

Promoter of intelligent lifestyle

Tallinn University is a modern and dynamic research university in Estonia with a leading role in promoting an intelligent lifestyle through **education**, **research**, and a unique **collaboration** across disciplines. We view an intelligent lifestyle as making research-based decisions in order to improve society in general and the well-being of its citizens.



Our Global Neighbourhood

Estonia is a small, cosy and green country located in Northern Europe, on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea.

• Population: 1.3 million

• **Area:** 45,339 km2

Official language: Estonian

• Currency: EUR

 Member of the EU, NATO, OECD, Schengen





International networks





















- Professional higher education studies
- 3588 Bachelor's studies
- 2652 Master's studies (incl. BA & MA integrated studies)
- Doctoral studies **288**



- 6 Professional higher education studies
 - 39 Bachelor's studies
- 69 Master's studies
- Doctoral studies 15



- Administrative and support staff
- Academic staff



49% Academic employees holding a doctorate (PhD or equivalent)

* equivalent to full-time employment

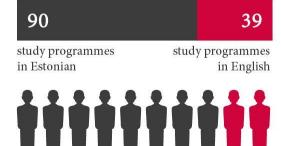


International degree students from

65 countries



International students 8%



International research and teaching staff 19%

Strategic Internationalisation Tallinn University's perspective

2010-2020

- decentralized approach
- academics and academic units as main drivers for internationalization
- mobility-centric
- mainly focused on academic cooperation



Support units

- Academic Affairs Office
- Administrative Office
- Finance Office
- Information Technology Office
- Knowledge Transfer and Project Support Office

- Marketing and Communication Office
- Personnel Office
- Property Management Office
- Research Administration Office
- Strategy Office



Strategic Internationalisation

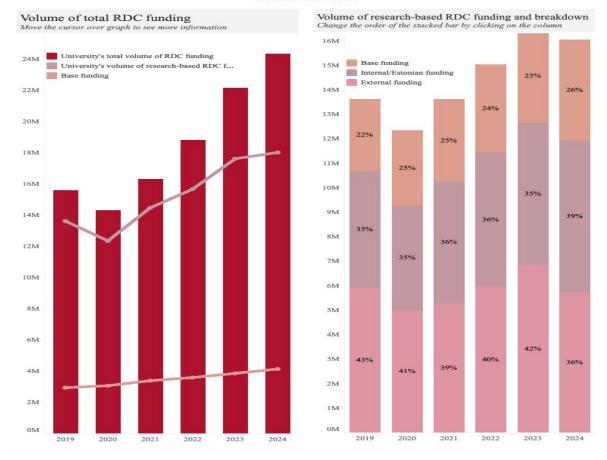
Tallinn University's perspective

2020-2030

- still decentralized approach with some institutional coordination
- academics and academic units still as main actors of international cooperation, but now
- institutional cooperation in focus
- mission-driven internationalization -> integration into research, institutional capabilities, teaching and social engagement
- bigger alignment with European priorities
- European funding is an important part of universities' income mission-driven international cooperation becomes a key enabler



Research





Recent research projects we are especially proud of:

AdaptEst - Jaanus Terasmaa: Implementation of national climate change adaptation activities in Estonia (LIFE2021) (1.01.2023-1.03.2032)

Horizon Europe - Coordinator

• **EffecTive** - Kairit Tammets: Efficiency and Effectiveness of Training for Teachers' Pedagogical Digital Competence (01.12.2023–30.11.2026)

Twinning projects

- A critical relational perspective on peace and security in CEE, Birgit Poopuu (01.09.2024–30.09.2027)
- Sustainable, usable and visible digital cultural heritage, Marek Tamm (01.10.2024–30.09.2027)
- STEAM for Home economics And Research Exchange, Jaana Taar (01.06.2024–31.05.2027)



Recent research projects we are especially proud of:

ERC

- ERC Starting Grant Eneken Laanes: **Translating Memories:** The Eastern European Past in the Global Arena (01.01.2020–31.12.2024)
- ERC Grant Liisi Keedus: "Between the Times": Embattled Temporalities and Political Imagination in Interwar Europe (01.06.2018–31.12.2024)

ERA Chairs:

- Sustain ERA Sustainable Futures, Kai Pata; Anu Realo (starting 01.01.2025)
- **CUDAN**, Indrek Ibrus; Maximilian Schich: Cultural Data Analytics (1.09.2019–30.08.2024)

European universities alliance:

• FilmEU (1.01.2022–31.10.2023) & FilmEU+ (1.11.2023–31.10.2027)



FilmEU+ (EU Alliance)

Project (chronological order)	€
FilmEU	779 035
FilmEU_RIT	300 075
ETIKETA FilmEU Degree Label	35 001
WIRE - FilmEU	781 313
FilmEU+	1 540 790
C-Accelerate+	120 513
CresCine	571 875
several project proposals submitted or being prepared	



Why strategic internationalization matters ?

- Universities operate within tightening geopolitical, economic, and demographic contexts- internationalization strengthens resilience and autonomy
- Alignment with European priorities: European Education Area, ERA, European University Alliances as structural reform engines etc
- Growing expectation that universities deliver European public value: knowledge security, talent pipelines, evidence-based policy support, innovation ecosystems



What might happen in next 10 years?

- 1. Integrated European Academic Area
 - a. European University Alliances evolve into semi-federated institutions with joint degrees, shared governance, joint digital campuses and mobility-by-default.
 - Mutual recognition of qualifications becomes automatic across the EU.
 - C. Micro-credentials form pan-European lifelong-learning pathways, enabling students to combine modules from multiple universities.
 - d. Europe becomes a **top global talent destination**, easing visa frameworks and improving retention policies.
 - e. Internationalisation is systemic, predictable and institution-wide.
 - f. Funding becomes more stable: long-term EU envelopes for alliances and mobility.



What might happen in next 10 years?

- 2. Digital-first, hybrid internationalization
 - a. Virtual mobility equals or exceeds physical mobility; 50–60% of students take at least one **Al-personalised cross-border online** module.
 - b. Learning journeys integrate **Al tutors**, multilingual real-time translation, and interoperable European wallets for credentials.
 - c. Alliances and consortia share cloud infrastructures and "digital campuses".
 - d. Physical mobility becomes more selective and purpose-driven.
 - Universities differentiate themselves by digital pedagogical capacity as much as by academic output.



What might happen in next 10 years?

- 3. Talent scarcity and the competition scenario
 - a. Europe develops aggressive talent attraction programmes, focusing on STEM, teacher education, health, and green-tech sectors.
 - Internationalisation policy shifts from "exchange" to migration and retention, integrating higher education with labour-market planning.
 - c. Universities form industry-linked global recruitment pipelines.
 - d. International offices become talent offices.
 - Universities must support integration, language learning, and career pathways for international graduates.

