 35,000 international students from 161 countries enjoying Ireland's vibrant culture
- **LIVE** in an English speaking country
- **EXPERIENCE** living in one of the friendliest and safest countries in the world
- **SCHOLARSHIP** hundreds of scholarships available for international students from a wide variety of sources
- **OPPORTUNITY** for permanent residency after graduation – Road to citizenship

The Irish Government invests over 782 million annually in research in Ireland's higher education institutions. The impact of this funding is that Ireland's higher education institutions now lead the world in an increasing number of fields.

Irish universities are in the top 1% of research institutions in the world in terms of research impact in 19 fields, spanning natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities. This creates a unique opportunity for you at undergraduate and postgraduate level to join research programmes that are driving innovation and changing lives worldwide.

Ireland is also where some of the world's biggest and best companies have located key strategic research facilities. And in Ireland, you'll find a unique ecosystem that sees academic researchers working hand-in-hand with small home-grown and start-up companies in partnership with some of the most powerful multinationals on the planet through a programme for shared research projects developed by Enterprise Ireland and IDA Ireland.

Ireland's Strengths

- ❖ A Friendly Safe Environment
- ❖ English Speaking Country
- ❖ Extensive Choice of Courses
- ❖ Internationally Recognised Qualifications
- ❖ Long Tradition in Education Excellence
- ❖ Innovative & Creative Culture
- ❖ Leading Global Companies in Ireland



❖ Entrepreneurial Society

Best for Entrepreneurs and Business - Europe's most Entrepreneurial Country

Guess where the next Silicon Valley could emerge? A recent article by Fortune says Ireland and names Dublin in the top-seven new cities worldwide for start-ups.

Measured on a per capita basis, we've got more venture funding available than in any other country in Europe and we've got more technology accelerator programmes. In fact, three of Europe's top eight accelerator programmes are in Ireland.

It's hardly surprising that this country is buzzing right now with entrepreneurial creativity and dynamism – from internet and gaming start-ups to new businesses launching products that aim to save lives and protect the environment.

According to the 2014 **Global Entrepreneurship Monitor report**, Ireland is now the second most entrepreneurial of the top 15 countries in Europe, with increasing numbers of people, especially women, starting new businesses. Some 32,000-people started new businesses in Ireland in 2013 and one in every 11 adults in the country are engaged in some form of early stage entrepreneurial

activity, according to the GEM Report. For a small country, with a total population of just 4.5 million, that's a lot of drive and entrepreneurial ambition!

Ireland today is brimming with youthful energy. Over a third of the population is under 25 years of age. And we welcome entrepreneurs and foreign-owned businesses from all over the world. Recently, Ireland introduced special visa programmes and Enterprise Ireland introduced a new **International Start-up Fund to support entrepreneurs** that want to start-up or relocate a business to Ireland.

We also do well in **World Bank rankings**, which put Ireland in the top-ten worldwide for ease of doing business. According to the World Bank, Ireland is fourth in the world for the availability of skilled labour and openness to new ideas; sixth for labour productivity; seventh for the availability of financial skills; and seventh for the flexibility and adaptability of people. So what are you waiting for?

A Friendly, Safe Environment

Ireland is a friendly, safe country. But don't just take our word for it.

1. In 2010, **Lonely Planet** named Ireland the friendliest country in the world.
2. **The Global Peace Index rates** 158 nations worldwide on measures such as conflict, safety and security in society and militarisation. In 2014, it ranked Ireland the 13th most peaceful place on Earth.

In 2013, the OECD put Ireland in the top ten in its Better Life Index. In general, Irish people were more satisfied with their lives and had more positive experiences in a typical day than the OECD average. What's more, the Irish scored second highest in the OECD for citizens volunteering time, giving money and helping a stranger.

The Irish have a huge maternal side and love to welcome or 'mother' new guests. If staying with a host family, you're sure to be treated as one of the family. If not, there's always a greeting or a helping hand just around the corner.



Ireland's Higher Education Institutions are absolutely committed to ensuring that visiting students settle in to their new environment and have all the information needed for an enjoyable stay. All our higher education institutions have a designated staff member to whom international students can turn for any assistance.

Simply put, we're a friendly, welcoming bunch of people, and that's why international students get so much out of the Irish experience.

English Speaking Country

While Ireland has its own language and distinct cultural identity, English is the universal spoken language and is one of the reasons why, so many multinational businesses locate their European base here.

It also makes Ireland a great choice for international students. English is now the global language of business. According to a recent article in the Harvard Business Review more and more multinational companies, including Airbus, Daimler-Chrysler, Fast Retailing, Nokia, Renault, Samsung, SAP, Technicolor and Microsoft in Beijing, are establishing English as their common corporate language to facilitate communication across geographically diverse locations and business functions.

What's more, it's the language of choice in the technology world. An estimated 565 million people use English on the internet.

In total, Harvard Business Review estimates that there are close to 385 million native English speakers in countries like the UK, US and Australia; about a billion fluent speakers in formerly colonised nations such as India and Nigeria, and millions of people around the world who've studied English as a second language. In fact, English is spoken at a useful level by some 1.75 billion people worldwide.

Dublin is a UNESCO City of Literature, our writers have had a ground-breaking impact on English literature, we have enriched the language with thousands of Irish-derived words and phrases and, for a small country, our authors have amassed a huge haul of literary awards.

Long Tradition in Education Excellence

Ireland's longstanding reputation for high quality education is built on a solid foundation of commitment to excellence. Today we have one of the best education systems in the world and an internationally renowned reputation for academic quality.

34 higher education institutions in Ireland offer an extensive range of over 5000 programmes leading to internationally recognised, quality assured qualifications. International students can choose to meet their education needs in highly respected business schools, centres of scientific and technology excellence as well as renowned language, humanities and arts faculties.

Everywhere you go in Ireland, you will find a genuine and deep-seated love of learning!

Key Highlights:

- ✓ Ireland ranked Top 10 in the world in the following areas; such as
 1. Global Scientific Ranking
 2. Global innovation index
 3. Animal and Dairy



4. Immunology
 5. Nanotechnology
 6. Material Sciences
 7. Agricultural Sciences
 8. Chemistry
 9. Basic Medical Research
 10. Computer science
 11. 2,359 international academic collaboration in 63 countries.
- ✓ All of Ireland's university are ranked in the top 5% globally
 - ✓ Irish qualifications are quality assured by the Irish state agency and quality of Ireland
 - ✓ Higher education systems in top 20 worldwide
 - ✓ At 65% Ireland has one of the highest educational participation rates in the world
 - ✓ The Irish government investment in knowledge and higher education increased by an average annual rate of 10% in the past decade compared with EU and OECD average rates of 3%
 - ✓ Hundreds of scholarships awarded annually

Innovative and Creative Culture

Did you know? That Irish are part of the that changed the way we see the world

That Irish people were behind all these life-changing inventions? Like;

- Irish man Robert William Boyle is known as the father of chemistry,
- Francis Rynd invented the hypodermic syringe
- Charles Parsons developed the world's first steam turbine
- Ernest Walton, working with John Cockcroft, became the first person to artificially split the atom innovation
- The submarine by John Philip Holland in 1881 from County Clare, the 1st person to successfully launch a submarine and commissioned by US navy in 1900
- Colour photography by John Joly in 1884 from county Offaly, found a successful way of producing colour from a single plate.
- The modern tractor by Henry Ferguson the "MAD MECHANIC" in 1926 as the same basic design for modern tractor from county Down loony also invented his own motorcycle, race car and plane and in 1909 he was the first Irishman to fly. Originally a bicycle repairman he even built himself the first ever four-wheeled Formula-One car.
- The guided missile by Louis Brennan From Castlebar, County Mayo. This stealth torpedo was used as a coastal defensive mechanism. Brennan is also credited with inventing the first helicopter. However, his prototype crashed and burnt in 1925.
- The nickel-zinc battery by an Irish Chemist, Dr. James J. Drumm (1897–1974) and installed in four two-car railway sets, between 1932 and 1948, for use on the Dublin-Bray railway line. Today it is used to power cell phones.
- The portable defibrillator
- The Gregg system of shorthand speed writing
- The modern stethoscope
- Rubber shoe soles
- Soda water
- A treatment for leprosy by Vincent Barry an accidental and miraculous discovery that cured 15million people with a compound called B663.



- The aircraft ejector seat by Sir James Martin in 1945 from county Down and tested by Bernard Lynch
- Chocolate milk!
- Trans-Atlantic calls and the Kelvin Scale by Lord Kelvin Thomson in 1865 from County Kerry, he established the Atlantic Telegraph by laying cable from Newfoundland to county Kerry and in the measurement of temperature and thermodynamics
- And many more

We're an ingenious lot who punch well above our weight internationally when it comes to creativity in art, literature and music and ingenuity in science and technology.

Business

the Irish-French economist Richard Cantillon was one of the fathers of modern economics and monetary theory;

Fyffes, with its 'blue label' banana, created the first and oldest fruit brand in the world

Irish-founded Ryanair, Europe's largest low-cost airline, brought the concepts of no-frill flights to Europe.

Music

song-writing and dance is in our blood. Irish music has influenced country, blue grass, folk, jazz and rock music in North America, Europe, Australia and beyond; Riverdance has given birth to a renaissance in Irish dance throughout the world, and Ireland has won the Eurovision Song Contest more times than any other any other country!

Irish writers

Irish man Samuel Beckett and James Joyce have had a revolutionary impact on English literature, influencing writers and artists in countries and cultures across the world.

Irish man Philip Treacy – milliner to the rich, beautiful and famous – is one of the top hat makers in the world, having lifted hat design to an haute couture art form.

Technology

Technology Achievements are just too numerous to mention...

- Technology from Kerry-based Altobridge enabled AeroMobile to make history when they launched the world's first commercial in-flight mobile communications service.
- The Irish company Daon supplies biometric software to governments around the world, allowing them to establish and confirm the unique identity of billions of people for border control and social security.
- Technology from the Dublin company Havok allows some the world's best-known developers to reach new standards of realism and interactivity in games from Microsoft, Nintendo, and Sony... You get the picture!

Extensive Choice of Courses

Ireland's higher education institutions have over 5,000 courses on offer across the spectrum of medicine, science, technology, engineering, business, law, languages, literature, history, philosophy, psychology, sociology and other humanities as well as the creative, visual and performing arts.



Degrees are available at ordinary and honours bachelors, masters and doctorate levels.

Internationally Recognised Qualifications

Ireland is in the top-twenty worldwide for its higher education system, according to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014.

To put the learner in control, the Quality and Qualifications Ireland has developed a National Framework of Qualifications known as the NFQ system. This 10-level framework enables comparison of different qualifications from different education institutions and ensures their recognition – both in Ireland and overseas.

What’s more, qualifications in the NFQ are quality assured. This means that you, the learner, can have confidence that your course, and the institution at which you are studying, are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Irish Government. Quality assurance is intended to ensure that all learners have a high-quality learning experience regardless of where you are studying.

Importantly also, the Irish NFQ system is compatible with the ENIC-NARIC (European Network of Information Centres/National Academic Recognition Information Centres), which facilitates the recognition of academic qualifications throughout Europe and internationally in countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

While QQI is Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) has responsibility to develop, promote and maintain the Irish NFQ.

QQI also facilitates the recognition of foreign qualifications.

Correspondences between UK and Irish frameworks with European qualifications frameworks

Within Europe, two overarching qualifications frameworks exist to which the national qualifications frameworks of the UK and Ireland refer: The European Qualifications Framework (EQF) and the Framework for Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area (FQ-EHEA) also known as the Bologna Framework.

Table 1 shows the correspondence of levels established between national qualifications frameworks and the EQF:

European Qualifications Framework (EQF)	Regulated Qualifications Framework England/Northern Ireland (RQF)	Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales (CQFW)	Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF)	The National Framework of Qualifications for Ireland (NFQ-I)
8	8	8	12	10
7	7	7	11	9
6	6	6	10/9	8/7
5	5/4	5/4	8/7	6
4	3	3	6	5
3	2	2	5	4
2	1	1	4	3
1	E3	E3	3	2/1
	E2	E2	2	
	E1	E1	1	

Table 2 shows the outcome of verifying the compatibility of higher education frameworks for Scotland (FOHEIS/SCQF), for England, Wales and Northern Ireland (FHED) and for the NFQ for the Republic of Ireland (NFQ-IE) with the FQ-EHEA as follows:

Typical higher education qualifications within each level	FHED level	FOHEIS/SCQF level	NFQ-IE level	Corresponding FQ-EHEA cycle
Doctoral degrees	8	12	10	Third cycle (end of cycle) qualifications
Master's degrees (including Integrated Master's)	7	11	9	Second cycle (end of cycle) qualifications
Postgraduate diplomas				Intermediate qualifications within the second cycle
Postgraduate certificates				First cycle (end of cycle) qualifications
Bachelor's degrees with honours (Honours Bachelor Degrees)		10	8	
Irish Higher Diplomas			7	
Bachelor's degrees/Ordinary Bachelor Degree	6			
Graduate diplomas		9		Intermediate qualifications within the first cycle
Graduate certificates				Short cycle (within or linked to the first cycle) qualifications
Foundation Degrees (for example FdA, FdSc)				
Diplomas of Higher Education (DHE)	5	8	6	
Higher National Diplomas (HND)				
Irish Higher Certificates				
Higher National Certificates (HNC)				Intermediate qualifications within the short cycle
Certificates of Higher Education (CertHE)	4	7		

For more information on compatibility with these frameworks see: http://ec.europa.eu/efq/home_en.htm and www.enic-naric.net.

Thinking of working or studying in the UK or Ireland? You may be interested in the answer to one or more of these questions.

- What do they call the qualification which compares most closely with mine?
- Will I get some recognition for the qualifications I have?
- What kind of job or course can I apply for with my current qualification?

Recruiting people with Irish qualifications in the UK or people with UK qualifications in Ireland? You may be interested in the answer to these questions.

- How do I know what a qualification from another country means in terms of level?
- Which national qualification should I compare this qualification to?
- Where can I find more detailed information about the content and level of qualifications?

This leaflet helps you explore these questions.

Qualifications are different between countries. However, there are some clear stages people move through in education, training and work that are common to most countries. Primary education is followed by secondary education and then initial entry into employment and/or further education, higher education or training.

The main table gives an indication of how you can compare qualifications across national boundaries. Examples of major qualifications at each level are provided. For more detail of the current qualifications in each country, you will need to consult the website given at the heading of each column. Qualifications in each of these frameworks change from time to time and you need to check the relevant websites for the latest versions (as well as for earlier versions of the framework where these are available). Entry requirements for jobs and courses often vary within a country. This means you will need to check specific requirements with the employer or institution for the job or course that you are interested in.

Qualifications can Cross Boundaries

A guide to comparing qualifications in the UK and Ireland

How to use this leaflet:

- This leaflet provides information that allows you to look at the ways qualifications are organised in the UK and Ireland.
- It shows which qualifications in other countries are broadly comparable to your qualifications (or those that you are interested in taking).
- On the left side of the principal table you will find the main stages of education or employment - you can find where you are in these stages.
- The next column shows the qualifications framework for your country.
- To the right of this you can see the nearest levels and similar kinds of qualifications that are used in the other countries.
- This makes it possible to draw broad comparisons, rather than direct equivalences, between qualifications and their levels for each country.
- The back page indicates how UK and Irish qualifications frameworks relate to qualifications frameworks in Europe.
- This leaflet is updated periodically. Check one of the websites for the most up-to-date version.



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Main stages of education/employment Qualifications can be taken at any age in order to continue or return to education or training	Framework for higher education qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland www.qaa.ac.uk	Regulated Qualifications Framework for England and Northern Ireland www.ofqual.gov.uk www.ccea.org.uk	Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales www.cqfw.net	National Framework of Qualifications for Ireland www.nfq.ie	Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework www.scf.org.uk
	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL
Professional or postgraduate education, research or employment	8 Doctoral Degrees	8 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 8	8 Doctoral Degrees, Industry Qualifications, for example, Chartered Accountant	10 Doctoral Degrees, Higher Doctorates	12 Doctoral Degrees, Professional Apprenticeships, Professional Development Awards (PDA), Award
Higher education	7 Master's Degrees, Integrated Diplomas, Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Postgraduate Certificates	7 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 7	7 Master's Degrees, Vocational Qualifications, Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Apprenticeships	9 Master's Degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas	11 Master's Degrees, Integrated Apprenticeships, SVQ, PDA, Postgraduate Diplomas, Postgraduate Certificates, Award
Advanced Skills Training	6 Bachelor's Degrees with Honours, Bachelor's Degrees, Professional Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Graduate Diplomas, Graduate Certificates	6 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 6	6 Honours Degrees, Vocational Qualifications, Professional Certificates in Education, Apprenticeships	8 Honours Bachelor Degrees, Higher Diplomas	10 Bachelor's Degrees with Honours, Professional Apprenticeships, SVQ, PDA, Graduate Diplomas, Graduate Certificates, Award
Entry to professional graduate employment	5 Foundation Degrees, Diplomas of Higher Education (DipHE), Higher National Diplomas (HND)	5 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 5, Higher National Diplomas (HND)	5 Foundation Degrees, Vocational Qualifications, Higher National Diplomas (HND), Apprenticeships	7 Ordinary Bachelor Degrees	9 Bachelor's/Old Ordinary Degrees, Technical Apprenticeships, PDA, SVQ, Graduate Diploma, Graduate Certificates, Award
Specialised education and training	4 Higher National Certificates (HNC), Certificates of Higher Education (CerHE)	4 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 4, Higher National Certificates (HNC)	4 Higher National Certificates (HNC), Certificates of Higher Education (CerHE), Vocational Qualifications, Apprenticeships	6 Advanced Certificate, Higher Certificate	8 Higher National Diplomas (HND), Diplomas of Higher Education (DipHE), Technical Apprenticeship, PDA, SVQ, Award
Qualified/Skilled worker	3 Access to HE Diploma*	3 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 3, GCE AS and A Levels	3 Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced, Vocational Qualifications, AS and A Level, Access to HE, Apprenticeships	5 Level 5 Certificate, Leaving Certificate	7 Higher National Certificates (HNC), Modern Apprenticeships, PDA, SVQ, Certificates of Higher Education (CerHE), Scottish Baccalaureate, Advanced Higher, Award
Entry to higher education	*The Access to HE Diploma is regulated by QAA but is not part of the FHEQ	2 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 2, GCSEs at grade A* - C and from 2017 grade 4-9 (England), Functional Skills Level 2 (England), Essential Skills Qualifications (NI)	2 Welsh Baccalaureate National, Vocational Qualifications, Essential Skills, GCSEs grades A*-C, Apprenticeships	4 Level 4 Certificate, Leaving Certificate	6 Higher, Modern Apprenticeships, SVQ, PDA, National Progression Award (NPA), National Certificate, Award
Completion of secondary education	The table gives an indication of how you can compare qualifications across national boundaries. Examples of major qualifications at each level are provided. For more detail of the qualifications that are current at the time of publication in each country, you will need to consult the website given at the head of each column.	1 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 1, GCSEs at grade D-G and from 2017 grade 3-1 (England), Functional Skills Level 1 (England), Essential Skills Qualifications (NI)	1 Welsh Baccalaureate Foundation, Vocational Qualifications, Essential Skills, GCSEs at grade D-G	3 Level 3 Certificate, Junior Certificates	5 National 5, Modern Apprenticeships, SVQ, PDA, National Certificate, Award
Progression to skilled employment	This leaflet is designed to give some information to help you begin this process, for example, by telling you what your qualification, or qualifications you are interested in studying, are broadly comparable to in other countries.	Entry Level	Entry Level	2 Level 2 Certificate	4 National 4, SVQ, NPA, National Certificate, Award
Continuation of secondary education		Entry Level Certificates (sub levels 1-3), functional skills Entry Level (England) (English, Mathematics & ICT), Essential Skills Qualifications (NI)	Entry Level Qualifications	1 Level 1 Certificate	3 National 3, NPA, National Certificate, Award
Secondary education. Initial entry into employment or further education					2 National 2, NPA, National Certificate, Award
					1 National 1, Award

Where Can I Study in Ireland?

All Universities & Colleges in Ireland

1. Trinity College Dublin - The University of Dublin,

Established: 1592

2. Dublin City University (DCU),

Established: 1975

3. Maynooth University

Established: 1795

4. NUI Galway (National University of Ireland)

Established: 1845

5. University College Cork (UCC)

Established: 1845

6. University College Dublin (UCD)

Established: 1854

7. University of Limerick (UL)

Established: 1972



Colleges

8. Mary Immaculate College
Established: 1898
9. National College of Art and Design
Established: 1746
10. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (RCSI)
Established: 1784
11. Shannon College of Hotel Management
Established: 1951

Institutes of Technology

12. Athlone Institute of Technology (AIT)
Established: 1970
13. Cork Institute of Technology (CIT)
Established: 1974
14. Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT)
Established: 1887
15. Dundalk Institute of Technology (DKIT)
Established: 1971
16. Galway Mayo Institute of Technology (GMIT)
Established: 1972
17. Institute of Art, Design and Technology (IADT)
Established: 1997
18. Institute of Technology Blanchardstown (ITB)
Established: 1999
19. Institute of Technology Carlow (IT Carlow)
Established: 1970
20. Institute of Technology Sligo (IT Sligo)
Established: 1970
21. Institute of Technology Tallaght (ITT Dublin)
Established: 1992



22. Institute of Technology Tralee (IT TRALEE)

Established: 1977

23. Letterkenny Institute of Technology (LYIT)

Established: 1971

24. Limerick Institute of Technology (LIT)

Established: 1975

Private Higher Education Institutions

25. College of Computing Technology

Established: 2005

26. Dublin Business School (DBS)

Established: 1975

27. Griffith College

Established: 1974

28. Hibernia College

Established: 2000

29. ICD Business School (ICD)

Established: 2001

30. Independent College Dublin

Established: 2001

31. National College of Ireland (NCI)

Established: 1951

Study Abroad Programme

Whether you are considering spending a summer, a semester or a full academic year studying at an Irish higher education institution you are sure to encounter a unique and enriching educational and cultural experience!

Irish higher education institutions offer a wide selection of Study Abroad Programmes allowing **credit transfer arrangements with overseas universities and colleges**. A friendly and hospitable country, Ireland has a very special welcome for visitors from all around the world. Every year the Irish experience is spoken of with enthusiasm by a growing number of international students.

Each of the Irish higher education institutions has a Study Abroad office which is responsible for co-ordinating programmes aimed at overseas students spending either a summer, a semester or a full academic year studying in Ireland. The objective in any Study Abroad Programme is to experience



different lifestyles and encounter new viewpoints. Junior Year Abroad and Study Abroad programmes offer students a unique and enriching educational and cultural experience.

Modules are offered in a broad spectrum of faculties and, except for summer programmes, have a **GPA entry requirement** and involve a full-time course load. Many of these programmes involve credit transfer arrangements with overseas universities and colleges.

Contact collins@jyiconsults.com for further detailed information on the Study Abroad programmes on offer of any Irish higher education Institutions.

How Do I Apply?

- I. Gain Qualifications Recognition Understanding
- II. Apply for a Course; Applying for a course in Ireland is easy. There are different ways to apply depending on what you plan to study, undergraduate, postgraduate or English language courses.
- III. Gain admission letters

Student Visa Requirements

Like most other countries, Ireland requires candidates from many non-EU countries to have a visa to come and study in Ireland. If you are a citizen of any of the non-EU countries on this list, you will need a visa to study in Ireland. The student immigration process is divided into two categories, based on whether you are applying for a degree programme offered by a higher education institution or you intend to pursue an English-language or non-degree course.

- ❖ Apply for a student visa
- ❖ Conditions for Non-EU students
- ❖ Education Bond Ireland (Edu Step Initiative)
- ❖ GNIB Registration
- ❖ Medical Insurance

Ireland - Applying for a Student Visa

Applying for a Student Visa

You must make your visa application on-line using the AVATS on-line facility, the online visa application facility is available worldwide and must be used by all applicants.

Your application will only be processed when the on-line form is completed AND the required documentation, passport photograph and appropriate fee are received by the relevant office as indicated by the on-line system.

You should read the visa application details very carefully. If you do not provide the documentation required, your visa will be refused.

- Some points for you to note. When making an application you must:
- Complete the online application form
- Check the Irish Embassy details where your documentation is to be sent
- Provide a passport sized photo



- Ensure your passport is valid for 12 months
- Pay the application fee
- Provide a signed letter of application which explains why you require the visa
- A Letter of Acceptance from the Irish university, college or school, confirming you have been accepted and enrolled on a course of full-time education, involving a minimum of 15 hours organised daytime tuition each week.
- This letter must name you (the applicant) and verify the title/duration of the course
- It should also confirm the amount of fees payable for your course, and that this amount has been paid.

If the college has taken out **medical insurance** on your behalf, details of this must be contained in this letter of acceptance. If it is not arranged by the college, you must organise this yourself and provide evidence with your application.

Evidence of Payment of Fees

Evidence that all fees have been paid prior to the visa application being submitted. These applications should contain either

- A copy of an Electronic Transfer of Funds from the applicant to the Irish Bank of the college, showing details of the beneficiary's name, address, bank details and the same details for sender and a copy of a letter/receipt from the Irish college confirming that the fee has been received or
- A valid receipt showing that the course fees have been lodged to an **approved student fees payment service**.
- Where the course fees are less than €6000 fees must be paid in full to the college. Where the course fees are in excess of €6000, you must pay at least this amount. The minimum amount is an Immigration requirement. However, **the college you wish to attend may require full payment of fees**.
- Fees paid to the college are a matter between the student and the college. However, in the event of the visa application being refused the college should refund the fee (minus any small administration charge) within a reasonable period.
- Show evidence of language proficiency, you must show that you have the capacity to fully partake in your chosen course through the medium of English. INIS requires IELTS of 5 but most Irish universities and colleges generally require IELTS of 6.5
- Make sure you keep copies of all documents submitted
- If you are applying from China, India, Nigeria, Russia, United Arab Emirates or the United Kingdom, please also check the Irish Embassy website for details of further documentation which may be required.

Finances

You must provide evidence that you have access to sufficient funds to cover your tuition fees and cost of living expenses. You must show you have sufficient funds to support your stay in Ireland without recourse to public funds, or the reliance on casual employment. In order to provide evidence of access to sufficient finances you will need:

- ❖ A detailed statement of your bank account covering a six-month period immediately prior to your visa application, and showing sufficient funds to cover your costs.



- ❖ Produce official confirmation that you are in receipt of a scholarship

Note: The estimated cost of living in Ireland for a student for one academic year is €7,000. You must demonstrate that you or your sponsor has ready access to an amount of at least €7,000 for each year of your studies, in addition to the course fees for each of those years. Where NON-EEA Students are studying for a period of less than 6 months the non-EEA Student must have access to €500 per month of the stay or €3000 whichever is the lesser.

Alternative Evidence of Finance – Degree Programme Students

A pilot programme has now been introduced that would allow degree programme students to provide an alternative to bank statements as a method of proof of finances. The alternative method is an "education bond" with a minimum value of €7,000. The bond must be lodged to an approved student fees payment service.

Note: Ireland is not a member of the Schengen Agreement. You will, therefore, still must apply for an Irish visa even if you have a visa for a Schengen country.

Tuition Costs

Tuition costs vary depending on the course, the institution and whether you are classified as an EU student or non-EU student. They also fluctuate so make sure to double-check the fees with your chosen institution before you begin the application process. Check out the details for the area you are most interested in:

Non-EU Undergraduate Tuition Costs

Tuition costs vary considerably depending on the institution and the study programme. Tuition costs do not remain static, so it is important to double-check fees with the Institution(s) you are considering applying to.

Tuition fees for undergraduate, non-E.U. students at a higher education institution are as follows:

Course average fees depending on the institution and the course

Medicine and related	€45,000 - €54,000
Engineering	€9,950 - €23,500
Science & Technology	€9,750 - €22,000
Arts & Humanities	€9,750 - €20,000
Business	€9,750 - €18,000



Non-EU Postgraduate Tuition Costs

Tuition costs vary considerably depending on the institution and the study programme. Tuition costs do not remain static, so it is important to double check fees with the Institution(s) you are considering applying to.

Tuition fees for Postgraduate, non-E.U. students at a higher education institution are as follows:

Course average fees depending on the institution and the course

Medicine and related	€4,000 - €31,000
Engineering	€9,250 - €24,000
Science & Technology	€9,250 - €45,000
Arts & Humanities	€9,250 - €22,000
Business	€9,250 - €34,500

Study Abroad Courses

Tuition costs for Study Abroad Programmes may vary depending on the institution and the study programme you choose. Tuition costs do not remain static, so it is important to double check fees with the Institution(s) you are considering applying to.

Tuition fees for Study Abroad students at a higher education institution are as follows:

Course average fees depending on the institution and the course

Medicine and related	€9,000 - €20,000
Engineering	€9,000 - €17,000
Science & Technology	€9,000 - €17,500
Arts & Humanities	€5,100 - €13,500
Business	€5,000 - €14,000

Living in Ireland

The friendliness and hospitality for which the Irish people are renowned contributes to the ease with which overseas students adapt to the way of life and, student life in Ireland. The individual sections below cover many topics that you should be familiar with before you decide to come to Ireland, when you arrive and while you are here.

Accommodation

There are a range of accommodation options for International students coming to study in Ireland

- On-campus accommodation, is always in demand it can be quite expensive, and it is difficult to find.
- Totally independent choose self-catering, rented accommodation. Students pay their rent monthly and in advance.
- Living with a host family in their home

Points to consider



Let's us Start your search for accommodation early
Budget correctly, don't over extend and live within your means.

Living Costs

Ensure that you have sufficient funds to cover your costs of living. For students who require a visa, being able to demonstrate this will form part of your application.

One-Off Costs

As well as your course costs, there are other one-off costs (this means costs which you only have to pay once, not regularly) which you may have to pay if you are travelling to Ireland. Make a note of the ones which apply to you and estimate the total cost of these.

- ❖ Visa application
- ❖ Travel insurance
- ❖ Medical insurance
- ❖ Post/baggage to/from Ireland
- ❖ Registration with police
- ❖ Television
- ❖ Mobile phone
- ❖ Deposit for Accommodation

Climate

Our climate can be summed up as being mild, moist and changeable with abundant rainfall and a lack of temperature extremes. You can experience all four seasons in the one day, if you're lucky!

The island is hugged all year round by the warm influence of the Gulf Stream, Ireland is much warmer than other countries that share its latitude. The Gulf Stream also ensures that the Irish coastline remains ice-free throughout winter.

Extreme winters are rare, but likely to encounter a warm glow than a frosty reception, with average winter temperatures of between 40°F/5°C and 46°F/8°C.

Summer temperatures are generally between 60°F/15°C to 70°F/20°C. One thing that is more than probable is rain - that's what makes our grass so green, so don't forget to pack your rain gear and a woolly jumper!

We are here to help!

JYC helps students choose the right universities and colleges in Europe to study abroad.

When it comes to choosing universities and colleges in Europe for study overseas' purposes, prospective students and their parents or guardian need someone with expert knowledge of individual institutions to guide them through the process. At JYC, we work hard to understand an institution's culture, atmosphere, values, and educational environment so that we can make the best recommendation that will help individual student reach their potential.

JYC will also work with you through the process of application and eventual placement in the selected overseas university. Beyond that, we do not just help with college admission, JYC Consulting experts will be available to assist your children until it is evident that your child settles into the new environment.



There are diverse services available to meet your needs to study in universities and colleges in Europe including universities that offers scholarships for international students. These ranges from a single consultation to a step-by-step management of college application and admissions, to visa application, arrangement of accommodation, airport pickup etc.

For more information on JYC Services, please call/text or email us at collins@jyiconsults.com



APPLICATION FORM

<u>JYC CONSULTS EDUCATION CONSULTANTS</u>	
<u>ASSESSMENT FORM</u>	
1. *Full name of Student:	
2. *Place and Date of Birth:	
3. *Permanent Address: _____	
4. *Contact Number: -----	
4.*Student copies of your undergraduate transcript. This is an unofficial copy; official copy will be required later when the application is submitted. We will provide you with the school mailing address and you will then be required to have your University send the official transcript to the school.	
5.This application is for enrolment as:	
	Freshman (First time in College)
	Undergraduate Transfer
	2nd Bachelor's Degree
	Postgraduate Degree
6. *Course of interest:	
	1 st Choice _____
	2 nd Choice _____
	3 rd Choice _____
7. Half a page abstract on your research interest (For research-based masters only).	
8.High School attended with date/duration:	_____
9. University or any Post-Secondary School attended with date and duration:	_____
10. Processing application fees non-Refundable- N50,000 Naira TO JYC SYNERGY LTD ACCESS BANK, MAITAMA BRANCH. ACCOUNT NO 0764336065 MAKE PAYMENT DIRECTLY TO BANK ACCOUNT & SEND PROOF OF PAYMENT ALONG WITH THIS COMPLETED FORM.	
11. First language or mother tongue: _____	
12. Photocopy of Birth Certificate and/or biodata page of your Passport (if available).	



13. If you are not a recent graduate (more than 1 years), we require a statement (one or two sentences only on what you have been doing since graduation from high school: _____ _____
14. Any other docs as may be required by the University.
15. Education Consultant: COLLINS OLANIYAN
16. Name of Appointed Local Consultant: Mojisola Ogundiran
17. Name of designated Local Sub Agent
18. Disclaimer & Authorization: I hereby authorize JYC CONSULTS to use the information provided above to apply to a University.
Student Signature: _____ Date: _____

WHAT WE OFFER/ASSOCIATED COST:

- Admission process to Ireland, UK, rest of Europe, USA and Canadian Universities.
- Professional development programme
- Flight bookings
- Student exchange programme
- international students Mentoring
- Accommodation arrangement
- Student remittances
- College Visits
- International School tour/Summer School
- Visa advisory application
- Education counselling
- College interview preparation
- Standardise Test
- Exam preparation
- Career guidance
- International workshop & training
- Possible Entrance Scholarship and Parents can visit children during studies
- Welcome students at the airport along with the University delegates
- Tuition can be paid in two instalments after 1st payment/year.
- Ongoing support & update on the student. We keep in touch with you & your children.
- Students can get guaranteed admission and placement to the school of their choice or based on professional advice.
- Provide custodianship arrangement for all our underage (< 18 and >18years) clients at a reasonable cost

● APPLICATION PROCESSES:

1. Send your credentials to collins@jycconsult.com
2. Complete the Inquiry/assessment form



3. Get offer letter
4. Pay consultancy and application fee
5. Get admission letter
6. Process your visa
7. Travel to the school

Interested students for Diploma, Bachelor's and Masters Degree programme should send their credentials to: collins@jycconsult.com or call any of the numbers below:-

Kano: +2349024723870

Abuja: +2348054660584

+234 8133926304

Lagos: +2348130463760

Ireland: +353872732927

- You are also refer a student and get a commission on each student referred.

